FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:
8200

August 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a copy of the Commission's Report and Statement of Policy and also a copy of the Interim Report of the Office of Network Study on Responsibility for Broadcast Matter which may be of interest to you.

The interviews which James Tierney and I had with you sometime back were most helpful to us and I wish to thank you again for giving us so much of your time.

I shall appreciate any comments or suggestions that you may have with regard to the subject matter of the Report.

Sincerely yours,

Ashbrook P Bryant

Ashbrook P. Bryant, Chief,
Office of Network Study

Enclosures - 2

Federal Communications Commission

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington 25, D. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE - B

July 29, 1960

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF POLICY RE: COMMISSION EN BANC PROGRAMMING INQUIRY

The Commission en banc, by Commissioners Ford (Chairman), Bartley, Lee, Craven and Cross, with Commissioner Hyde dissenting and Commissioner King not participating, adopted the following statement on July 27:

On October 3, 1957 the Commission's Network Study Staff submitted its report on network broadcasting. While the scope and breadth of the network study as set forth in Order Number 1 issued November 21, 1955 encompassed a comprehensive study of programming, it soon became apparant that due to factors not within the control of the staff or the committee consideration of programming would be subject to substantial delay making it impracticable that the target dates for the overall report could be met in the program area. The principal reasons were: (a) the refusal of certain program distributors and producers to provide the committee's staff with certain information which necessitated protracted negotiations and ultimately legal action (FCC v. Ralph Cohn, et al 154 F. Supp. 899); and (b) the fact that a coincidental and collateral investigation into certain practices was instituted by the Department of Justice. Accordingly the network study staff report recommended that the study of programming be continued and completed. The Director of the Network Study in his memorandum of transmittal of the Network Study Report stated:

> "The staff regrets that it was unable to include in the report its findings and conclusions in its study of programming. It is estimated that more than one-fourth of the time of the staff was expended in this area. However, the extended negotiations and litigation with some non-network program producers relative to supplying financial data necessary to this aspect of the study made it impossible to obtain this information from a sufficient number of these program producers to draw definitive conclusions on all the programming issues. Now that the Commission's right to obtain this information has been sustained, it is the hope of the staff that this aspect of the study will be completed and the results included in a supplement to the report. Unless the study of programming is completed, the benefit of much labor on this subject will have been substantially lost."

As a result on February 26, 1959, the Commission issued its "Order for Investigatory Proceeding", Docket No. 12782. That Order stated that during the course of the Network Study and otherwise, the Commission had obtained information and data regarding the acquisition, production, ownership, distribution, sale, licensing, and exhibition of programs for television broadcasting. Also, that that information and data had been augmented from other sources including hearings before Committees of Congress and from the Department of Justice, and that the Commission had determined that an overall inquiry should be made to determine the facts with respect to the television network program selection process. On November 9, 1959, the proceeding instituted by the Commission's Order of February 26, 1959 was amended and enlarged to include a general inquiry with respect to programming to determine, among other things, whether the general standards heretofore laid down by the Commission for the guidance of broadcast licensees in the selection of programs and other material intended for broadcast are currently adequate; whether the Commission should, by the exercise of its rule-making power, set out more detailed and precise standards for such broadcasters; whether the Commission's present review and consideration in the field of programming and advertising are adequate, under present conditions in the broadcast industry; and whether the Commission's authority under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is adequate, or whether legislation should be recommended to Congress.

This inquiry was heard by the Commission en banc between December 7, 1959, and Febeuary 1, 1960, and consumed 19 days in actual hearings. Over 90 witnesses testified relative to the problems involved, made suggestions and otherwise contributed from their background and experience to the solution of these problems. Several additional statements were submitted. The record in the en banc portion of the inquiry consisted of 3,775 pages of transcript plus 1,000 pages of exhibits. The Interim Report of the staff of the Office of Network Study was submitted to the Commission for consideration on June 15, 1960.

The Commission will make every effort to expedite its consideration of the entire docket proceeding and will take such definitive action as the Commission determines to be warranted. However, the Commission feels that a general statement of policy responsive to the issues in the en banc inquiry is warranted at this time.

Prior to the en banc hearing, the Commission had made its position clear that, in fulfilling its obligation to operate in the public interest, a broadcast station is expected to exercise reasonable care and prudence with respect to its broadcast material in order to assure that no matter is broadcast which will deceive or mislead the public. In view of the extent of the problem existing with respect to a number of licensees involving such practices as deceptive quiz shows and payola which had become apparant, the Commission concluded that certain proposed amendments

to our Rules and as well as proposed legislation would provide a basis for substantial improvements. Accordingly, on February 5, 1960, we adopted a Notice of Proposed Rule Making to deal with fixed quiz and other non-bona fide contest programs involving intellectual skill. These rules would prohibit the broadcasting of such programming unless accompanied by an announcement which would in all cases describe the nature of the program in a manner to sufficiently apprise the audience that the events in question are not in fact spontaneous or actual measures of knowledge or intellectual skill. Announcements would be made at the beginning and end of each program. Moreover, the proposed rules would require a station, if it obtained such a program from networks, to be assured similarly that the network program has an accompanying announcement of this nature. This, we believe, would go a long way toward preventing any recurrence of problems such as those encountered in the recent quiz show programs.

We have also felt that this sort of conduct should be prohibited by statute. Accordingly, we suggested legislation designed to make it a crime for anyone to wilfully and knowingly participate or cause another to participate in or cause to be broadcast a program of intellectual skill or knowledge where the outcome thereof is prearranged or predetermined. Without the above-described amendment, the Commission's regulatory authority is limited to its licensing function. The Commission cannot reach networks directly or advertisers, producers, sponsors, and others who, in one capacity or another, are associated with the presentation of radio and television programs which may deceive the listening or viewing public. It is our view that this proposed legislation will help to assure that every contest of intellectual skill or knowledge that is broadcast will be in fact a bona fide contest. Under this proposal, all those persons responsible in any way for the broadcast of a deceptive program of this type would be penalized. Because of the far reaching effects of radio and television, we believe such sanctions to be desirable.

The Commission proposed on February 5, 1960 that a new section be added to the Commission's rules which would require the licensee of radio broadcast stations to adopt appropriate procedures to prevent the practice of payola amongst his employees. Here again the standard of due diligence would have to be met by the licensee. We have also approved on February 11 the language of proposed legislation which would impose criminal penalties for failure to announce sponsored programs, such as payola and others, involving hidden payments or other considerations. This proposal looks toward amending the United States Code to provide fines up to $5,000 or imprisonment up to one year, or both, for violators.

It would prohibit the payment to any person or the receipt of payment by any person for the purpose of having as a part of the broadcast program any material on either a radio or television show unless an announcement is made as a part of the program that such material has been paid for or furnished. The Commission now has no direct jurisdiction over the employees of a broadcast station with respect to this type of activity. The imposition of a criminal penalty appears to us to be an effective manner for dealing with this practice. In addition, the Commission has made related legislative proposals with respect to fines, temporary suspension of licenses, and temporary restraining orders.

In view of our mutual interest with the Federal Trade Commission and in order to avoid duplication of effort, we have arrived at an arrangement whereby any information obtained by the FCC which might be of interest to FTC will be called to that Commission's attention by our staff. Similarly, FTC will advise our Commission of any information or data which it acquires in the course of its investigations which might be pertinent to matters under jurisdiction of the FCC. This is an understanding supplemental to earlier liaison arrangements between FCC and FTC.

Certain legislative proposals recently made by the Commission as related to the instant inquiry have been mentioned. It is appropriate now to consider whether the statutory authority of the Commission with respect to programming and program practices is, in other respects, adequate.

In considering the extent of the Commission's authority in the area of programming it is essential first to examine the limitations imposed upon it by the First Amendment to the Constitution and Section 326 of the Communications Act.

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution reads as follows:

> "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Section 326 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, provides that:

"Nothing in this chapter shall be understood or construed to give the Commission the power of censorship over the radio communications or signals transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the Commission which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication."

The communication of ideas by means of radio and television is a form of expression entitled to protection against abridgement by the First Amendment to the Constitution. In United States v. Paramount Pictures, 334 U.S. 131, 166 (1948) the Supreme Court stated:

"We have no doubt that moving pictures, like newspapers and radio are included in the press whose freedom is guaranteed by the First Amendment."

As recently as 1954 in Superior Films v. Department of Education, 346 U.S. 587, Justice Douglas in a concurring opinion stated:

"Motion pictures are, of course, a different medium of expression than the radio, the stage, the novel or the magazine. But the First Amendment draws no distinction between the various methods of communicating ideas."

Moreover, the free speech protection of the First Amendment is not confined solely to the exposition of ideas nor is it required that the subject matter of the communication be possessed of some value to society. In Winters v. New York, 333 U.S. 507, 510 (1948) the Supreme Court reversed a conviction based upon a violation of an ordinance of the City of New York which made it punishable to distribute printed matter devoted to the publication of accounts of criminal deeds and pictures of bloodshed, lust or crime. In this connection the Court said:

"We do not accede to appellee's suggestion that the constitutional protection for a free press applies only to the exposition of ideas. The line between the informing and the entertaining is too elusive for the protection of that basic right ... Though we can see nothing of any possible value to society in these magazines, they are as much entitled to the protection of free speech as the best of literature."

Notwithstanding the foregoing authorities, the right to the use of the airwaves is conditioned upon the issuance of a license under a statutory scheme established by Congress in the Communications Act in the proper exercise of its power over commerce. 1/ The question therefore arises as to whether because of the characteristics peculiar to broadcasting which justifies the government in regulating its operation through a licensing system, there exists the basis for a distinction as regards other media of mass communication with respect to application of the free speech provisions of the First Amendment? In other words, does it follow that because one may not engage in broadcasting without first obtaining a license, the terms thereof may be so framed as to unreasonably abridge the free speech protection of the First Amendment?

We recognize that the broadcasting medium presents problems peculiar to itself which are not necessarily subject to the same rules governing other media of communication. As we stated in our Petition in Grove Press, Inc. and Readers Subscription, Inc. v. Robert K. Christenberry (Case No. 25,861) filed in the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, "radio and TV programs enter the home and are readily available not only to the average normal adult but also to children and to the emotionally immature . . . Thus, for example, while a nudist magazine may be within the protection of the First Amendment . . . the televising of nudes might well raise a serious question of programming contrary to 18 U.S.C. 1464 . . . Similarly, regardless of whether the 'four-letter words' and sexual description, set forth in 'Lady Chatterley's Lover', (when considered in the context of the whole book) make the book obscene for mailability purposes, the utterance of such words or the depiction of such sexual activity on radio or TV would raise similar public interest and Section 1464 questions." Nevertheless it is essential to keep in mind that "the basic principles of freedom of speech and the press like the First Amendment's command do not vary." 2/

Although the Commission must determine whether the total program service of broadcasters is reasonably responsive to the interests and needs of the public they serve, it may not condition the grant, denial or revocation of a broadcast license upon its own subjective determination of what is or is not a good program. To do so would "lay a forbidden burden upon the exercise of liberty protected by the Constitution." 3/ The Chairman of the Commission during the course of his testimony recently given before the Senate Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations expressed the point as follows:

1/ NBC v. United States, 319 U. S. 190 (1943)

2/ Burstyn v. Wilson 343 U. S. 495, 503 (1952)

3/ Cantwell v. Connecticut, 310 U. S. 926, 307.

"Mr. Ford. When it comes to questions of taste, unless it is downright profanity or obscenity, I do not think that the Commission has any part in it.

"I don't see how we could possibly go out and say this program is good and that program is bad. That would be a direct violation of the law. 4/

In a similar vein Mr. Whitney North Seymour, President-elect of the American Bar Association, stated during the course of this proceeding that while the Commission may inquire of licensees what they have done to determine the needs of the community they propose to serve, the Commission may not impose upon them its private notions of what the public ought to hear. 5/

Nevertheless, several witnesses in this proceeding have advanced persuasive arguments urging us to require licensees to present specific types of programs on the theory that such action would enhance freedom of expression rather than tend to abridge it. With respect to this proposition we are constrained to point out that the First Amendment forbids governmental interference asserted in aid of free speech, as well as governmental action repressive of it. The protection against abridgement of freedom of speech and press flatly forbids governmental interference, benign or otherwise. The First Amendment "while regarding freedom in religion, in speech and printing and in assembling and petitioning the government for redress of grievances as fundamental and precious to all, seeks only to forbid that Congress should meddle therein." (Powe v. United States, 109 F 2nd 147)

As recently as 1959 in Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America v. WDAY, Inc. 360 U.S. 525, the Supreme Court succinctly stated:

". . . expressly applying this country's tradition of free expression to the field of radio broadcasting, Congress has from the first emphatically forbidden the Commission to exercise any power of censorship over radio communication. . . ."

4/ Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 86th Congress, 2nd Session on H.R. 11776 at page 775.

5/ Memorandum of Mr. Whitney North Seymour, Special Counsel to the National Association of Broadcasters at page 7.

An examination of the foregoing authorities serves to explain why the day-to-day operation of a broadcast station is primarily the responsibility of the individual station licensee. Indeed, Congress provided in Section 3(h) of the Communications Act that a person engaged in radio broadcasting shall not be deemed a common carrier. Hence, the Commission in administering the Act and the courts in interpreting it have consistently maintained that responsibility for the selection and presentation of broadcast material ultimately devolves upon the individual station licensee, and that the fulfillment of the public interest requires the free exercise of his independent judgment. Accordingly, the Communications Act "does not essay to regulate the business of the licensee. The Commission is given no supervisory control over programs, of business management or of policy . . . The Congress intended to leave competition in the business of broadcasting where it found it . . . " 6/ The regulatory responsibility of the Commission in the broadcast field essentially involves the maintenance of a balance between the preservation of a free competitive broadcast system, on the one hand, and the reasonable restriction of that freedom inherent in the public interest standard provided in the Communications Act, on the other.

In addition, there appears a second problem quite unrelated to the question of censorship that would enter into the Commission's assumption of supervision over program content. The Commission's role as a practical matter, let alone a legal matter, cannot be one of program dictation or program supervision. In this connection we think the words of Justice Douglas are particularly appropriate.

> "The music selected by one bureaucrat may be as offensive to some as it is soothing to others. The news commentator chosen to report on the events of the day may give overtones to the news that pleases the bureaucrat but which rile the . . . audience. The political philosophy which one radio sponsor exudes may be thought by the official who makes up the programs as the best for the welfare of the people. But the man who listens to it . . . may think it marks the destruction of the Republic . . . Today it is a business enterprise working out a radio program under the auspices of government. Tomorrow it may be a dominant, political or religious group. . . . Once a man is forced to submit to one type of program, he can be forced to submit to another.

6/ FCC v. Sanders Brothers 309 U.S. 470 (1940)

> It may be but a short step from a cultural program to a political program ... The strength of our system is in the dignity, resourcefulness and the intelligence of our people. Our confidence is in their ability to make the wisest choice. That system cannot flourish if regimentation takes hold." 7/

Having discussed the limitations upon the Commission in the consideration of programming, there remains for discussion the exceptions to those limitations and the area of affirmative responsibility which the Commission may appropriately exercise under its statutory obligation to find that the public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the granting of a license to broadcast.

In view of the fact that a broadcaster is required to program his station in the public interest, convenience and necessity, it follows despite the limitations of the First Amendment and Section 326 of the Act, that his freedom to program is not absolute. The Commission does not conceive that it is barred by the Constitution or by statute from exercising any responsibility with respect to programming. It does conceive that the manner or extent of the exercise of such responsibility can introduce constitutional or statutory questions. It readily concedes that it is precluded from examining a program for taste or content, unless the recognized exceptions to censorship apply: for example, obscenity, profanity, indecency, programs inciting to riots, programs designed or inducing toward the commission of crime, lotteries, etc. These exceptions, in part, are written into the United States Code and, in part, are recognized in judicial decision. See Sections 1304, 1343, and 1464 of Title 18 of the United States Code (lotteries; fraud by radio; utterance of obscene, indecent or profane language by radio). It must be added that such

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7/ Public Utilities Commission v. Pollak, 343 U. S. 451, 468, Dissenting Opinion.

traditional or legislative exceptions to a strict application of the freedom of speech requirements of the United States Constitution may very well also convey wider scope in judicial interpretation as applied to licensed radio than they have had or would have as applied to other communications media. The Commission's petition in the Grove case, supra, urged the court not unnecessarily to refer to broadcasting, in its opinion, as had the District Court. Such reference subsequently was not made though it must be pointed out there is no evidence that the motion made by the FCC was a contributing factor. It must nonetheless be observed that this Commission conscientiously believes that it should make no policy or take any action which would violate the letter or the spirit of the censorship prohibitions of Section 326 of the Communications Act.

As stated by the Supreme Court of the United States in Joseph Burstyne, Inc. v. Wilson, supra:

> ". . . Nor does it follow that motion pictures are necessarily subject to the precise rule governing any other particular method of expression. Each method tends to present its own peculiar problem. But the basic principles of freedom of speech and the press, like the First Amendment's command, do not vary. Those principles, as they have frequently been enunciated by this Court, make freedom of expression the rule."

A review of the Communications Act as a whole clearly reveals that the foundation of the Commission's authority rests upon the public interest, convenience and necessity.8/ The Commission may not grant, modify or renew a broadcast station license without finding that the operation of such station is in the public interest. Thus, faithful discharge of its statutory responsibilities is absolutely necessary in connection with the implacable requirement that the Commission approve no such application for license unless it finds that "public interest, convenience, and necessity would be served". While the public interest standard does not provide a blueprint of all of the situations to which it may apply, it does contain a sufficiently precise definition of authority so as to enable the Commission to properly deal with the many and varied occasions

8/ §307(d), 308, 309, inter alia.

which may give rise to its application. A significant element of the public interest is the broadcaster's service to the community. In the case of NBC v. United States, 319 U. S. 190, the Supreme Court described this aspect of the public interest as follows:

> 'An important element of public interest and convenience affecting the issue of a license is the ability of the licensee to render the best practicable service to the community reached by broadcasts . . . The Commission's licensing function cannot be discharged, therefore, merely by finding that there are no technological objections to the granting of a license. If the criterion of 'public interest' were limited to such matters, how could the Commission choose between two applicants for the same facilities, each of whom is financially and technically qualified to operate a station? Since the very inception of federal regulation by radio, comparative considerations as to the services to be rendered have governed the application of the standard of 'public interest, convenience, or necessity.'"

Moreover, apart from this broad standard which we will further discuss in a moment, there are certain other statutory indications.

It is generally recognized that programming is of the essence of radio service. Section 307(b) of the Communications Act requires the Commission to "make such distribution of licenses . . . among the several States and communities as to provide a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of radio service to each of the same". Under this section the Commission has consistently licensed stations with the end objective of either providing new or additional programming service to a community, area or state, or of providing a new or additional "outlet" for broadcasting from a community, area, or state. Implicit in the former alternative is increased radio reception; implicit in the latter alternative is increased radio transmission and, in this connection, appropriate attention to local live programming is required.

Formerly by reason of administrative policy, and since September 14, 1959, by necessary implication from the amended language of Section 315 of the Communications Act, the Commission has had the responsibility for determining whether licensees "afford reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views on issues of public importance". This responsibility usually is of the generic kind and thus, in the absence of unusual circumstances, is not exercised with regard to particular situations but rather in terms of operating policies of stations as viewed over a reasonable period of time. This, in the past, has meant a review, usually in terms of filed complaints, in connection with the applications made each three year period for renewal of station licenses. However, that has been a practice largely traceable to workload necessities, and therefore not so limited by law. Indeed the Commission recently has expressed its views to the Congress that it would be desirable to exercise a greater discretion with respect to the length of licensing periods within the maximum three year license period provided by Section 307(d). It has also initiated rulemaking to this end.

The foundation of the American system of broadcasting was laid in the Radio Act of 1927 when Congress placed the basic responsibility for all matter broadcast to the public at the grass roots level in the hands of the station licensee. That obligation was carried forward into the Communications Act of 1934 and remains unaltered and undivided. The licensee, is, in effect, a "trustee" in the sense that his license to operate his station imposes upon him a non-delegable duty to serve the public interest in the community he had chosen to represent as a broadcaster.

Great confidence and trust are placed in the citizens who have qualified as broadcasters. The primary duty and privilege to select the material to be broadcast to his audience and the operation of his component of this powerful medium of communication is left in his hands. As was stated by the Chairman in behalf of this Commission in recent testimony before a Congressional Committee 9/

> "Thus far Congress has not imposed by law an affirmative programming requirement on broadcast licenses. Rather, it has heretofore given licensees a broad discretion in the selection of programs. In recognition of this principle, Congress provided in section 3(h) of the Communications Act that a person engaged in radio broadcasting shall not be deemed a common carrier. To this end the Commission in administering the Act and the courts in interpreting it have consistently maintained that responsibility for the selection and presentation of broadcast material ultimately devolves upon the individual station licensee, and that the fulfillment of such responsibility requires the free exercise of his independent judgment".

As indicated by former President Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, in the Radio Conference of 1922-25:

> "The dominant element for consideration in the radio field is, and always will be, the great body of the listening public, millions in number, country wide in distribution. There is no proper line of conflict between the broadcaster and listener, nor would I attempt to array one against the other. Their interests are mutual, for without the one the other could not exist.

9/ Testimony of Frederick W. Ford, May 16, 1960 before the Subcommittee on Communications of the Committee on Interstate & Foreign Commerce, United States Senate.

"There have been few developments in industrial history to equal the speed and efficiency with which genius and capital have joined to meet radio needs. The great majority of station owners today recognize the burden of service and gladly assume it. Whatever other motive may exist for broadcasting, the pleasing of the listener is always the primary purpose ...

"The greatest public interest must be the deciding factor. I presume that few will dissent as to the correctness of this principle, for all will agree that public good must ever balance private desire; but its acceptance leads to important and far-reaching practical effects, as to which there may not be the same unanimity, but from which, nevertheless, there is no logical escape."

The confines of the licensee's duty are set by the general standard "the public interest, convenience or necessity."10/ The initial and principal execution of that standard, in terms of the area he is licensed to serve, is the obligation of the licensee. The principal ingredient of such obligation consists of a diligent, positive and continuing effort by the licensee to discover and fulfill the tastes, needs and desires of his service area. If he has accomplished this, he has met his public responsibility. It is the duty of the Commission, in the first instance, to select persons as licensees who meet the qualifications laid down in the Act, and on a continuing basis to review the operations of such licensees from time to time to provide reasonable assurance to the public that the broadcast service it receives is such as its direct and justifiable interest requires.

Historically it is interesting to note that in its review of station performance the Federal Radio Commission sought to extract the general principles of broadcast service which should (1) guide the licensee in his determination of the public interest and (2) be employed by the Commission as an "index" or general frame of reference in evaluating the licensee's discharge of his public duty. The Commission attempted to precise definition of the components of the public interest but left the discernment of its limit to the practical operation of broadcast regulation. It required existing stations to report the types of service which had been provided and called on the public to express its views and preferences as to programs and other broadcast services. It sought information from as many sources as were available in its quest of a fair and equitable basis for the selection of those who might wish to become licensees and the supervision of those who already engaged in broadcasting.

10/ Cf. Communications Act of 1934, as amended, inter alia, Secs. 307, 309.

The spirit in which the Radio Commission approached its unprecedented task was to seek to chart a course between the need of arriving at a workable concept of the public interest in station operation, on the one hand, and the prohibition laid on it by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and by Congress in Section 29 of the Federal Radio Act against censorship and interference with free speech, on the other. The Standards or guidelines which evolved from that process, in their essentials, were adopted by the Federal Communications Commission and have remained as the basis for evaluation of broadcast service. They have in the main, been incorporated into various codes and manuals of network and station operation.

It is emphasized, that these standards or guidelines should in no sense constitute a rigid mold for station performance, nor should they be considered as a Commission formula for broadcast service in the public interest. Rather, they should be considered as indicia of the types and areas of service which, on the basis of experience, have usually been accepted by the broadcasters as more or less included in the practical definition of community needs and interests.

Broadcasting licensees must assume responsibility for all material which is broadcast through their facilities. This includes all programs and advertising material which they present to the public. With respect to advertising material the licensee has the additional responsibility to take all reasonable measures to eliminate any false, misleading, or deceptive matter and to avoid abuses with respect to the total amount of time devoted to advertising continuity as well as the frequency with which regular programs are interrupted for advertising messages. This duty is personal to the licensee and may not be delegated. He is obligated to bring his positive responsibility affirmatively to bear upon all who have a hand in providing broadcast matter for transmission through his facilities so as to assure the discharge of his duty to provide acceptable program schedule consonant with operating in the public interest in his community. The broadcaster is obligated to make a positive, diligent and continuing effort, in good faith, to determine the tastes, needs and desires of the public in his community and to provide programming to meet those needs and interests. This again, is a duty personal to the licensee and may not be avoided by delegation of the responsibility to others.

Although the individual station licensee continues to bear legal responsibility for all matter broadcast over his facilities, the structure of broadcasting, as developed in practical operation, is such -

especially in television - that, in reality, the station licensee has little part in the creation, production, selection, and control of network program offerings. Licensees place "practical reliance" on networks for the selection and supervision of network programs which, of course, are the principal broadcast fare of the vast majority of television stations throughout the country. 11/

In the fulfillment of his obligation the broadcaster should consider the tastes, needs and desires of the public he is licensed to serve in developing his programming and should exercise conscientious efforts not only to ascertain them but also to carry them out as well as he reasonably can. He should reasonably attempt to meet all such needs and interests on an equitable basis. Particular areas of interest and types of appropriate service may, of course, differ from community to community, and from time to time. However, the Commission does expect its broadcast licensees to take the necessary steps to inform themselves of the real needs and interests of the areas they serve and to provide programming which in fact constitutes a diligent effort, in good faith, to provide for those needs and interests.

The major elements usually necessary to meet the public interest, needs and desires of the community in which the station is located as developed by the industry, and recognized by the Commission, have included: (1) Opportunity for Local Self-Expression, (2) The Development and Use of Local Talent, (3) Programs for Children, (4) Religious Programs, (5) Educational Programs, (6) Public Affairs Programs, (7) Editorialization by Licensees, (8) Political Broadcasts, (9) Agricultural Programs, (10) News Programs, (11) Weather and Market Reports, (12) Sports Programs, (13) Service to Minority Groups, (14) Entertainment Programming.

The elements set out above are neither all-embracing nor constant. We re-emphasize that they do not serve and have never been intended as a rigid mold or fixed formula for station operation. The ascertainment of the needed elements of the broadcast matter to be provided by a particular licensee for the audience he is obligated to serve remains primarily the function of the licensee. His honest and prudent judgments will be accorded great weight by the Commission. Indeed, any other course would tend to substitute the judgment of the Commission for that of the licensee.

11/ The Commission, in recognition of this problem as it affects the licensees, has recently recommended to the Congress enactment of legislation providing for direct regulation of networks in certain respects.

The programs provided, first by "chains" of stations and then by networks has always been recognized by this Commission as of great value to the station licensee in providing a well-rounded community service. The importance of network programs need not be re-emphasized as they have constituted an integral part of the well-rounded program service provided by the broadcast business in most communities.

Our own observations and the testimony in this inquiry have persuaded us that there is no public interest basis for distinguishing between sustaining and commercially sponsored programs in evaluating station performance. However, this does not relieve the station from responsibility for retaining the flexibility to accommodate public needs.

Sponsorship of public affairs, and other similar programs may very well encourage broadcasters to greater efforts in these vital areas. This is borne out by statements made in this proceeding in which it was pointed out that under modern conditions sponsorship fosters rather than diminishes the availability of important public affairs and "cultural" broadcast programming. There is some convincing evidence, for instance, that at the network level there is a direct relation between commercial sponsorship and "clearance" of public affairs and other "cultural" programs. Agency executives have testified that there is unused advertising support for public affairs type programming. The networks and some stations have scheduled these types of programs during "prime time".

The Communications Act[12/] provides that the Commission may grant construction permits and station licenses, or modifications or renewals thereof, "only upon written application" setting forth the information required by the Act and the Commission's Rules and Regulations. If, upon examination of any such application, the Commission shall find the public interest, convenience, and necessity would be served by the granting thereof, it shall grant said application. If it does not so find, it shall so advise the applicant and other known parties in interest of all objections to the application and the applicant shall then be given an opportunity to supply additional information. If the Commission cannot then make the necessary finding, the application is designated for hearing and the applicant bears the burden of providing proof of the public interest.

During our hearings there seemed to be some misunderstanding as to the nature and use of the "statistical" data regarding programming and advertising required by our application forms. We wish to stress that no one may be summarily judged as to the service he has performed on the basis of the information contained in his application. As we said long ago:

12/ Section 308(a).

"It should be emphasized that the statistical data before the Commission constitute an index only of the manner of operation of the stations and are not considered by the Commission as conclusive of the over-all operation of the stations in question.

"Licensees will have an opportunity to show the nature of their program service and to introduce other relevant evidence which would demonstrate that in actual operation the program service of the station is, in fact, a well rounded program service and is in conformity with the promises and representations previously made in prior applications to the Commission." 13/

As we have said above, the principal ingredient of the licensee's obligation to operate his station in the public interest is the diligent, positive, and continuing effort by the licensee to discover and fulfill the tastes, needs, and desires of his community or service area, for broadcast service.

To enable the Commission in its licensing functions to make the necessary public interest finding, we intend to revise PART IV of our application forms to require a statement by the applicant, whether for new facilities, renewal or modification, as to: (1) the measures he has taken and the effort he has made to determine the tastes, needs and desires of his community or service area, and (2) the manner in which he proposes to meet those needs and desires.

Thus we do not intend to guide the licensee along the path of programming; on the contrary the licensee must find his own path with the guidance of those whom his signal is to serve. We will thus steer clear of the bans of censorship without disregarding the public's vital interest. What we propose will not be served by pre-planned program format submissions accompanied by complimentary references from local citizens. What we propose is documented program submissions prepared as the result of assiduous planning and consultation covering two main areas: first, a canvass of the listening public who will receive the signal and who constitute a definite public interest figure; second, consultation with leaders in community life--public officials, educators, religious, the entertainment media, agriculture, business, labor--professional

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13/ Public Notice (98501), Sept. 20, 1946, "Status of Standard Broadcast Applications"

and eleemosynary organizations, and others who bespeak the interests which make up the community.

By the care spent in obtaining and reflecting the views thus obtained, which clearly cannot be accepted without attention to the business judgment of the licensee if his station is to be an operating success, will the standard of programming in the public interest be best fulfilled. This would not ordinarily be the case if program formats have been decided upon by the licensee before he undertakes his planning and consultation, for the result would show little stimulation on the part of the two local groups above referenced. And it is the composite of their contributive planning, led and sifted by the expert judgment of the licensee, which will assure to the station the appropriate attention to the public interest which will permit the Commission to find that a license may issue. By his narrative development, in his application, of the planning, consulting, shaping, revising, creating, discarding and evaluation of programming thus conceived or discussed, the licensee discharges the public interest facet of his business calling without Government dictation or supervision and permits the Commission to discharge its responsibility to the public without invasion of spheres of freedom properly denied to it. By the practicality and specificity of his narrative the licensee facilitates the application of expert judgment by the Commission. Thus, if a particular kind of educational program could not be feasibly assisted (by funds or service) by educators for more than a few time periods, it would be idle for program composition to place it in weekly focus. Private ingenuity and educational interest should look further, toward implemental suggestions of practical yet constructive value. The broadcaster's license is not intended to convert his business into "an instrumentality of the federal government;"14/ neither, on the other hand, may he ignore the public interest which his application for a license should thus define and his operations thereafter reasonably observe.

Numbers of suggestions were made during the en banc hearings concerning possible uses by the Commission of codes of broadcast practices adopted by segments of the industry as part of a process of self-regulation. While the Commission has not endorsed any specific code of broadcast practices, we consider the efforts of the industry to maintain high standards of conduct to be highly commendable and urge that the industry persevere in these efforts.

14/ "The defendant is not an instrumentality of the federal government but a privately owned corporation." McIntire v. Wm. Penn Broadcasting Co., 151 F. 2d 597, 600.

The Commission recognizes that submissions, by applicants, concerning their past and future programming policies and performance provide one important basis for deciding whether -- insofar as broadcast services are concerned -- we may properly make the public interest finding requisite to the grant of an application for a standard FM or television broadcast station. The particular manner in which applicants are required to depict their proposed or past broadcast policies and services (including the broadcasting of commercial announcements) may therefore, have significant bearing upon the Commission's ability to discharge its statutory duties in the matter. Conscious of the importance of reporting requirements, the Commission on November 24, 1958 initiated proceedings (Docket No. 12673) to consider revisions to the rules prescribing the form and content of reports on broadcast programming.

Aided by numerous helpful suggestions offered by witnesses in the recent en banc hearings on broadcast programming, the Commission is at present engaged in a thorough study of this subject. Upon completion of that study we will announce, for comment by all interested parties, such further revisions to the present reporting requirements as we think will best conduce to an awareness, by broadcasters, of their responsibilities to the public and to effective, efficient processing, by the Commission, of applications for broadcast licenses and renewals.

To this end, we will initiate further rule making on the subject at the earliest practicable date.

Adopted: July 27, 1960

*See attached Statement of Commissioner Hyde.

*SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER HYDE

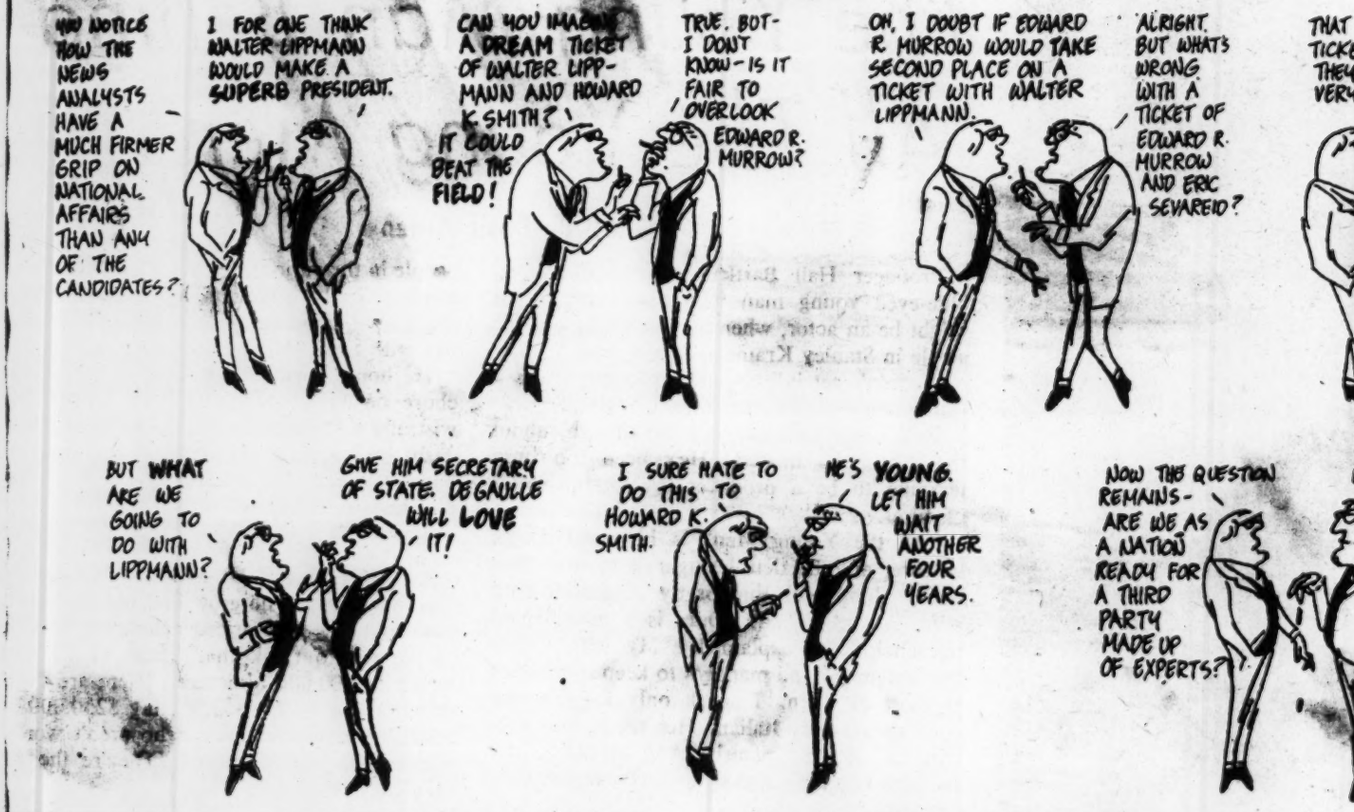
I believe that the Commission's "Interim Report and Statement of Policy" in Docket No. 12782 misses the central point of the hearing conducted by the Commission en banc, December 7, 1959, to February 1, 1960.

It reiterates the legal position which was taken by the Federal Radio Commission in 1927, and which has been adhered to by the Federal Communications Commission since it was organized in 1934. This viewpoint was accepted by the executives of the leading networks and by most other units of the broadcasting industry as well as the National Association of Broadcasters. The main concern requiring a fresh approach is what to do in the light of the law and the matters presented by many witnesses in the hearings. This, I understand, is to be the subject of a rule-making proceeding still to be initiated. I urged the preparation of an appropriate rule-making notice prior to the preparation of the instant statement.

I also disagree with the decision of the Commission to release the document captioned "Interim Report by the Office of Network Study, Responsibility for Broadcast Matter, Docket No. 12782". Since it deals in part with a hearing in which the Commission itself sat en banc, I feel that it does not have the character of a separate staff-study type of document, and that its release with the Commission policy statement will create confusion. Moreover, a substantial portion of the document is concerned with matter still under investigation process in Docket 12782. I think issuance of comment on these matters under the circumstances is premature and inappropriate.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, Sun., Aug. 21, 1960

FEIFFER'S FABLES



THAT IS A GOOD TICKET, ISN'T IT? THEY'RE BOTH VERY EXPERIENCED.
MURROW'S RECORD AGAINST McCARTHY-ISM IS BETTER THAN ANYBODY'S. BOY, COULD HE TALK TO KHROSHCHEV!
IT WILL BE A REFRESHING CHANGE. WHILE THE TWO MAJOR PARTIES BATTLE FOR POWER - OURS CAN DISCUSS THE ISSUES.

~~ed~~ Feinstein, Otto

August 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Feinstein:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of July 25th, which has only just reached me due to my absence from the city. I very much regret that I cannot write an article for your new magazine, but my radio and television commitments for the next few months are such that I have had to decide to devote myself to that side of my work and not undertake any extra-curricular activities.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Otto Feinstein, Editor
New University Thought
909 East 55th Street
Chicago 15, Illinois

ERM:gw

new university thought

909 EAST 55th STREET • CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Telephone HYde Park 3-7046

July 25, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murro:

I am enclosing a copy of the first issue of a new magazine, NEW UNIVERSITY THOUGHT, now being published in Chicago by a group of young university instructors, students, and professionals. NEW UNIVERSITY THOUGHT is being brought forward as an answer to the pernicious and debilitating withdrawl of intellectuals from public affairs and intellectual activity on crucial social problems.

What we hope to accomplish is the development among our audience of a consciousness of our role and responsibility in society by an application of our professional and academic skills to the problems we all face. NEW UNIVERSITY THOUGHT will offer a place to speak, act, and think about what is significant, we hope helping to bring to an end the feeling by many young scholars that much of what they do is meaningless.

We see this as necessitating both an understanding of ourselves and the world we live in. Thus we will have articles dealing specifically with young intellectuals and professionals, such as our study of the professions, which will begin in the next issue, and articles applying our scholarly and academic talents to important social questions such as "America's picture of itself", a nd a study of the lower half of the economy. We envision our readership as actively participating in the magazine and, therefore, research groups in various places are being set up to carry forward these projects.

We are writing to you because we feel certain that you, particularly, share our feeling and commitment on these questions. We would very much appreciate hearing your comments on this first issue.

The October issue will begin our study of the professions. This will be a series of articles which we want to focus on the realities of life in various professions; treating specific facts of the profession and also discussing the implications for an individual's general life as a member of a certain profession. What is the actual current situation in the profession, and how well does an academic or specific professional education preapre one for the real situation? What kind of work does a person actually do in the profession, and for what pay? What does this mean in terms of the type of life that these facts impose on the individual. Is it necessary to compromise to be successful - if so, what kinds of compromises are necessary to "play the game"? And what types of changes can realistically be hoped for, and effected through the profession. This is the kind of realistic picture which we feel is not sufficiently accessible to guide students and young professionals who have certain hopes and ideals for the type of society in which they want to live.

We would be honored and pleased if you would be able to write an article about the profession of TV broadcasting and commentary which might help to answer some of these questions.

Sincerely yours,

Otto Feinstein

Otto Feinstein
Editor

Carlos Fernandez

December 19, 1960

Dear Dr. Fernandez:

Thank you for your cordial letter of November 21st which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence from the city.

At present, Mr. Murrow's heavy schedule of radio and television programs leaves him very little time for extracurricular activities. Would you therefore be good enough to specify what type of collaboration you would hope to obtain from Mr. Murrow in your plans to issue a supplement to your newspaper.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dr. Carlos A. Gonzalez Fernandez, Director
Empresa Editorial Haynes Ltda.
Río De Janeiro 300
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Empresa Editorial Haynes Ltda. S. A.

DIARIO EL MUNDO

OFICINA DE AVISOS
Y SUBSCRIPCIONES:
Av. R. S. PEÑA 655
T. E. 46-9815

Administración, Redacciones y Talleres:
RIO DE JANEIRO 300
T. E. 88 - 1021 BUENOS AIRES

DIRECCIONES TELEGRAFICAS:
SENYAH - DIARMUNDO - RADIOMUNDO

El Hogar ° Mundo Argentino ° Mundo Deportivo ° Mundo Infantil ° Mundo Rural ° Selecta

Buenos Aires, November 21, 1960

Mister
Edward R.Murrow
COLUMBIA BRADCASTING SYSTEM
NEW YORK CITY (USA)

Dear Sir:

I am writing you this letter as a former 1959 Eisenhower Fellow.

I have been designated last month Executive Director of Empresa Editorial Haynes Ltda.S.A.,which among several importante publications issues the newspaper "El Mundo",one of the morning newspapers with highest circulation in Argentine.

Because of this and in order to collaborate with a better understanding policy between our countries I have in mind the idea of issuing a special supplement to "El Mundo" dedicated to U.S.A.

The purpose of it is to make available to the Argentine people the most important facts relative to your great country, which will help to a better reciprocal understanding.

The actual carrying on of this project will imply,besides a great economic offort, an important cultural and informative contribution.

For this reason I am asking all the collaboration you may be able to offerus in order to fullfil this special undertaking in homage to the big Democracy of the North and to all those ones who help to build it.

Upon receiving your answer, as also the answers of the other personalities to whom I have written, because of the same reason,I will fly to U.S.A. to arrange the program and execution of this project.

I should appreciate on this account to receive your answer as soon as possible.

Knowing your feelings and werk developed in the Eisenhower Foundation,whose goals point precisely to the attaining of a better friendship between our countries, I assume for given your generous collaboration.

Sincerely yours,

EMPRESA EDITORIAL HAYNES Ltda.

Dr. CARLOS A. GONZALEZ FERNANDEZ
DIRECTOR

Fernandez, P.C.

August 18, 1960

Mr. Philip C. Fernandez
P.O. Box 809
Orleans, Mass.

Dear Mr. Fernandez:

Thank you for your interesting letter to Mr. Murrow, which I am acknowledging as he is away from New York at present.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

P. O. Box 809
Orleans, Massachusetts
August 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

I was very glad to hear your "estimations" at the Democratic Convention; but some how I missed your comments ath Republican, even though I listened also. Thenby chance I saw in this town the movie "Sink the Bismarck" so even though we have never met - I feel like I knew you well.

You are a man with a mission, and a very responsable one. and because you gather from roots, you see the "form" as is, and even though due to the considerations of the method of public information, I for one, appreciate how sincere you attempt to be, presenting the subject - as is. While I am not in public information, I can measure how hard it must be, to present a case as is in a language suitable to all - concerned and unconcerned.

My experience in journalism lasted only about two years, when I was 11 years old, that I tood a job Mr. Juan Jose Lopez Seranno y Monreal, one of Spain's most famed lawyers, as a mesenger in his office, and at that time he also owned "Dierio Espanol", a military daily of Madrid, which in order to make a few pennies on the side, I used to sell it in the streets; and at the Toros Season (bullfights) Madrid had three arenas - Plaza de Toros de Madrid, Plaza de Toros de Vista Alegre, and Plaza de Toros de Tetuan, but "Diario Espanol" had only one reporter for bullfights, and of course he always chose the best fight, always held at Plaza de Toros de Madrid, so he gave the other pases to two of us, either for Vista Alegre or Tetuan, on the condition that we wrote, bull by bull what happened, and put it on his desk Sunday night. I used to get one every Saturday, and I felt very proud when I read in the following Monday my chronicles, just as I wrote them.

In 1914 I began to work in international commerce, and at 62, I am still at it. Because of this in international affairs, while I am not above anyone, I would not take a second place either, as regardles how complicated might be the subject, if I so choose to investigate it, I also can present it - as is; as drawing from causes. I present the [illegible] forcibly develop, without any "magics" attached to it.

C U B A

The American government has its greatest historical problem there, because it reflects back to itself ---- to a 60 year foreign policy tha only the greatest enemy of the United States could have proposed; two world wars, and no international competition made it to last so long. I do not like to call the Soviet Union a competitor, because in reality it is not, in this sense - by any measurement you wish me to mention, the system of the Soviet Union is 33-1/3% inferior to ours, more, if we call our system, the basic legal system by which we are suppoed to live as a Nation; as lng as Russia lives by a soviet system, at every branch of social and economic life, it will be, one third inferior to ours.

On that basis, we do not have a competitor, unless we are descending rapidly to their level, or even below their level

Because of our poor relations with Cuba, our prsent world position is frozen; and unless we do many things very rapidly (no prophecy) a year from now, at the latest, the Soviet Union has gained what they seek - to freeze up the United States internationally; to be isolated totally, and thus be forced to folow their recomendations or fight a lost war.

If a nation ever was in a predicament - this is.

Before China went red, I spent many nights, informing the government, and many business acquaintances, but they all took in the thought of business, I was doing very important business with China, and of course, I was only thinking of my own interests;. yet, and faithfully, in the examination of Chinese conditions, I never thought of my business for one second. I was born naked, and I knowmy body shall leave in that fashion unless someone chooses to dress it up.

Now with little Cuba we have the same problem that we had in China; and while China, as an unit, being the most populated country in the world, altered the international balances of powers, Cuba, unless we do what it needs to be done, because of Fidel Castro, will alter the powers in this continent.

The matter, in the manner it is handled, may well affect every home in the United States, and the due date - is in the Fall of 1961.

Sincerely yours

Philip C. Fernandez

P. O. Box 809
Orleans, Massachusetts
August 12, 1960

To make my enclosed letter as short as possible, I prefer to write this one separate.

The reason that I am becoming again very active in business is in order to start three youngrelatives, my nieces Hilda and Yolanda and my nephew William, ages about 21, 20 and 19, children of my sister Josefina, that passed on very young, the children were them about 5, 4 and 3, and another young man, that if he choses the career of commerce I shall write you later about it. Not because they are my relative, but these children have the qualities that would honor any family, and I am very proud of them, and for them, I am willing to comeback into the "saddle" in international business.

I thought the matter will be easy, but I began to find "funny" difficulties at the Embassy in Habana, related to visas, and seeing them as rather "funny" as a qualified student of international affairs, I began to study them carefully, as for many years I have heard very serious reports from many countries, as to the pracrices of our Foreign Service. I may also say, that for eight years, I was a Consul, and know quite well, how a Consular offices is supposed to operate.

I could have stopped the "funny" requirements and excuses which this service was making upon my relatives, from the very beginning, but I decided to go along with them in order to examine under evidences, in what manner this service is apt to operate when they so choose, more so in the case of Cuba, which has become a victim of their practices.

In international affairs we never criticized unless we have ample evidence to do so, and while to the average these details and "red tape" of simple visas may not mean much, to an student with 45 years of studies and practises in the field, these "little" details mean much, as they are true samples of something far greater, for example:

The present situation in Cuba is due to the fact that the American Embassy at Habana has been sending false reports to the Department of State, as it is inconceivable to believe that if the Department had received honest reports from its Embassy, they would have had tolerated the conditions to go as far as they did. You may well say -"How is it possible?", and this is how is possible:

As you know every Embassy employs several agents, which we name attaches and even secretaries. These men, generally are very good men, they travel the country, they have a keen eye, they are very impartial, so they write, what they see, what they hear, and any reliable information they can gather. But their reports, of course, are given to the Embassy. The Embassy may or may not send these reports into the Department of State, as written. In Habana, without any doubt, for thirty years, these reports had been altered, to conform with the particular influence that the Ambassador and the next one or two higher functionaries are operating.

The conditions in Cuba that began to show up as early as 1925, and whichprobably coming into the early thirties, the excuse of the international depression was given, but that in order to keep in check the Cuban people, the Embassy purchased Sargent Batista, as bloody dictator with a firm hand, instead of improving became , very, very grave. If you knew them in detail,

as a human being, even your stomach would revolt.

The years passed by, the people living in constant fear, that some one would knock at the door ar the early hours of the morning, and pick a a member of their family, which generally, they would never see again. From 11 p/m to 6 a/m misery was rampant, mothers by the thousands sleeping in portals, even in Habana, with their children cuddle to them, without home, and probably without having eating anything during the day. Sweat-shops everywhere, children at 10 or 11 working for 20¢ per day, and adults for 50¢, 75¢ and 1.00 per day. More than one million people had no jobs. Every community was in fear, because anyone that had a job that paid more than $1.00 per day was afraid to lose it, as if they lost it, they could not find anything bettter than $1.00 per day.

Outside of Habana, the conditions were much worse, men and women, after months of hunger leaving their bodies in the fields, for fertilizer.

All this and much more happening for thirty years in one of the richest islands of the world.

That is why Fidel Castro with almost plain "sticks" and hand knives, conquer de machines guns, guns, tanks, and bombs; and it was very fortunate for all, that Fidel Castro as great humanitarian was like an image already to the people - as if the people of Cuba had revolted without a man like Fidel Castro, history would have written one of the most bloody, catrastophic pages of the time, as they would had ramsacked everything, they wuld have killed anyone on their way - I have seen a few revolutions, but that one of Cuba would have even eclipsed in proportion the blood in Russia during 1917 and 1918.

Fidel Castro, as humanitarian, is a man of peace, but we had the unfortunate experience that our Ambassador at Habana, escaped in the heels of Batista, and that for a long time, we did not appoint anyone there; and when we did the higher functionaries of that Embassy used to dictate and purchase the control of the Cuban government, found they could not do it. Again, you cannot purchase a humanitarian, as a humanitarian places Human Dignity above everything else, and when they dound they could not purchase the government, tgreats and economic blocks began to be imposed upon a government directed by a man, that had to feed at once, over 3,000,000 people.

While our Embassy was carrying out such inhuman and ignorant practices, the Soviet Union knowing the qualities of the man Fidel, quickly offered any kind of help, economic, and military if necessary - intelligently The Soviet policy saw in Fidel already a leader, not only of Cuba, but of 80% o the masses in the continent, as to day, the name Fidel Castro, for the masses is like an image - in all this continent. So the Soviet policy said to itself "if we back Fidel, automatically we gain the simpathy of 80% of the mases in the American continent"; and that is why, as of now, the Soviet Union is very willing to risk world war III to defend Fidel Castro, as if war came because we made a fatal mistake in Cuba, automatically the Soviet Union has us, isolated from the rest of the continent.

Seeing conditions in this reality, I have suggested to Washington, to name at once a Diplomatic Mission, and tempirarily closed the Embassy at Habana, and put it under the jusridiction of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, in order to investigate what is there, and make it known to the American people, as we face a very delicate situation

which can only be corrected by reestablishing the honor that our Nation deserves, as we cannot enter world war III isolated by the masses in the American continent.

The Cuban problem can be solved, because the Cuban people always had been friends of the United States, and they are noble people; but it has to be solved very honorable, as that is the only language Fidel Castro understands.

And because Cuba should be a lesson to commerce and industry in this continent, I am suggesting to all my clients abroad, that through their Chambers of Commerce or Trade Associations, they ask the local press, to hold interviews periodically with the higher funstionaries of our Embassies, relating to relations between the two countries, and to publish the interview in full as a public record. If this had been done in Cuba, we would never have had the present serious problem.

We business men had to be alert to these conditions, because even in these United States Free Economy is in grave peril. In my case I have had already two experiences - our business in China, with our own prosperous firm in Shanghai; and noe our business in Cuba, in which by sales we were the No.1 representarives for almost 20 years.

Communism can never compete with a Free Economy, because communism is 33-1/3% inferior in all branches to a Free Economy, so the time has come, for all of us to examine and defend our Free Economy, and forget all about communism.

We in business know how troublesome becomes for a firm when it finds that it has a poor agency. At a practical level, an Embassy is not different than any other agency, as the Embassy is the agency of a government, and when it operates contrary to the general interests of its principals, the conditions aftereards are reflected, like it happened in China, and now 90 miles from us, in Cuba.

In my personal cases the visas at Habana have created a serious problem to me, because as soon as some friends knew that I was active again - well to make the story short, I have two big tables loaded with correspondence, orders and shipments, and I am all alone; and frankly not every enthuse at this development, because if we do amend things quickly, whatever work I put into it, in a year or so, I will find it has been fruitless, and that I will have to use plenty of red ink, with the consecuences to my pockets.

But I am not alone in the catrastophe that stares us all in our faces - We are all in it, and that is why, we do something about it or the most recomendable thing to those than can, is to take a long vacation and enjoy the cash they still have - a year from now, is apt to be too late.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours

P. C. Fernandez

Philip C. Fernandez

Fernandez, P.C.

May 25, 1960

Dear Mr. Fernandez:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of May 6th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence from the country.

I am therefore holding it for him and shall bring it to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Philip C. Fernandez
P. O. Box 809
Orleans, Massachusetts

Philip C. Fernandez
P. O. Box 809 - Orleans, Masachusetts

May 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
483 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I heard last night on CBS that you expect soon to give us weekly information on the news - and causes of.

Such program is urgently needed as 1960 and 1961 are the two most critical years in U.S. history thus far.

The future ocurrences can only be advanced on the basis of continued practices, as A, develops B, and B develops C - etc.so at a certain level of information and education we do not need to look into, or ask a "crystal ball" to show us an image, as the practice in its own development forms the image.

I estimate the worst exhibits of the present practices to come at the last half of 1961, and yet, it could be earlier;

> Yes, I mean world war III - or - what very few Americans could expect - a revolution in the United States.

In my case, I am neither a pessimist or optimist - when a man is dedicated to evidence - the evidence, and only the evidence, tells the story.

With my compliments I am sending you part of Chapter XXII of a book I am writting, which I have named - The Temple of Hush - It is a research into history in order to present the links from one stage to another; but since the "theory" of devolution has pricked into my mind for the last few weeks, I thought to insert it in Chapter XXII.

No concept of science would admit an unbalanced formula or thesis. In science if the components form a demonstrable subject or object, by reducing the components the subject or object returns to the field of theory, but the subject or object does not lose its identity, it remains the matter under analysis. So, if the allied branches of Medical science accept as basic a theory of evolution (Darwin's) it has to accept its balance - a theory of devolution; and by virtue of the two - the human being in body form is presented as is.

I am not sending this for any kind of publicity or applause: I send it as a token of my personal appreciation for your broadcasts, which for several years I did listen to.

Sincerely yours

Philip C. Fernandez

Philip C. Fernandez

Note: This fragment is not edited, nor corrected, it is written as the human head, like anantena receivesthe energy from the frequency, by virtue of which, the body has life.

UNIVERSAL LAW - presenting the theory of Evolution, under the Law of Balances, which impels "The Theory of Devolution"

This is the answer to life itself: Under the system for the Universal human being; under Science; under cosmic frequencies; under Natural systems.

As a sixth year student of Universal Law, I am still in the second year of the Law of Balances; when I began almost two years, right from the beginning I recognize that it will be a very hard subject to demonstrate. I could have quit, but no student of Universal Law ever quits - as once a cosmic ray becomes visible, the student strives to see more of them, but you can see them only under actual demonstration, for which you apport your own human body, under any conditions whatsoever.

Do not be skeptical of what you will read in these pages, as there are a great number of books on the Cosmic phenomena, such as Einstein's theory of Relativity; there are books of Biology; there are histories from the farthest past; there is Darwin's theory of Evolution; there are texts of Theology embracing all beliefs; but best of all, there is Space supporting all Solids with life through energy; and there are the Splids, like this planet Earth, that as a big mass, gives habitation to all forms of life. So you can either, read it on books; or use your own eyes for observation.

1 - The human being is a cosmic frequency; an exclusive one for each human being as it lives eternally in the worlds of the Cosmos. Hence a human being never began, and never ends. It lives by virtue of the most powerfull frequency of the Cosmos, which continually impacts.

2 - The human being is not born out of the female of the species. The body of the female, by the system, has the capacity to build a form, which form by the unchanged process of the system, at a maximun period, it is formed and once formed the female has balanced that part of the system, so the form comes out; a human body is delivered into Nature; and quickly the most inmediate frequency, enters the body of the new form, and the body begins to show what we name - five senses.

3 - It is very important to note, that The Master said: "Call no man your father"; more as a Human Being he disclaimed any concept whatsoever of what we name - family. Again he said, when a disciple informs him, that His mother, and sisters are waiting for Him; and He respondos, looking to all- "Behold, my mother, my sisters, my brothers". For Him, the human race was His family, which under pure science proves itself.

As, have you ever seen two humans alike? You have not, and you will never see them, even if they happen to be sisters or brothers, and brought in every branch of society in the very exact conditions.

4 - What is the highest degree of life? We do not know. 2000 years ago the peoples saw The Master, a degree of life far above all others, so for us, that is the highest degree of life we have seen.

5 - We also saw for centuries, 230 men and their ancestors, which due to their size, the peoples called them "titans". In the original group of 230 men, each one of them was a great scientist, specializing in a parti-

cular field, and to which as far as present history is concerned, we owe the commencement of our sciences such as: Astronomy and its instruments; Chemistry and its formulas; Metalurgics and composition of various metals; advanced electronics; Paints of diverse natures; Advanced architecture; Fotography; Mechanics; Radio and Television; Wireless communication; Advanced motor transportation; etc. etc. For about a century that part of the world where they lived, knew a much higher degree of life that we know to day. The 230 men were not born in Earth. Semiazaz was their leader, a man that upon his arrival he could speak all lamguages, as did his companions. In a material basis, for the affairs of daily life, that was the most advanced age in history, and that was why, the peoples bewildered called them - gods; as they were not born here, and could do things to the greatest astonishment.

6 - So looking forward to what constitutes a much higher degree of life (are) there athe records - The Master as Supreme, and these 230 men far above anything we have on Earth. We need to consider, that the greatest human incentive, is to know more, and the reason for it, is that we feel or sense a greater life is always possible

7 - Darwin by observing Nature found the monkey family as the nearest form to the human body, not only as it is formed, but in the degree of sensitiveness, as the monkey under observation, it will be found by anyone to be very sensitive, and for it, a monkey may also be called - a creature. Dar win on his search for the answer to life observed nature, like few men had done, so he came to recognize what he called - evolution. The modern Russians in their hunger for research and sciences, as reported by the press, now and then, have just about made every possible experiment, and the results are what we all know - monkey bodies form monkey bodies; and human bodies form - human bodies; the human body cannot form a monkey body, nor the monkey body can forma human body.

8 - Yet the possibility of relation is very provocative, so much so, that they need to be considered as relatives in the lower degree of the human family. Fortunate, they do not speak, as if they did, their speech will be too degrading for human ears, and the chances are, that they all will be killed for it.

9 - But now in this "thesis" of balances, the high, the medium, and the low has been presented - The Titans; the present Human Race; The monkey family; all sensitive, meaning: all with diverse degrees of intelligence. By this exhibit of the ages, we may theorize, that it is within our direction, to evolve or to devolve.

10 - Death in total reality, is a termination - but a termination of one course of life; as the body becomes unable to regenerate the energy it receives like any other "aplliance" becomes "useless" as such. The frequency instantly seeks another form, a just"born"form, and this form grows up in the basis of previous intellectual development gained or lost. The human being as a frequency, still chooses, but he can only choose according to his present degree of Universal intelligence.

11 - In my early studies of Universal Law, I found quite frequently related to diverse matters, the figure "seven"; so - do we have on Earth seven courses of life, during which we may graduate as "titans" or degrade ourselves to "monkeys. For the figure or for the theory I do not have a balance, and so it is written as one of many probabilities.

12 - Untill we communicate with another world, such as Venus or Mars, it

becomes very hard to prove a system, step by step - such as: Is the human system composed of "seven grades" in all worlds, or do they decrease in bigger worlds and increase in smaller worlds; as it might be just a coincidence that Earth is No. 6, in size of this Universal District; and by such, the seventh grade, will automatically, send our frequencies into No. 5 in size Star, from which, without the slightest doubt, the titans came; as the titans were not of Earth, and their children were not like them, either in size or intelligence. Their children were already of the class of the human race to day.

13 - The skeptical with reason would ask: If human life has no beginning and not ending, so forcibly ever was, why those degrees of life? In truth, since each one of us is the greatest intelligent being, of all other forms of life, to live in any world we ocuupy a body; a form that is versatile to any manner we are capable of conducing it, and we may have long eras in which we degrade ourselves, by abusing of all other forms of life, such as most of us do in this world, even in the name of sport; as we kill the lesser animal forms or we exploit them beyond sense; we seen to have the urge to destroy for what we have been taught as progress; as consider, for example if this degree of "civilization" continues in two or three centu ries, an acre of land with a few trees would look to them like a forest. So it might be that when we come into those eras we are relegated by our courses of life into lesser worlds in which we may live more in harmony to our present condition. But all this, at best, is pure calculation.

14 - Even a trip to Venus would not disclose to us a greater degree of life than we have in Earth. Life there shall be found to be very much alike here in Earth. They have automobiles, radios, they have plants; and buildings like or similar to ours. It shall be found that some cities are more modern than others. The difference between Venus and Earth in the general average of life and customs shall be found to be no more than "five per cent" to the lower grade.

15 - If we could travel to Venus and Uranus, then the whole system of Univer sal life for the human being would be known, but we cannot go to Uranus without their permission, as nothing that we have or we could create would be sufficiently advanced to meet even their lowest degree of life; but we have known the Titans which in developed intelligence were far superior to anything Earth has given; yet, the trips to Venus, Mars and lesser stars - like the Moon - may show us the down grade process; and if there are seven courses of life in this Universal District, whether we take them in this planet, or use also others.

16 - It has been unfortunate throughout history that every man dedicated to Universal studies was killed, persecuted, and forced to live as a "crank"; because when The Master came, an automatic atheneum ought to have been for med in order to ask Him for Universal concepts. At the last moments, the Greeks sent a commission, which probably was the cause for advancing the year against Him. The gospels only give us declarations on daily human affairs, into which now and then a word or phrase is injected which makes a scientific mind to pause, consider it, and then study. From unofficial writings we get far more of the Universal concepts than from the gospels. The Master as we read in the gospels and unofficial writings did not give any value to the body, His emphasis was on the being, the being was what all of us were supposed to watch for, which is scientifically proven .

17 - No normal intelligence would accede to the thought that we come here to out do one another, because as we see the purpose always ends in -zero. Forcibly the mission is to upgrade or degrade according to the particular individual, as a self choice, as each one of us - is different. If we belie

ve in "evolution" forcibly we have to accept "devolution" as nothing in Nature or in the Cosmos, is a "one way street", Such thinking would bring us to the era when some people thought the Earth was almost "square", and coming to the edge of it, man would find a terrific abysm. In man we have a different form of life to all others, the only form capable to demonstrate normally -five senses, at their maximun degreee. The form in it self is a "world" of its own, versatil enough to embrace all other systems of life.

18 - In common life when we see an individual by his actions, causing harm to others, we say - eventually he gets his due reward; and as these pages prove it is so, as such individuals, through one or two or more courses of life would arrive to the monkey form; that is his frequency would not carry sufficient intelligence to choose a great form; by his errors he has degraded himself, untill he loses his own human concept - thus we need to see the monkeys, as degraded human beings; human beings that chose the downgrade to that status. In that basis, we can accept that part of Darwin's evolution, as man, having arrived to the lowest degree; still endowed with a spark of intelligence, may work upgrade, until by the same "avenue"once again becomes a human form. So do some of us come from monkeys? Very probably.

19 - We ought to make every effort to remenber the dreams we have in our sleep. Dreams are faithfull recollections of our previous course of life; by them we can gauge to some extent, if we are upgrading or degrading. Since this may be a provocative subject, you may ask -"Are the people I dream with, also in my previous course of life?" The answer is "yes", because within the system, those people are not different than you are, that is, they are under the same courses of life, and since all of us go thorugh these courses, why we cannot meet them, time and time again ?. A dream, like any subject of an Universal character is not given the prominence in science, that it should be given. Like all other Universal subjects are treated as "magics" - "superstitions" or "what have you", but consider that the tpography in every dream always differs in location - for example: you dream seeing the same people on the same room or the same house, but either the "same" room is in a "different" house, or the house is in a different street. And you may dream that you meet a friend, that you see now almost daily, and you two walk, but the streets you walk look totally different, in spite that they have the same names. This would happen in every dream you may have, so check it for veracity. You do not dream every day for a very long season; at times you dream more often than others.

20 - Upgrading does not mean to conform to what society calls - a good man, unless it refers particularly in his kindness to all others, including lesser forms of life. Upgrading is:being exercised by a man that opposes anything,(under any conditions, at any cost) that may reduce the dignity of his fellow man; because anything that reduces human dignity, attempts to dishonor both, the Universal system for the human being; and the Natural System for the human body; so when a man defends the dignity of man he is in balance to its systems, and by it honors them.

21 - Degrading does not mean what society defines as a "sinful" man. The greatest "sin" or "offense" or "crime" is to predemitate to deceive others. Such individual is degrading himself because he attempts to deceive his equls, and by it dishonors both systems. It would not make a bit of diference what is his status in society - he may be prominent or he may be known only in his household; such individual by the system of devolution, will seee himself in the form of a monkey .

The art of deceiving is self retaliatory. He who deceives, deceives himself; even the animals is the thing they resent the most. All of us unknowingly had been educated in the art of deceiving, as we commence by deceiving ourselves into a a kind of a world that you may take it in the extreme you wish - as too dramatical or too comical. A world divided against itself, hence the wars, and ever a constant concept of war; a world of laws which more than half insult Justice; a world in which the individual is educated to be authoritariam; a world that condenms "sins", and yet strives to augment the causes for it.

A world in which every human being is in bondage, as nowhere on Earth the human being is a free man, as a law has been written for each possible human action, hence all actions must conform to a particular law, and most tend to degrade man.

But man now has his own choice, either to be a titan or to be a monkey. It takes a few courses of life to become a titan; it takes a few courses of life to become a monkey, but accoding to experts in biology and evolution, it takes several thousands of years, for a monkey to return to his original status, of a human being.

Yes we can take the easy chair now, and few courses of life hence, spend several thousand years climbing and jumping from tree to tree; or we may present our face and demand from the world to commence a human civilization - and set man free, and be willing to fight for it - if need be.

So I place in the hands of the reader two theories: The Theory of Evolution and The Theory of Devolution, no one can choose for you - it is an imperative single ~~xxxxx~~ self choice.

J. Arevens

Note: The Temple of Hush is 90% history and 10% fiction, and the fiction is used in order to establish links of history which do not appear in most texts, even though the historians intended to be so. On the recods we only have the two great fires at the Alexandria Library which destroyed thousand of writings linking an era with another. It was also the custom of some kings in China to burn books, by these burnings and the ten thiusand years, we have lost the link with the great past, as Earth has seen many worlds that in the eternal past, it has had..

Ferry, Mrs Jessie

August 11, 1960

Mrs. Jessie Ferry
255 North Forest Street
Bellingham, Washington

Dear Mrs. Ferry:

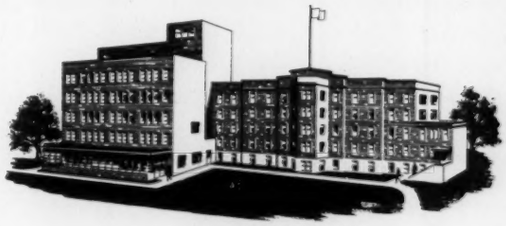
I apologize for the delay in replying to your letter of July 20. Mr. Murrow was in Los Angeles and Chicago throughout July and we were all rather preoccupied with the political conventions.

Mr. Murrow is still away from New York, but has asked me to send you the enclosed record albums with his best wishes for the success of your auction in September. I hope the albums will be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

ST. JOSEPH'S GENERAL HOSPITAL
BUILDING FUND



CAMPAIGN OFFICE
207 Bellingham Hotel
REgent 4-0330

255 NORTH FOREST ST.
BELLINGHAM
WASHINGTON
REgent 4-6720

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July 20 - 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% C. B. S. - T. V.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The women's Division of our hospital, working for the new building are having an auction in September. As a drawing card, we would greatly appreciate any personal item or gift from you to be awarded to the highest bidder, as you are so highly regarded in our community, being a native son.

We know your little mother so well. My sister Mrs Frederickson was once your school teacher in Blanchard.

Sincerely
Mrs. Jessie Ferry (Pres.)
255 North Forest St.
Bellingham Washington

Fitchen, Margaret

October 18, 1960

Dear Marge:

Many thanks for your very cordial letter of August 24.

I had delayed writing to you because I hoped I might see my way clear to participate in the 1961 Conference to be held at Hofstra College in May. Unhappily, I shall not be able to do so. I find that my radio and television schedule for the next few months is such that I am unable to undertake anything in addition.

Furthermore, I am never quite certain of the dates when I shall be in or out of the country. Even at this moment, I am at the point of departure for a quick trip to London which, up to a week ago, was totally unforseen.

I am sorry to have to refuse, but I'm sure you will understand the situation.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Margaret Fitchen
713 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

Early Childhood Education Council
of New York City

713 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.
October 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

Could the enclosed letter have gone astray? I await a reply from you that I can show to the Committee, so please keep it pure!

Sincerely

Margs

Margaret Fitchen

Early Childhood Education Council
of New York City

August 24, 1960
Au

Copy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York

Dear Ed:

This letter is really being written to you on behalf of the New York State Council for Children, although its nice, for me, that it fell on me to write it. The Council is composed of members of the State Association for Childhood Education and the State Association for Nursery Education, and the members are teachers and administrators. They have an annual conference somewhere in the state each spring.

In 1961 the Conference will be held at Hofstra College in May. There will be workshops and school visits all day on Friday and Saturday. On Friday evening, May 12, following dinner, we want to hear a good bang-up speaker - and that, we think, should be You! Nothing would do a bunch of school teachers more good than to be presented with wider horizons than their classrooms.

We know we're aiming high, but no harm in that. We have no idea what you charge, of course; with very little money in the till, we can offer our speakers only token payments. This, alas, is the way it always seems to be with educational organizations. But of course we always are hopeful that with a top-notch speaker we'll have 500 people showing up instead of a handful. We'd be an extraordinarily happy committee if you could somehow manage to say "Yes".

Meanwhile, I can report that Paul is a Grandpa and Bill and Gug are about to be; another wedding comes in September. Maybe one day Fitchens will outnumber Smiths in the phone book. How's your Grandparental status?

Sincerely

Margaret Fitchen

for the 1961 Conference
Committee, New York State
Council for Children

713 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.

Ross Flanagan

November 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Flanagan:

I must apologize for the delay in answering your candid letter of October 14th. I have been out of the office for the last few weeks wrestling with pneumonia bugs.

Fred Friendly and I have spent many long hours trying to devise a method of coming to grips with disarmament and arms control. We haven't found the formula yet, but we hope to do so before the new year is far advanced.

We thank you for your useful suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ross Flanagan
Associate Peace Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
2160 Lake Street
San Francisco 21, California

ERM:gw
cc: Fred Friendly

American Friends Service Committee

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San Francisco 21, California

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Telephone, SKyline 2-7766

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October 14, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Edward R. Murrow,

I keep hoping that you and others in the field of mass media who share a concern for greater discussion on the problems of disarmament will somehow succeed in airing a program or series of programs which will take note of some of the critical defense-disarmament dilemmas posed by new developments in military technology. To continue to discuss developments in national defense without reference to their implications upon the problems of disarmament, or vice versa, may be a grave and perhaps fatal mistake.

I am becoming increasingly concerned over programs like your first CBS Report, "The Year of Polaris", which neglected to take note of the implications of the development of the Polaris submarine upon the whole problem of arms inspection and control. Have we reached the point where we are afraid to air the views of the dissenters--in this case, the Democratic Advisory Committee on Science and Technology, the National Planning Association's special project committee on Security Through Arms Control, Argonne National Laboratory's William Davidon, and those at M.I.T.--who are challenging some of the assumptions and directions of our current defense effort?

Rightly or wrongly you and others in the mass media field are often cast in the role of opinion makers as well as opinion reporters and in this position you are likely to have great influence upon public opinion with respect to the problems of defense, disarmament, and survival. Given this situation, I hope you might consider the production of programs which <u>combine</u> and <u>engage</u>, by means of give and take discussion and debate, the arguments of those who differ as to whether arms development or arms control is most essential to the maintenance of our national security and peace. Isolated programs, whether they be on defense or disarmament, which ignore consideration of the other opinion will not help; but a serious effort by you to produce a series of programs focusing upon specific defense-disarmament dilemmas and the policy alternative before the next administration

might prove instrumental in helping America face up to a serious consideration of those foreign policy decisions which will have to be resolved one way or the other within the next 3 or 4 years.

I realize that efforts along this line might result in your release from CBS. But I'm sure you must share our conviction that developments and decisions in the field of defense and disarmament, like the Polaris submarine, can in Fred Friendly's words "mean the future of our way of life" or, I might add, the end of it.

This summer I spent a good part of my time here in San Francisco and in New York talking with various representatives of the mass media in an attempt to encourage the development of this kind of public service program. While in New York I spoke with Joel Heller of your CBS Public Affairs Division who professed an interest in the idea, but saw no real possibility of producing even one such program either during the election campaign or in the foreseeable future.

I am enclosing a copy of several suggested programs proposals which we have been discussing with radio and TV stations out here, as well as a copy of a five minute radio appeal which the AFSC attempted to air this past summer. To date we have been unsuccessful in getting any of the major network affiliates either to produce such a program or sell us time to air our concern. Nevertheless, we intend to persist, and would therefore greatly appreciate any comments or criticisms of our proposals which you might find time to make.

So much for the concerns of this troubled heart. Good luck in your own efforts at CBS to stimulate greater public discussion and political debate of the issues which seem destined to determine the fate of mankind.

Sincerely,

Ross Flanagan

Ross Flanagan
Associate Peace Secretary

RF/cs
encl.

PROPOSALS FOR THE STIMULATION OF A GREAT DEBATE ON THE QUEST FOR PEACE

We believe that U.S. security and human survival demand the broadest possible public discussion and political debate of the critical issues of defense and disarmament. We are convinced that the swift course of current events and developments in military technology could well make the November elections our last political opportunity to directly affect national policy and program for the pursuit of peace. We, therefore, concur with candidates Kennedy and Nixon that foreign policy in general and the maintenance of peace in particular are the most important issues of the upcoming campaign. And we welcome the chance to hear them present their views on these subjects as part of a "Great Debate" of campaign issues to be carried by some of the nation's radio and television networks.

However, far more is involved in the coming campaign than the political fate of the candidates. It is generally recognized that the survival of a good part of the human race will depend upon the way in which the next administration resolves certain impending policy dilemmas.

We, therefore, believe it essential that a serious effort be made to assist the public in getting a better understanding of the issues themselves. We are further convinced that this effort should include an opportunity for the public to weigh and consider all possible courses of action toward peace and survival rather than merely those espoused by the candidates. Finally, we believe it important to engage these various points of view in actual debate rather than discussion or dialogue as a means of pointing up their relative strengths and weaknesses and the necessity for decision and direction in U.S. foreign affairs.

In accordance with these convictions we urge the radio and television stations of the Bay Area to give consideration to the following proposals for public service programs on these issues and to the possibilities for airing programs of this sort during the campaign in the fall.

Proposal #1

"Quest for Peace" - a series of 9 weekly, hour-long programs exploring various approaches to the problems of national security and human survival. These approaches might include Deterrence, Disarmament, Limited War, Disengagement, Arms Development, Arms Control, Pre-emptive War and Unilateral Disarmament and would be presented, one each week, by a prominent local authority or political scientist. The final program would be reserved for a consideration of new and original approaches to the above problems as outlined in statements submitted by the listening audience and judged by the program's moderator and two regular program critics.

DIAGRAM OF SAMPLE PROGRAM

3 min.	15 min.	5 min.	5 min.	26 min.	3 min.
Introduction to Program and Guest	Explanation of Deterrence	Pro Comments	Con Comments	Listener Responses	Conclusion

Each week following a 15-minute presentation of that week's approach, these two program critics would each present a five-minute comment on it--one speaking from a conviction that peace can only be maintained through armed strength and the other speaking in behalf of the postion that peace must be secured through negotiated agreement.

In summary, the first half hour of each program in the series would be devoted to giving the public a clear understanding of a particular approach to the problem of achieving peace with security and a critical look at the merits and defects of that approach.

The second half of each program would be devoted to answering and responding to questions and comments on the particular approach under consideration phoned in by listeners.

Proposal #2

"Object: Survival" - a series of 8 weekly, half-hour programs dealing with the proposition--Resolved that an accelerated defense effort is essential to U.S. security and the maintenance of peace.

Each week two distinguished local (or national, when possible) authorities would debate this proposition focusing their remarks upon various critical defense-disarmament policy dilemmas which promise to confront the next U.S. administration. These ought to include:

(1) Accelerating or freezing the production and installation of "hardened" and mobile weapons delivery systems.

(2) Automating or placing further checks upon the command procedure for launching a retaliatory attack.

(3) Nuclearizing or disengaging our tactical military forces in Central Europe and elsewhere.

DIAGRAM OF SAMPLE PROGRAM

3 min.	8 min.	8 min.	5 min.	5 min.
Intro. of Program and guests	Presentation of case for nuclearizing NATO	Presentation of case for disengaging NATO	Rebuttal Against Disengaging NATO	Rebuttal Against Nuclearizing NATO

Owing to the complex nature of this debate, it is suggested that the first program be given over to two 13 minute presentations which would seek to outline the affirmative and negative cases in the debate. Each subsequent program would then take up a particular policy dilemma (as above) with the two speakers representing the opposing sides of that dilemma and arguing for its resolution in favor of their side. In these broadcasts each of the two speakers would be given 8 minutes to present the arguments for his side and 5 minutes to challenge and rebutt the arguments of his opponent.

It is hoped that this format might serve both to enlighten the listening audience as to the nature of the overall defense-disarmament dilemma and the relative risks involved in the policy alternatives before us.

American Friends Service Committee
2160 Lake Street
San Francisco 21, California
Phone: SK 2-7766

AN APPEAL FOR SURVIVAL NOW!

(Text of 5-Minute Radio Broadcast)

Good evening!

My name is Ross Flanagan. I live in Berkeley, California. Like Bud and Betty Boyd of the "Last Man on Earth" experiment, my wife and I have become deeply concerned about this matter of survival. But unlike the Boyds, the focus of our concern is not upon what steps we might take to keep alive after a nuclear war, but rather what we as average Americans can do Now to help prevent such a war from occurring. We, too, have children. But frankly we aren't much interested in whether or not they could survive an all-out nuclear war on a diet of dandelion greens and blackberries. We're anxious to know what we can do to encourage our government to explore every approach which might help remove the danger of war and assure our children a chance of growing up in a world of peace. This broadcast has occurred to us as one of the things we might do towards that end. And so we have bought this radio time. We feel we owe it to our own children as well as to children everywhere to make this appeal.

No one wants war. Yet, day by day, hour by hour, we seem to be drifting almost inevitably towards the catastrophe of an all-out nuclear conflict. In the past 15 years we Americans have spent over $500,000,000,000.00 to prevent just such a possibility and secure our way of life from the Communist challenge. Yet, today we find ourselves no "safer" from Soviet attack, no closer to a more stable world situation and no freer from the threat of war.

Why? Certainly my wife and I are no experts on international affairs, but it seems clear to us that at least part of the reason for our present situation rests in the contradictory nature of the policies we have attempted to follow in the pursuit of peace. It seems only logical to us that one cannot move efficiently and effectively in two directions at once and yet that appears to be precisely what our national administration has tried to do. For on the one hand we have

sought to accelerate the development of our armaments as a deterrent to war, and on the other hand we have sought to restrict that same development as a step to peace. As a result we have found ourselves in an impossible position with neither the will nor weapons to win war, nor the vision nor proposals to negotiate peace.

However, it is not the past failure of thisambiguous policy which concerns us; it is the implication of continuing to follow such a course in the future. For even now as we search for new leadership for our nation's foreign policy, the swift course of developments in military technology threatens to gravely narrow existing policy alternatives and make the ultimate decision of war or peace for us. Indeed, events are moving so swiftly that it does not seem too far-fetched to say that the November elections could well be the last political opportunity we Americans have to directly affect our national policy and program for peace.

That is why my wife and I are making this appeal.

We believe the time has come when America must make a clear choice. Either we have got to place primary emphasis on an all-out drive to close the missile gap and secure the peace through an accelerated defense effort, or we must make a determined effort to reach agreement with the Russians and bring nuclear weapons and their delivery systems under control. We are convinced that further attempts to follow an ambiguous course which seeks to pursue both arms development and arms control cannot possibly bring peace--but will only serve to insure our continued drift towards war.

Now is the time for decision. The collapse of the Summit Conference and Geneva disarmament talks and our own election of a new administration make this year, 1960, a year of fateful choice. This is nc time for traditional campaign hoopla, partisan mud-slinging, or vague speeches about the horrors of war and necessity of peace. If America is to survive we must have the broadest possible public discussion and political debate on the issues of defense and disarmament. We must know what alternative courses of action are open to us in the struggle

to prevent a Third World War. And we must know where the candidates stand on these critical policy dilemmas. Are they, for instance, committed to the accelerated development of Polaris missile submarines as a further deterrent to war or are they committed to freezing their production and seeking an international agreement for the control of all such delivery systems before they make inspected disarmament impossible? Again, are the candidates committed to giving nuclear weapons to our allies as a means of stabilizing the balance of terror or are they committed to halting such transfers and to seeking an international agreement to denuclearize and demilitarize tension areas before some local incident results in nuclear war? In short, what are the candidates' priorities for peace?

We think we Americans have a democratic right and moral responsibility to ask these questions and to demand a Great Debate on the issue, "Peace Through Arms Development or Arms Control?" We are convinced that the future security of our country and our children depends upon an effort to get the parties and their candidates to come to grips with this fundamental issue. Yet, we realize that only by enlisting the interest and support of our fellow Americans and the mass media can such a debate be effectively and responsibly brought into being.

Thus, we appeal to you. If you share a concern for greater public discussion and political debate on the issues of defense, disarmament and survival; if you believe that these issues are, in fact, the paramount issues in the coming election campaign; and if you would like to see a program, or series of programs objectively present and debate various approaches to these issues, please write the station to which you are listening, inform them of your concern, and urge them to develop and carry such a program (s) during the election campaign in the fall.

And while you're at it, drop my wife and me a note, too. We'd like very much to know how many of our fellow citizens share this concern. Perhaps we

can find some way to pool our efforts and bring these issues to the fore. Our address is, Ross and Dorothy Flanagan, 1707 Parker Street, Berkeley, California.

Time is short; peace our only real hope for survival. Unless we Americans move to face up to these facts and resolve the critical issues before us, we may soon find ourselves the victims of our own acquiescence. Clearly we cannot afford to think of survival as some sort of post-war experiment or exercise in civil defense. We must regard it as the essential business of our lives. Nor dare we abandon this cause, for if we fail this test there will be no home to come home to.

Ross and Dorothy Flanagan
1707 Parker Street
Berkeley, California
Home phone: TH 5-6423
Office phone: SK 2-7766

Flatow, B. J.

August 31, 1960

Dear Mr. Flatow:

On behalf of Mr. Murrow, who is away from the office, I wish to thank you for your letter of August 18 and enclosure.

It was most kind of you to write to Mr. Murrow and enclose a copy of your article.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Ramona Gomez
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Bernard J. Flatow
1056 Neilson Street
Far Rockaway, N. Y.

G

1056 Neilson St.
Far Rockaway, N.Y.

August 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS-TV
485 Madison Ave.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In view of the likelihood of an impasse at next weeks Seventh Consultative Conference of American Foreign Ministers in Costa Rica, trying to devise new negative methods of combating the Communist threat in this Hemisphere, I have sent a copy of my enclosed article to our Secretary of State, Mr. Herter, in San José, Costa Rica.

Unless, someone takes this type of initiative, we are liable to be faced with even more boondoggling in our inter-American Relations than we have already seen.

Very sincerely,

Bernard J. Flatow

Bernard J. Flatow

Reprint No. 405 from
EXPORT TRADE

A suggestion for meeting the Communist threat in Latin America

The author's perceptive understanding of the Latin American psychology is derived from many years of living and working with the "common people" of Bolivia and Venezuela

By BERNARD J. FLATOW

The Communist-inspired Castro administration is the first successful step in the Soviet attempt to penetrate the political, economic and social life of this hemisphere. Their ultimate goal is to extend this influence throughout the Americas. If we do not immediately prepare to defeat the Communist purpose, we will probably be confronted with many Soviet-dominated governments in Latin America before the next decade is over.

Despite repeated warnings of this nature, the United States has neither understood nor prepared itself to meet the Red challenge.

Failed to Touch a Responsive Note

It is true that during the past twenty-five years we have paid more attention to our Latin American relations than we had previously. But, in general, we have failed to touch a responsive note in the Latins. This is so, chiefly because our increased attention has consisted mostly of new methods, new programs and new policies—but with the same old thinking.

These new methods, programs and policies such as the Point Four Program, technical aid and military assistance have all had as their unexpressed purpose, the preservation of a *status quo* which the people of Latin America have been attempting to change for many years. For example, while all of Latin America is clammering for revolutionary land reform we continue to supply scientific and technical aid whose ultimate effect is to perpetuate the existing system and to impede the popular land reform movement.

We have supported many administrations with callous disregard of the popular will. We have traditionally recognized *de facto* governments in Latin America regardless of how they came to power. We have followed the policy that recognition implies acceptance and requires support. The present situation in Cuba shows the fallacy in such thinking.

Our traditional method of dealing with governments which do not necessarily represent the will of their people has produced sterile situations which have in no way added to the prestige or popularity of our cause.

Assistance in the form of new credits for developing natural resources, improving communications, extending public health facilities, transportation and education are of little avail if not accompanied by the type of propaganda which appeals to the Latin American man in the street.

New Approach Required

A new approach is required—one based upon mass psychology, an area in which the Communists are past masters.

The Soviets understand the secret of the mass conscience. They have learned that the mass, or mob, provides the precise vehicle through which the individual is able to express his hostile feelings and not be held personally responsible for his deeds.

Like the people of less-developed areas in other parts of the world, the Latin American masses have a reservoir of hostility built up through years of oppressive regimes aided by our insensibility to their national temperaments. This lack of "sensibilidad" in our policies and programs plus the absence of imaginative thinking at some very high levels have given the Communists practically free reign in presenting to the Latins a distorted image of what we really are and stand for.

The Communist Approach

In view of the successes which the Communists have achieved, it would be wise to examine and evaluate their tactics. The Communist approach to mass incitement involves three basic elements:

1. Exploitation of general hostility.
2. Designation of a common enemy.
3. Organized leadership.

Psychological research has shown us how common it is for a person to be angered by someone and to take out his feelings of hostility on another.

The Communists have learned to utilize the hostility of masses of people, who in many cases have no connection with Communism, in order to further their own imperialistic ends. Even more ominous is the fact that they have learned to do this without exposing themselves as an organized political entity. The nationalization of the Bolivian tin mines, the Jacobo Arbenz Red administration in Guatemala and

the machinations of Fidel Castro are vivid cases in point of how clever they have become at getting others to do their work.

The "Anti-cause"

But Communism does more than merely provide an outlet for general hostility. Once it arouses mob passions, it directs these emotions toward a specific common enemy. This is accomplished by establishing what might be called the "Anti-cause". It is a known fact that the easiest way to acquire an ally is to first find a common enemy. This is one of the basic tactics used by the Communists to penetrate and consequently subvert large segments of Latin American society. They have used considerable ingenuity in finding anti-causes of such a general nature that they have succeeded in uniting many diverse groups under one banner.

The Communists do this either by portraying the common enemy (usually the U.S.A.) as being opposed to some popular cause (such as greater social benefits for workers, national sovereignty of the particular country in which they are operating, peace, disarmament, etc.) or by picturing the same enemy to be in favor of some unpopular cause (such as capitalistic imperialism, exploitation of workers, intervention in the affairs of a sovereign state, war, atom bomb research, etc.).

Defenders of the Proletariat

At the same time, they also attempt to monopolize certain ideas by presenting themselves as the sole defenders of the rights of the proletariat, the true friend of the working class and the only defense against "exploiters of the masses", "dictators", "imperialism", "capitalism", "militarism", "dollar diplomacy" etc.

But despite a few positive labels such as "friend of the proletariat" and "champion of the working class", it is the anti-cause which is the Communists chief stock-in-trade.

Count the banners and placards in any pro-Communist mass meeting and you will find that 80% to 90% of them refer to their anti-causes. They very seldom tell you of what they are in favor.

Exploit Political Dynamite

In their drive to exploit the potential political dynamite behind these anti-causes, they are using everyone from the teen-ager to the military, from the unemployed to the housewife, the nationalist to the immigrant.

They exploit the traditional unrest in the ranks of Latin American high school and college students and offer the opportunity for leadership to those too young to achieve it within the established political parties.

They utilize teen-agers to foment trouble and thus provide a new outlet with its inherent thrills to this unstable element.

They use the disgruntled lower income group housewife to protest against inflationary trends, rent laws, food prices, scarcities, etc.

Use the Unemployed

They push the unemployed into the front lines of their demonstrations in order to force emergency employment measures from the governments—measures for which they take credit, but which usually do nothing to solve the employment problem.

They attempt to set the civilian population against the military by advocating the distribution of arms to the workers and by the same tactic try to instil distrust of the established government in the military.

They incite labor leaders and ambitious politicians to press for greater social benefits for the workers, knowing that the more benefits, the higher the cost of production, consequently higher prices, less purchasing power, loss of markets and a host of other economic difficulties all of which lead inevitably to inflation of the currency.

At present, one of their prime anti-causes is the Trujillo dictatorship in the Dominican Republic. It is a most astute anti-cause because practically all of us are against the freedom-destroying tactics of Trujillo. But the value of the anti-Trujillo cause to the Communists is that they are able to present themselves as the leaders of the anti-cause and the foregone conclusion which many Latin Americans draw is that if the Communists are against such a cause as Trujillo represents, they must *per se* be in favor of all that he opposes. This, of course, is not true, but it is the type of specious reasoning that they count upon to further their psychological aggression.

Accusation without Proof

And so it is with all their anti-causes. They rely upon accusation without proof, innuendo, half-truths and similar subtleties to incriminate their opponents and to establish themselves as the source of all good things to all men.

They are a band of political prostitutes who will jump into any bed which they feel they can exploit to their own advantage.

Once the idea of an anti-cause has been sufficiently disseminated, the Communists have established a beach-head from which they launch their attack. This is the point where their organizers bring the mob into play.

The Organized Minority

The Communists believe that the organized minority can wield a greater political and social influence than the unorganized majority. The examples of the tactical application of this tenet vary from the heckling of an opposition speaker or a wildcat strike in a key industry to such international incidents as the stoning of Vice-President Nixon.

From the innumerable successes

which they have achieved, it seems prudent to admit the logic of their theory. This, of course, leads us to only one conclusion: the unorganized majority must now be organized or be dominated by the Communist organized minority.

Men of principle are always at a disadvantage when they compete with the unprincipled. They are subject to almost any foul play which the adversary may decide to use. And in this battle for men's minds we are in that position. However, we are not without resources to present our cause and our anti-causes with greater psychological impact.

The "Anti-cause" so adroitly employed by the Communists gives us an excellent vehicle for rallying our supporters and awakening them to the inherent dangers in the continuance of their complacency.

Franklin D. Roosevelt used this tactic successfully when he enunciated his Four Freedoms. Two of his principles — Freedom from Want, Freedom from Fear—were anti-causes.

The number of pro-democratic anti-causes which could be sponsored today is incalculable. Here are just a few:

- anti-inflation
- anti-violence
- anti-illiteracy
- anti-subjugation of minorities
- anti-rigging of elections
- anti-concentration camps and forced labor
- anti-censorship
- anti-suppression of civil liberties
- anti-limitation of travel and free exchange of ideas
- anti-jamming of radio broadcasts
- anti-persecution of non-conformist intellectuals
- anti-subversion of religious principles
- anti-subversion of family life
- anti-conformism and elimination of of opposition
- anti-genocide
- anti-Soviet intervention in national politics

Superceding all of these anti-causes is the one great anti-cause which must be the nucleus of our counterattack — the defeat of international Communism in the Americas.

As the international Communists have succeeded in uniting the discontented elements who have swallowed their line, our efforts must be directed toward providing leadership for the mass of unorganized anti-Communist sentiment.

Throughout this hemisphere are innumerable groups and organizations which represent millions of people. The avowed purposes and principles of these groups would appear to be so diverse as to have nothing in common with each other. However, we can utilize the tactic of our opposition and unite them all in this great anti-cause.

There already exist organizations with international affiliations whose cooperation in the anti-cause could give this drive the momentum which it requires to get started. Professional and social groups, welfare organizations, labor unions, educational institutions, Rotary and Lions International, Boy and Girl Scouts, the churches and temples of organized religious sects, the Masons and many others are all potential sources of support. It is essentially a question of making them aware of the danger involved in not uniting against the common enemy of international Communism.

A Central Committee composed of members from every country in the hemisphere could be formed to act as the coordinating body of the movement. Outstanding democratic leaders of all the American Republics could be invited to collaborate with the Central Committee.

National committees would be formed in each country and each National Committee could be autonomous. The principal work of the National Committee would be to support all anti-Communist groups who wished to publically express their anti-Communist sympathies. Established non-Communist political parties would be encouraged to include anti-causes in their platforms. The dissemination of anti-cause information in schools and universities, labor unions and religious groups would naturally be a function of the National Committee.

Thus, a great wave of pro-democratic forces which are now disunited could be set into motion and rallied around the common anti-cause.

Through the use of special insignia people could be encouraged to identify themselves with the anti-cause. In this way, the leadership which until now has been lacking and the designation of the common enemy could be provided.

Funds for such an organization could be obtained from governments and numerous private sources. The largest international companies would undoubtedly be interested in supporting it.

A training school for leaders would be required. Publications and public relations material would have to be continually produced and revised.

An ever-constant vigil would have to be kept to see that the basic principles of the anti-cause were not subverted by the Communist opposition.

It is essential to develop this movement as a cooperative inter-American undertaking. We need the support of all the non-Communist groups in the Americas. Then, too, by having National committees in each country, it would be easier to present the movement as a popular one. This is precisely what the Communists do when they call themselves, "Partido Comunista de Venezuela, do Brasil, etc."

In all countries of the hemisphere are dozens of prominent citizens who could be organized as the nuclei of each National Committee. These people have not come forward previously because there never has been an organization dedicated solely to the cause of combating international Communism. Given the opportunity, they will provide the leadership.

Take Advantage of U.S. Complacency

For many years we have been content to sit back behaving as though our traditional democratic majority was in no danger. The Communists have made political capital out of our complacency.

They count on our remaining complacent. They rely upon the correctness of their theory of the organized minority to give us a long-term lease on our fool's paradise.

Their goal is to foment utter confusion and chaos and to make it practically impossible for anyone to govern without their cooperation. In this way, they believe that they can eventually dominate the political stage in Latin America without the need to actually govern. They seek to conquer by posing a constant threat to established governments and thus negotiate deals and attain goals far beyond those to which their numbers would legitimately entitle them. In other words, they are trying to cash in on their "nuisance value".

The Communist challenge is unrelenting. The time for our counterattack is now. The keys to the solution are the intelligent utilization of the anti-cause and an effective organization. At this moment the Communists have the advantage.

If the democratic tradition is to survive in Latin America and elsewhere it will have to organize itself and its partisans. It will have to provide its supporters with the same emotional appeal and psychological uplift as the Communists offer theirs.

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Somewhat Personal
from the Editor

Six years ago, to be exact on July 26, 1954, we published an article entitled "Better Planned and Implemented Public Relations Efforts in Latin America."

Its author was Bernard J. Flatow, who during 1955 wrote three more articles for us, one on better public understanding of Latin America, and two on personnel selection, training and management for Latin America.

The clarity with which he envisaged the need, and presented practical suggestions to meet it, can be seen in even sharper focus in the light of subsequent developments and of the weakness of actual U.S. achievements in our "too late with too little" good neighbor policies.

"Barney" Flatow has recently returned to this country, after four years of industrial relations work and of sales management in Venezuela, and he feels more strongly than ever the acute and pressing need for a greatly expanded and improved program on the part of our Government.

We have spent much time with him in the past ten days including dinner last Monday at a Chinese restaurant. (Barney speaks Cantonese as fluently as he does Spanish and Italian, Indonesian and English, and we don't know how many others).

His seventeen-year background of overseas residence and industrial relations give him an exceptional understanding of the psychology of foreign peoples.

Redington Fiske

Denis Fleming

August 16, 1960

Mr. Dennis J. Fleming
3920 Vacation Lane
Arlington 7, Va.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In reply to your letter of August 2, I am sending you enclosed the records of THIS I BELIEVE with Mr. Murrow's compliments. I hope you will find them useful.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. E. R. Murrow
C B S
New York, N. Y.

2 August 60

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There is probably someone at CBS who handles this sort of thing but since I dont know whom that might be, I am directing this to you. I expect someone will straighten me out.

I am a reserve officer assigned to HQ TAC, Langley AFB, Langley, Va., for inactive duty training. I have been trying to obtain copies of the recordings of the series "This I Believe", which was edited by you. They are intended for use in connection with a training exercise in September.

The local D.C. central library has copies of the written text on circulation but for some reason never obtained the records. Does CBS have copies which could be borrowed or rented for Air Reserve use? Or is there another source of which I am unaware?

Any advice or assistance which you may be able to give in this matter will be gratefully received.

Yours truly,

Dennis J. Fleming

Dennis J. Fleming
AFRes
AO 876 313

Ellis Folke

RUDER & FINN
INCORPORATED

October 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Just a brief note to tell you how very inspiring it was to see you again and how much I enjoyed the luncheon at the Century last Thursday.

I also would like to congratulate you on your statements on your radio show yesterday. Your words of wisdom made me feel happy in the knowledge that there are some people left here with a perspective that stretches beyond the horizon formed by the front page logo of the NEWS, and who also have the ability and the intestinal fortitude to tell the world about it. Thank you!

Incidentally, it occurred to me that if the 20th Century people need any help with information on Sweden for their editing job on the material that they will bring back, I shall be most pleased to help out.

The moving company now has promised to deliver our furniture by Wednesday. When we get set up, Peg and I hope that we shall have the pleasure to meet the Murrows en famille - something which unfortunately couldn't be arranged in Sweden.

With my very best wishes to you and your family,

Cordially yours,

Ellis

Ellis I. Folke

EIF/new

130 EAST FIFTY-NINTH STREET, N. Y. 22, N. Y. TELEPHONE 212 PL 9-1800 CABLE RUDERFINN

SJ Foosaner

October 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Foosaner:

I have read with much interest the account of your journey and the proposals resulting from it. Since I am myself recently returned from a year spent wandering around the world, I read your findings with particular interest and am inclined to agree with your major conclusions. However, there is no possibility of my finding time to associate myself with any new undertaking no matter how admirable its purpose.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. S. J. Foosaner
Foosaner, Saiber and Schlesinger
11 Commerce Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

ERM:gw

FOOSANER, SAIBER AND SCHLESINGER
COUNSELLORS AT LAW

SAMUEL J. FOOSANER
SAMUEL S. SAIBER
NORMAN E. SCHLESINGER
JACK N. HONART

11 COMMERCE STREET
NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY
MARKET 3-9160

CABLE ADDRESS:
FOOSAIB

October 5, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Re: Better World Understanding
(B W U)

Complying with the request of your secretary, in a communication dated September 30th, I am pleased to enclose a copy of the plan dated August 25, 1960, to which reference was made in my letter of September 26th.

Trusting that an opportunity may be afforded to meet with you personally, again, at a convenient time, I am

Sincerely yours,

S. J. FOOSANER

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

SJF:sl

S. J. Foosaner

September 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Foosaner:

Thank you for your letter of September 26th.

Having read your letter, Mr. Murrow asks if you would be so kind as to send him a copy of the plan which you have prepared at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. S. J. Foosaner
Foosaner, Saiber and Schlesinger
11 Commerce Street
Newark 2, New Jersey

FOOSANER, SAIBER AND SCHLESINGER
COUNSELLORS AT LAW

SAMUEL J. FOOSANER
SAMUEL S. SAIBER
NORMAN E. SCHLESINGER
JACK N. HONART

11 COMMERCE STREET
NEWARK 2, NEW JERSEY
MARKET 3-9160

CABLE ADDRESS:
FOOSAIB

Ask him to send the plan

September 26, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS - TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow: Re: Better World Understanding (BWU)

Just recently, Mrs. Foosaner and I returned from an 80 day trip around the world, probably traveling in your tracks much of the way. During the trip I met with many prominent citizens of the different countries we visited, as well as with top officials of the U.S.I.S. and various American Embassies.

Starting with Japan, where, incidentally, the riots were in process, I found that the Communists were very strongly entrenched and doing irreparable damage in a manner and at an infiltrating pace, the significance of which is neither appreciated nor understood by the American people as a whole.

While in Japan, we formed a new world organization for Better World Understanding (BWU), as reported in the enclosed photostatic copy of a news release. In my many meetings, I had occasion to discuss both the subjects of Communism and Better World Understanding in Japan, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand, India, Israel and Greece. In Austria, at the International Bar Convention, I spoke with prominent lawyers from many countries. This meeting included Mr. Robert Anderson of the U.S. Department of Justice and Mr. Edgar Eisenhower, the President's brother. Then I was encouraged to confer in Washington, upon my return.

Since returning to the States, I have conferred with Mr. Allen Dulles, Director of the C.I.A.; Mr. Conger Reynolds, Director of the Office of Private Cooperation of the U.S.I.A. at the gracious invitation of Ambassador Allen, and with top representatives of the F.B.I. at the suggestion of Director John Edgar Hoover. In the metropolitan area, pursuant to letters written by Dr. Kenneth Bunce, Counselor for U.S. Affairs in New Delhi, India, to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, III, and to General MacArthur, I have met with Mr. McLean, in charge of the John D. Rockefeller III Foundations, and am tentatively scheduled to meet with the General in the near future.

Because it is my humble conviction that much can be done on a non-political and non-official level to combat Communism, and in the interests of BWU, I am projecting a program which ultimately could conceivably broaden, first nationally, and then internationally, in scope.

Recognizing the outstanding contribution which you have been making in your own way, to bring about a more closely knit community of nations, and having had the benefit of hearing an expression of some of your personal viewpoints when I conferred with you at your office last year, I would greatly appreciate the opportunity of meeting with you to discuss the plan which I have prepared as well as our projected contemplated procedures, at a time which may be convenient to your schedule.

Respectfully yours,

S. J. Foosaner

S. J. FOOSANER

SJF:il
enc.

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

May 8th to July 27th, 1960

(80 days)

RE: BETTER WORLD UNDERSTANDING

(B.W.U.)

S. J. Foosaner

11 Commerce Street

Newark, New Jersey

Dated: August 25, 1960

BETTER WORLD UNDERSTANDING

(B.W.U.)

PART I - 80 DAY TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

(A) - ITINERARY

Departure from New York to Los Angeles - Honolulu - Tokyo - Manila - Hong Kong - Bangkok - Calcutta - Delhi - Tel Aviv - Athens - Salzburg - Vienna - Rome - Cannes - Paris - London - New York.

(B) MEETINGS

Meetings and conferences were held with prominent individuals in each country visited. These included private citizens; officials of the American Consulates and Embassies; officials of the U.S.I.S. and officials of other Governments.

A list of most of the persons with whom the writer met, is appended to this Special Report. In those cases where an actual conference was not possible, the writer spoke at some length with important individuals over the telephone.

In addition to the names of those herein listed, conferences were had with leading attorneys from many countries not visited, whom the writer met at the International Bar Association Convention in Salzburg, Austria.

PART II - GENERAL FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The lack of a common world language is the biggest barrier to Better World Understanding.

2. English is spoken all over the world, but on a very limited scale in many places.

3. English is being taught in schools all over the world, but on an insufficient scale in most places; on an elective basis in others; and for the large part, to older school children only.

4. The people of the free countries are receptive to having English become a second world language.

5. Smaller countries are jealous of their traditions, status and customs, in the world of nations, and therefore, must be reasoned with, rather than pressured into pursuing desired cooperative courses.

6. A feeling of nationalism on the part of small countries makes them want to be recognized and not merely patronized.

7. The trend is toward nationalism and independence, rather than toward Federation.

8. Where illiteracy is greatest, selfish politicians are strongest and a maximum of graft, corruption, poverty and lack of progress prevail.

9. Communism has a foothold almost everywhere. In some places, it does not constitute a serious threat. In others, it is very strong and is making rapid paralyzing inreads. It operates openly, through agents, through devious methods, and the underground. Its technique is to confuse, disrupt and generally disturb the people of a country. It seeks to stimulate disunity, discontent, jealousies, and to encourage opposition to law and order of everything democratic. To accomplish these ends, it uses agents of both Russia and the citizens of the particular country it seeks to communize. Russian representatives learn the language of the people of the country which Communism seeks to influence, and thus, Communism makes itself felt everywhere, with many persons sympathizing with, endorsing, and participating in communistic plans, without actually being aware of what they are doing, or why. These are in addition to the knowledgeable agents. Moreover, literally thousands of persons everywhere, assist the Communist movement, in ignorance of what they are espousing, merely because they are paid to join in the effort.

10. Most decisions regarding communistic acts and procedures emanate in Moscow. On a signal from Russia, an organized effort in opposition to what the United States is desirous of achieving can be initiated almost anywhere in the world, and on very short notice.

11. Communist China is a great threat to peace, not because of its strength today, but rather because of its potential. Today, it is so busily engaged

in building its own country and meeting its own problems that it cannot afford to expend itself too freely outside of its own borders to spread its gospel. Communist China is more interested in China becoming a leading world power, with Communism as its guide, than it is in either helping to strengthen Russia or in communizing the world. Its aims, therefore, are more confined than those of Russia.

12. Russia and Red China are fully aware of each other's aims, and are watching each other very carefully. They will continue to collaborate in many spheres, so long as the course being followed suits their respective conveniences, national interest and self-seeking advantages. After that, anything can happen between them.

13. People everywhere reach conclusions from newspaper headlines in spite of the fact that such headlines seldom reveal an accurate story of what is actually taking place. The masses are, for the large part, in every country, uninformed, insufficiently interested, or so pre-occupied with their own daily problems that organized minorities, with knowledge and money, are able to influence the course of a country's procedure, off-times for their own selfish ends.

14. The United States Information Service is doing splendid work in its 200 posts around the world, but it is not permitted to publicize its work, and its $100,000,000 annual budget is insufficient to carry out the work it is held responsible to perform.

PART III - WHAT MUST BE DONE

Based upon the "Findings and Conclusions", above set forth, it is believed that certain things must be done without delay. These are:

1. Steps must be taken to accurately inform the American people on the broadest possible scale, of communistic practices, acts, and propaganda throughout the world.

2. A plan must be devised with a long-range view to provide the most effective methods and procedures for combatting communistic verbal bombshells, stunts and propaganda. Such plan must not only include a revealing to the world of what Communistic Russia is doing, but wherever possible, an American verbal offensive, so that, for a change, Russia, and not the democracies, can be called upon to account and explain.

3. A program must be undertaken and conscientiously pursued, which will keep the free people of the world incessantly alert to the Communist menace and an ever-awareness of its perils.

4. Simultaneous plans must be initiated to establish and progressively achieve Better World Understanding (B. W. U.) over the next twenty to twenty-five year period.

PART IV - HOW THE DESIRED OBJECTIVES CAN BE ACHIEVED

To minimise the growth of Communism, the free democratic governments of the world must receive the complete support of their respective citizens, and the Governments, themselves, must refrain from engaging in any acts of duplicity.

To ultimately achieve Better World Understanding, along with the effective destruction of communistic influence, the free peoples of the world must endeavor to learn more about the others; their traditions, customs, cultures, and way of life. Each must learn to respect the other wherever freedom and democracy prevail.

As the leading democracy of the world, the United States must show the way. The American people, themselves, must see to this at all times. If the free world is to be cleansed of Communism; if better understanding is to be nurtured, and if peace on earth is to exist, then thinking men everywhere must thoroughly plan and continually strive for the attainment of such goals. There can be no cessation in the expenditure of human effort for freedom, understanding and peace. The fight must be constant, not with the costly sacrifice of war, but with the same doggedness and with far greater endurance.

PART V - FOUR-FOLD PLAN

In order to accomplish the desired objectives, a four-fold plan is proposed. This would consist of simultaneous action in the following spheres:

1. Additional positive steps to stem further Communistic inroads.

2. Educational procedures to more fully enlighten the American adult population of the menace of Communism and most effective methods for combatting it. Later, such education can be progressively extended to the adult population of other free countries.

3. Initiating procedures on a much more universal basis and far greater scale to effectuate the purposes of B.W.U.

4. Enlightening, teaching and training the children of the world, in age range from 8 to 16, along the lines essential to insure the next generation of a body of citizens, ambitious for world peace and freedom with the democratic way of life.

PART VI - APPROACH PROCEDURES

While necessarily, a thorough study of every aspect of the multiplicity of problems involved, in achieving the defeat of Communism, and the achieving of B.W.U. must be undertaken, nevertheless, it is felt that certain approaches are required. These can now be conjectured in a generalized way with the details being filled in as the circumstances of the ever-changing world picture dictate, as time elapses.

Succinctly stated, it is humbly believed that the thoughts hereinafter set forth, merit thorough and early consideration:

1. The naming of a Special Commission to study the techniques and pursuits of Communism, with a view to recommendations being provided in response to these techniques and pursuits. If this cannot be done on an official basis, then the establishment of a Special Committee of leading citizens for this and the other purposes herein touched upon, on a non-official basis.

2. Creation of a plan encompassing acceptable incentives to foreign peoples, to stimulate the teaching of English to all school children of eligible age, everywhere in the world.

3. Federal legislation in connection with educational support bills, both in America, and, insofar as accomplishable, in dealing with the Governments of other countries, which will bring about required "pen-palmanship" courses in elementary schools throughout the world. In this regard, it is envisioned that with millions of letters a day being written by school children living in one free country, to those in another, all in English, that the exchange of ideas must, perforce, be most beneficial and result in the inculcation in our next generation a love for peace, freedom and democracy.

4. The formulation and effectuating of a plan which will carry to the American people, as a whole, through television, radio, newspapers, magazines and other media of communication, that which is sought to be accomplished, as hereinabove described, with a view to:

(A) keeping the American public continually informed;

(B) obtaining both the moral and financial support of the program; and

(C) developing in the minds of the American people a more appreciative understanding of the problems with which the Federal Government and its representative agencies are constantly confronted.

5. The publicizing of specific outstanding performances of the U.S.I.S. in its various posts around the world and the increasing of the budget of the U.S.I.A. realistically, by more comprehendingly recognizing the work which it is called upon to do.

Respectfully submitted,

S. J. Foosaner

S. J. FOOSANER

Dated: August 25, 1960

APPENDED LIST (See Part I (B))

JAPAN

Governor Tyutaro Azuma	Governor of Tokyo
Kiosha Tanaka	Special Japanese Counsel to General MacArthur Japanese representative of Harry Winston, Inc. of New York
Taichi Nishimura	President of the Nishimura Atomic Laboratory and Nishimura Atomic Medicine
Dr. Chikao Fugisawa	Professor of Nihon University
Kenji Matsuzaki	Adviser and close friend of Premier Ideda
Tetsuma Hashimoto	Chairman of "The Shiunso" known by the late President Roosevelt; President Truman. Also known by President Eisenhower
Toshiya Tokiwa	Chief Attorney at the Joji Matsumoto Law Office
Dr. Shoichi Sakamoto	Chief Doctor of Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Tokyo University
Atsuya Tokiwa	Attorney, formerly associated with the State Minister of Commerce; now member of law firm, advisers to Chiyoda Life Insurance Company and other large Japanese firms
Princesses Takeda and Momoyama	
Dr. Saburo Kitamura	Director of Kyota Diagnostic Clinic
Nicholas Nakase	Liason Officer of Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.
Dr. Isoe Hideyoshi	Prominent doctor in Japan and Graduate of University of Pennsylvania
Andrew Wardlaw	Commercial Attache - U.S. Embassy
Martin Y. Hirobayoshi Henry Gleysteen, Jr. Haynes Mahoney	U.S.I.S.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Dr. Arturo A. Alafriz	President of Philippine Bar Association
Carlos J. Valdes	Attorney; Certified Public Accountant; Special Tax Lecturer
Samuel Kraichman	Chief of Audit Section, C.I.A. of U.S.

HONG KONG

Paul Miller James Gustin	U.S. Consulate
Kenneth Fung (Ping Fan)	Leading Chinese Citizen and President of Bank of East Asia
Robert Clarke	Director - U.S.I.S.
J.J. Cowperthwaite	Deputy Financial Secretary Colonial Secretariat
Dr. S. U. Chou	Leading Chinese Banker and Chairman of Federation of Hong Kong Industries
W. J. Drysdale	Commissioner of Internal Revenue
Mr. Angus	Director of Commerce and Industry
Horace Kadoorie	Outstanding humanitarian, owner of leading hotels and other large properties; Principal stockholder - China Power & Light Co.

THAILAND

Howard Garnish	Director - U.S.I.S. (Bangkok)

INDIA

Calcutta

Donald C. Ide	U. S. Consulate
T. C. Hornby	Attorney - Senior Partner of firm of Oir, Dignam & Co. - Largest firm in Calcutta consisting of European and Indian Solicitors

New Delhi

Dr. W. Kenneth Bunce	Director U.S.I.S. in India
George T. Beck	Department of Commerce - Far Eastern Division
Mr. Maffett Sidney Sherwood Bernard Zagorin	U. S. Embassy
V. V. Chari	Income Tax Commissioner of India

ISRAEL

Dr. Theodore Brosh	First Income Tax Commissioner of Israel Adviser to Minister of Finance
Dr. E. W. Klimowsky	Attorney - Special Tax Author President of International Fiscal Association in Israel

GREECE

(Athens)

R. W. Barham	Commercial Attache
John Enepelsides	U.S. Embassy - Special Assistant to Economic Counsellor
Leonard Greenuys	U.S.I.S.
George Nezis	Former Director of Ministry of Finance of Greece

ITALY

Rome

Alex Matturri	U. S. Embassy
Roy R. Melone	U.S. Embassy
John Hawley	U.S.I.S.
Richard W. Dornar	Executive Director - American Commission for Cultural Exchange with Italy

ENGLAND

London

Hon. and Mrs. Raymundo I. Villanueva	Commercial Attache - Philippine Embassy

Allan Forbes

October 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Forbes:

Many thanks for your cordial letter and for your enclosed outline for a National Committee to Explore Major Issues. I have read your plan with considerable interest, but regret to say that at this time my schedule of radio and television programs does not permit sufficient time for me to make the extensive comment you invite.

I am therefore returning your material to you and suggest that should you care to submit this to someone here at CBS, you write to Mr. John Kiermaier our Director of Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Allan Forbes, Jr.
7 Maynard Place
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

ERM:gw
encl

7 Maynard Place
Cambridge 38, Mass

17 October 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of sending you our outline for the National Committee to Explore Major Issues. It is pretty much self-explanatory. The basic idea underlying it is that never before in our history have we needed so badly to have open discussion, debate and investigation of our major problems. If democracy is going to prevail over the more streamlined totalitarian governments it will only do so by having a deeply involved and participating electorate. This program should be for the entire nation and it should make the basic assumption that the people are not apathetic and stupid but that by bringing them into a more active partnership with government we will have a more efficient democracy.

I don't know whether a project of this nature would interest you. If not, perhaps there is someone else at CBS it might prove worthwhile for. At any rate we would be most g rateful for your ideas, comments and suggestions.

A word about myself: My wife and I operate a documentary film production unit. We have been working until last summer in England, mostly for the BBC-TV, ITV, and the British Film Institute. I organized the British Film and TV Industry Committee for Nuclear Disarmament and was assistant producer and cameraman on the first film we made - March to Aldermaston, which you may have seen in London. I have made a number of other pictures (2 Free Cinema films among them) in addition to television work. One is No Governors, which we made in 1958 in London, on the buskers in the West End; another, The Anonymous, made in Naples and about the scugnizzi.

I think television has the primary responsibility for utilizing one of our major resources to its fullest. It hasn't been doing this but there are indications this may change soon. Perhaps we are presumptuous in thinking that a program of this nature is important; if so, we trust you will tell us so.

May I thank you in advance for your consideration,

Faithfully,

Allan Forbes, Jr

Allan Forbes, Jr

Fortney, H. M.

January 12, 1960

Dear Mrs. Fortney:

Your letter reached us in rather roundabout fashion - and thus the delay in getting back to you before this.

Due to the amount of similar requests, Mr. Murrow cannot give your letter the kind of attention it deserves.

By this time, you have probably addressed your group on Monroe Doctrine - and done a respectable job.

Mr. Murrow has suggested that I forward you a copy of our YEARS OF CRISIS transcript, which he thought you might enjoy reading.

Thank you for writing.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Helen M. Fortney
508 E. Washington Street
Thomasville, Georgia

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have been asked to make a talk on "The Monroe Doctrine, its origin and present implication". I would like to obtain your analysis of or on this subject.

I am a social studies teacher in the local high school. I would greatly

appreciate anything you
could do to help me
in this matter.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Helen M. Fortney
508 E. Washington Street
Thomasville, Georgia.

Nov. 14, 1960

Raymond Fosdick

45 EAST 65TH STREET • NEW YORK 21, N. Y. REGENT 4-8083

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE

October 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dr. Fosdick is out of the country at the moment, but I am sure he would be only too glad to help in any way he can if you should call on him about any television program on Woodrow Wilson.

Incidentally, have you ever seen WOODROW WILSON: SPOKESMAN FOR TOMORROW? - the 27 minute documentary film we produced in 1956? We would be glad to show it to you at any time.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Julie C. Herzog

Julie C. Herzog
Executive Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

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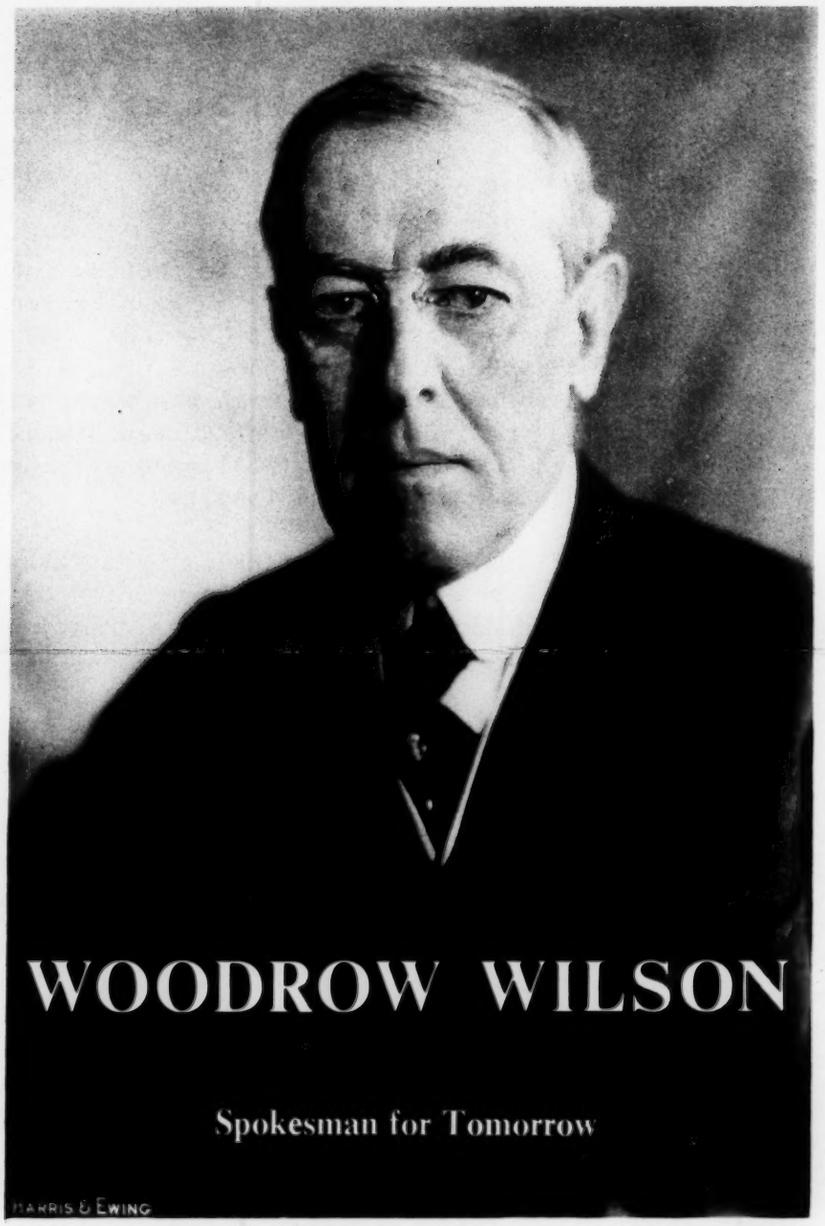
McGraw-Hill announces an authentic newsreel documentary of



"I can predict with absolute certainty that within another generation there will be another world war—if the nations of the world do not concert the method by which to prevent it."

Thus did Woodrow Wilson sound the warning on September 8th, 1919. Twenty years later -- almost to the day -- a second world war burst on a stunned humanity.

This new film was produced for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in honor of the centennial of his birth. It is made up entirely of newsreel shots of Wilson as well as reproductions of documents and cartoons of his time and highlights many of his most famous speeches. The film stresses the two Wilsonian concepts stated in the theme of the Centennial -- Freedom for Man -- A World Safe for Mankind.

OVER

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om

WOODROW WILSON

In 1917, Wilson led a peace-minded nation into war. The war won, he was determined to spare no effort in planning for a reasoned, new kind of peace -- a peace based on a League of Nations. He won popular support of this plan but when opposition grew he took his cause directly to the American people on a dramatic speaking tour through the west, and passionately engaged himself in fighting for his ideal. Having driven himself beyond the limits of endurance, he collapsed. And with him collapsed all hope of American participation in the League he had conceived and inspired.

But, out of his sacrifice, finally, painfully -- the fragments of hope were re-assembled in a new form, the community of power for which he had pleaded -- the United Nations. Educator, reformer, statesman, spokesman for tomorrow, Wilson was one of the true heroes of history.

Here is a film which has a peculiar significance for us today because it illuminates the central problems of another troubled period in history.

WOODROW WILSON: SPOKESMAN FOR TOMORROW was produced for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation by Caravel Films, Inc. It was written and supervised by Norman Borisoff, who wrote "The Titan: The Story of Michaelangelo," the Academy Award winning feature documentary of a few years ago. The narration is by Alexander Scourby, well-known stage, screen and television actor. Woodrow Wilson's words are spoken by William Johnstone.

A SAMPLING OF SOME REVIEWS AND COMMENTS ON WOODROW WILSON: SPOKESMAN FOR TOMORROW

"...my comments can be nothing but good. As a teacher I feel it is very desirable for showing in conjunction with a study of world peace and the United Nations, in addition to a study of Wilson, culminating on UN Day in October."

David L. Cannard, Teacher, Portland, Oregon

"Splendid achievement; eminently successful in its main purpose to bring the personality, vision and courage of Woodrow Wilson effectively to life in our own time....Many congratulations!"

Owen E. Pence, The World's Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s

HOW TO OBTAIN THIS FILM: 27 minutes, black and white, $100.

WOODROW WILSON: SPOKESMAN FOR TOMORROW may be rented from your usual film rental source (public libraries or college and university film libraries) or ordered for direct purchase from: The Text-Film Department of the McGraw-Hill Book Company. Price applies in U.S. and territories only, subject to change without notice.

TEXT-FILM DEPARTMENT • McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, 330 WEST 42 STREET, NEW YORK 36

In Canada: 253 Spadina Road, Toronto 4

L-33540TF

Ray Fosdick

October 10, 1960

Dear Ray:

I shall certainly try to spread the word about the Wilson Papers. The little booklet seems to me to be altogether admirable. My mind naturally turns to the possibility of doing something about Woodrow Wilson on television, and I shall discuss it with some of my colleagues.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman
Publication Committee
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

ERM:gw

The Papers of Woodrow Wilson

under the auspices of THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE
45 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 4-8083

September 30, 1960

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Beatrice Bretzfield

Dear Ed:

I am sending you, as a member of the Sponsors Committee for the Papers of Woodrow Wilson, an advance copy of the new booklet describing the project.

It gives a clear idea of the importance and scope of this patriotic undertaking; it shows also some of the problems we face to assure that the work will be carried to a successful conclusion.

The members of the Publication Committee will appreciate your frank comments and any suggestions as to how the booklet may be used most productively. There are undoubtedly among your friends men who like yourself have a keen interest in our country's history and destiny as well as an admiration for Mr. Wilson. We would like to spread word of the project as widely as possible among them, so they may have a share in this enterprise.

As you know, the work has been underway for two years in the Library of Congress. Initial contributions have been made by two great foundations and by a private individual. We are greatly encouraged.

This letter is in the nature of a progress report. It is also an appeal for any help you may be able to give us.

Sincerely yours,

Ray

Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman
Publication Committee

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

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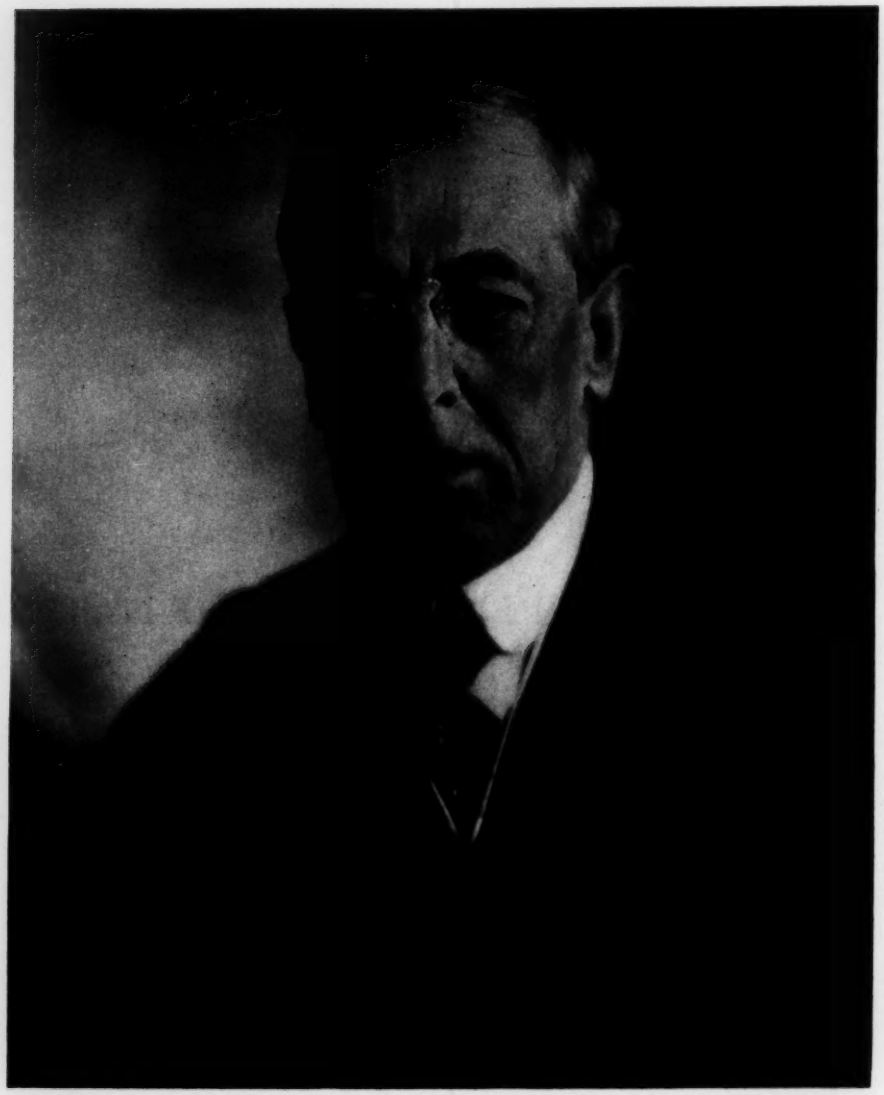
"MY CLIENTS ARE THE CHILDREN, MY CLIENTS ARE THE NEXT GENERATION"...

The publication of the papers and letters of WOODROW WILSON

AN ENTERPRISE OF NATIONWIDE CONCERN . . .

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
45 East 65th Street, New York 21, N. Y.



Harris & Ewing

Woodrow Wilson: 1856–1924
28th President of the United States

A DEFINITIVE EDITION OF THE PAPERS AND LETTERS OF WOODROW WILSON, THE 28th PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, EDITED BY SCHOLARS FOR ALL AMERICANS OF THIS AND COMING GENERATIONS.

This collection, comprising approximately forty volumes, will make available the documentary record of a great leader whose Presidency spanned one of the crucial periods of our history.

FOUR MAJOR REASONS:

Because of the insufficiency, inaccessibility and inaccuracy of previous collections, the scattering of primary material throughout dozens of repositories, the probability of irrevocable loss to the future if this eloquent record is not collected and preserved in our time;

Because these papers throw light on the origins of much in modern education, government and international organization, and the influence of Wilson's creative insight on all three;

Underwood & Underwood

Woodrow Wilson of the New Freedom, speaking from the campaign train in 1912.

Because of the position of Wilson at a watershed of political and social evolution, and the distinction and relevance to today of almost everything he wrote;

Because in this material, hitherto largely unavailable, there is the record of the development of an extraordinary mind,—human, various, given to unexpected revelations and insights.

"It is for this that we love democracy: for the emphasis it puts on character; for its tendency to exalt the purposes of the average man to some high level of endeavor; for its just principle of common assent in matters in which all are concerned; for its ideals of duty and its sense of brotherhood." (1901)

Woodrow Wilson is the bridge between an earlier America with a predominantly agrarian economy and the America of today—a great industrial nation with world leadership.

His work, covering this transition as reflected in his collected writings, represents the experience and wisdom of one of the pivotal figures of our time. This experience, the record of both its successes and mistakes, can be full of interest and meaning to generations to come.

This edition of the Woodrow Wilson Papers, while a tribute to a great man, is not a monument to him; it is not steel and stone. It is, instead, a living

record of a great era to which political scientists, historians, scholars, diplomats, government officials, students, editors and writers will turn for wisdom, for guidance, for warning.

"You cannot oppose hopeful programs by negations. Every statesman who ever won anything great in any self-governing country was a man whose program would stand criticism and had the energy behind it to move forward against opposition." (1912)

It is the hope of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation that it may be said of this definitive edition, when completed, what Woodrow Wilson said of the Covenant of the League of Nations:

"A LIVING THING IS BORN"

"Democratic institutions are never done—they are, like the living tissue, always a-making. It is a strenuous thing this of living the life of a free people: and we cannot escape the burden of our inheritance." (1889)

Of all the great modern presidents, only Wilson's papers are largely inaccessible. Libraries have been established for the papers of Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower.

There has never been a real collection of Wilson papers. The famed Baker-Dodd six-volume edition of *The Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson* contain only the most easily obtainable public papers and only a few public letters. Ray Stannard Baker's eight-volume *Life and Letters* and his *Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement* contain less than five per cent of the total number of letters.

MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESENT WORK

An enormous volume of new Wilson material has come to light since Mr. Baker's *Life and Letters* was published. There has been wide response to the Foundation's call for Wilson material and interesting items continue to arrive. The Editors will collect and edit this great mass of documents with the highest standards of contemporary scholarship.

Woodrow Wilson at the Peace Conference—
the "Big Four" of 1919.

SIZE AND SCOPE

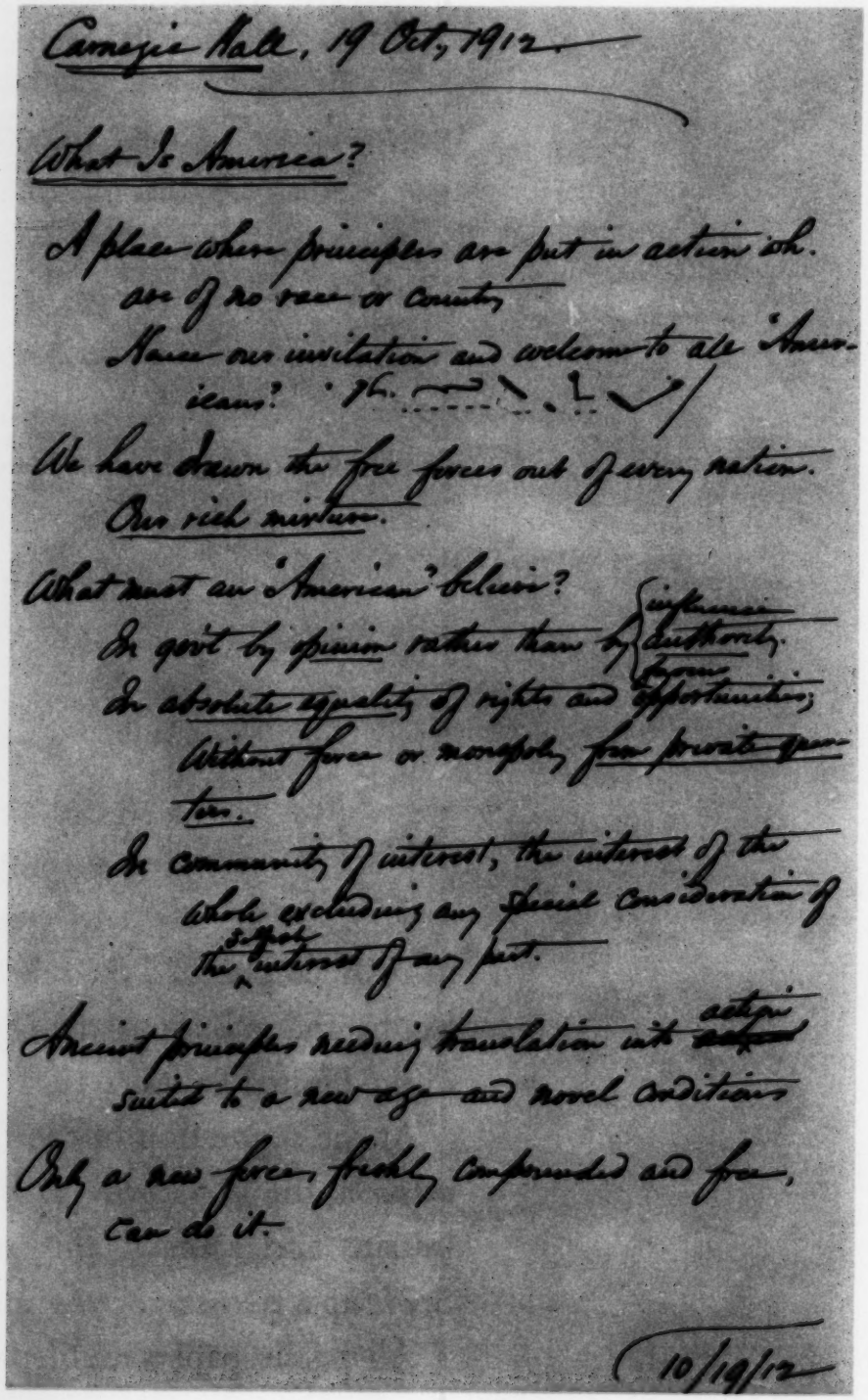
A preliminary survey indicated that there would be between 200,000 and 300,000 documents involved in the collection. When all private collections have been solicited and unexpected sources uncovered, even to the "old trunk in the attic," it is probable that Wilson memorabilia will be found in every state in the Union. Besides this, Wilsoniana is known to be in 44 specific collections of the papers of Wilson's contemporaries. Some of the most meaningful papers are in his own handwriting or shorthand, and he often typed them himself—without carbon—on his own typewriter.

ORIGINS OF THE UNDERTAKING

The reappraisal of Wilson as a philosopher and statesman, evidenced throughout the country at the time of the Centennial Celebration of Wilson's birth in 1956, emphasized the relevance and urgency of collecting and publishing the papers of the 28th President of the United States.

At the suggestion of the Federal Centennial Commission, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation agreed to initiate and sponsor this project. The Foundation drew up a two-stage program:

All public papers and letters of Woodrow Wilson



Carnegie Hall, 19 Oct, 1912

What Is America?

A place where principles are put in action irr. of race or country

Name our invitation and welcome to all Americans!

We have drawn the free forces out of every nation.
Our rich mixture.

What must an American believe?
In govt by opinion rather than by influence / authority.
In absolute equality of rights and opportunities from
Without force or monopoly from private grants.
In community of interest, the interest of the whole excluding any special consideration of the interest of any part.

Ancient principles needing translation into action suited to a new age and novel conditions

Only a new force, freshly compounded and free, can do it.

10/19/12

Woodrow Wilson's Notes for a speech—a characteristic manuscript, showing, in addition to his handwriting, the shorthand which the editors are having transcribed, (in many cases for the first time), for this edition.

"We live in an age disturbed, confused, bewildered, afraid of its own forces, in search not merely of its road but even of its direction. There are many voices of counsel, but few voices of vision; there is much excitement and feverish activity, but little concert of thoughtful purpose. We are distressed by our own ungoverned, undirected energies and do many things, but nothing long.
"It is our duty to find ourselves."
(1910)

are being located and gathered. This part of the undertaking has involved the discovery and collation of hitherto uncollected, hidden and sometimes unknown documents and personal letters.

This great mass of material will be published in approximately forty volumes, to be available as a permanent part of American political history.

THE MEN BEHIND IT

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation has assumed major responsibility for seeing the work launched and carried to conclusion. A Publications Committee, composed of Directors of the Foundation, was formed in 1958. This is headed by Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick, who was a student at Princeton under Wilson.

Dr. Arthur S. Link, historian and biographer of Woodrow Wilson, was appointed Editor-in-Chief, with Dr. John Wells Davidson, who edited Wilson's 1912 campaign speeches, as Associate Editor, and Professor David W. Hirst, also an eminent Wilson scholar, as Assistant Editor.

A group of prominent historians and scholars agreed to serve as an Editorial Advisory Committee.

At the invitation of the Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, more than sixty distinguished

citizens, representing important aspects of American life, will constitute a Sponsors Committee. The membership of these various groups is listed at the end of this booklet.

PROGRESS

The preliminary work of assorting and selecting material has been underway for two years in the Library of Congress, where the largest Wilson collection to date is located.

The headquarters for the project will be established, late in 1960, at Princeton University, when Dr. Link joins the Princeton faculty as Professor of History.

Dr. Link and his staff will have their editorial offices in the Woodrow Wilson Room of Princeton's Firestone Library, which contains the second largest collection of Wilson material.

The Princeton University Press will publish the volumes as they are completed. The generosity and interest of Princeton University, where Wilson was both professor and president, is demonstrated by this effective cooperation.

Dr. Robert F. Goheen, President of Princeton, welcoming the project to the University, said "Princeton is determined to lend every possible aid to the advance-

ment of a project of first-rank importance to the University and to American higher education."

FINANCES

The work is being partially financed by a grant of $150,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and one of $175,000 from the Ford Foundation. Princeton University is contributing generously in space and services of many kinds. These are valued at $175,000. The Woodrow Wilson Foundation has pledged $500,000—the legal limit of its ability.

Therefore, more than $950,000 is already available, leaving $300,000 to be raised to meet the total estimated cost of $1,250,000.

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Foster, T. B.

May 25, 1960

Dear Miss Foster:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of May 13th, which was received here after Mr. Murrow had again left the country.

I am therefore holding your letter and shall bring it to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Thelma Belle Foster
P. O. Box 91
Hyde Park, Massachusetts

PO Box 91
Hyde Park, Mass
May 13, 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Good evening and welcome back to the United States! Your statement concerning your thoughts as to our main problem makes great sense. Maybe some become too entangled in localism or provincialism to appreciate the importance to the need of our economic stability and progress.

Right now I am in pursuit of some grant to enable me to develop in the classroom a comparative study for high school students of the old and the new techniques through films, pictures, and above all actual or miniature replicas of machines and the like and setting forth the economic savings and tremendous production through improved procedures. Juniors and Seniors are certainly mentally able to understand the scientific gains and grasp the economic

results of this progress. These students are the immediate potential consumers.

Through the development of such a pursuit, I could show other teachers a dynamic way to help youth understand the United States progress and its responsibility in the world. To me the economic situation is vital. Does business realize where to start to teach this vital factor?

Good luck for the morrow!

Sincerely,

Thelma Belle Foster
Milton High School
Milton, Massachusetts.

F.M.
Foulkes, M.N.

September 28, 1960

Dear Miss Foulkes:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to reply to your letter of September 7th since he is in his office so briefly these days.

We have received so many letters of a similar nature, all dealing with Mr. Khrushchev's visit to New York. It is always nice to hear from our listening audiences.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Miss Marie N. Foulkes
21 Elm Place
New Canaan, Connecticut

Murrow - 485-17

founded in 1865

Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia

over a billion in benefits paid

September 7
1960

Gentlemen,

The recent reports on T.V. & Radio, of foreign CBS men - of H.K. Smith - & of Mr Murrow - embolden me to request this:

Won't you consider taking initiative to have, at least part, if not all, of Bidcast assign, taken steps for even a more blatant of News re the Soviet Premier & his lackey satellites - heads of State" in that imminent propaganda marathon at UN?

I found this in a local (Stamford paper) It carries very augmented appeal more eloquently than I could - Though I have not these individuals . . . . Perhaps after person says the "Jewish CBS" — get away by acquaintance. I know I come who has taken time & put before any & our media this vitally need & all patriotic Americans.

Sincerely, a W.C.B.S. patron along, Marie N. Foulkes

Marie N. Foulkes · 21 Elm Place · New Canaan, Conn. · New Canaan 9-9621

Frank, S.

May 25, 1960

Dear Mr. Frank:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of May 14th and for your enclosed plan, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence from the country.

I am therefore holding your letter here and shall bring it to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Sundel Frank
153 East 54th Street
New York 22, New York

SUNDEL FRANK
153 EAST 54TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 1-7125

May 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed plan for an international effort to eradicate disease may be of interest to you as the basis for a television program or as discussion material for your program.

The recent recommendation by fifteen senators that a "health-for-peace" program be proposed by President Eisenhower before the forthcoming Summit Conference was indeed most welcome.

To that same end, the enclosed plan was written by my brother, Benjamin Frank, M.D. It has specifically been sent to each of the fifteen senators who recommended the "health-for-peace" program, with the suggestion that it might be just the sort of specific proposal the President should place before world opinion at this momentous meeting.

While both Eleanor Roosevelt and Congressman Chester Bowles have enthusiastically responded to this proposal, it is hoped that President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon and other leading Republicans and Democrats who have been sent a copy of the plan will be similarly enthusiastic.

In fact the response from Major General Wilton B. Persons to this proposal, as indicated by the enclosed copy of a letter I just received from him, seems to indicate potential Summit Conference interest on the highest executive level.

Since this plan has no partisan political sponsorship, it is just the sort of proposal which would certainly get bi-partisan congressional support domestically as well as the support of all nations of the world.

What could possibly bring all nations more closely together in peace than such a massive international health effort as this plan suggests?

The enclosed editorial from the New York Times of April 18 may be of interest.

Should there be any further interest in this plan, please feel free to advise me for I know Dr. Frank would be most interested in discussing it with you or anyone whom you might suggest.

Very truly yours,

Sundel Frank

Sundel Frank

SF/dh
Encs.

May 11, 1960

Dear Mr. Frank:

Thank you for your letter of the ninth, enclosing a copy of your brother's plan to eradicate disease, together with the editorial.

It is very thoughtful of you to make this plan available to the President for his consideration in connection with the forthcoming Summit Conference. I shall also bring it to the attention of the officials of the Department of State.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Wilton B. Persons

Mr. Sundel Frank
153 East 54th Street
New York 22, New York

'Health for Peace'

One simple and poignant way to tell the difference between a "developed" country and an "under-developed" country is to look at the relative death rates. In the happier lands, which include our own and Western Europe, the rate is in the neighborhood of ten a thousand annually. In the less fortunate areas, as in large parts of Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America, it may be three times as high.

This problem is basic and world-wide. The fact that population may increase more rapidly in the sicker countries than in the healthier ones only makes the tragedy more terrible.

It is this situation that has led fifteen Democratic Senators to urge President Eisenhower to put a "health-for-peace" program before the Summit Conference in Paris next month. In the words of Senator Williams of New Jersey, the call would be for "an all-out war against sickness and disease."

The Russians are not in favor of disease, even though they haven't entered with much zest into the work of such agencies as the World Health Organization. But it could do no harm to challenge them to march with the rest of the world against the ancient and common enemies of the whole human race. It will be interesting to see just how far the Democratic Senators, nonpartisan, as we hope, in this instance, will get with their effort.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1960

Benjamin Frank, M.D.
415 Washington Avenue
Brooklyn 38, N.Y.

A PROGRAM FOR LIFE

The project herein proposes, under United Nations auspices, a yearly multi-billion dollar program of medical research and education against cancer, heart trouble, mental illness, malaria and the many tropical illnesses, and indeed all other illnesses which ravage mankind.

A proposal is made for the proportional selection and training of several hundred thousand of the most talented youth of every land in the world for medical research and for the allocation of a percentage varying from 1% down to 0.01% of the gross annual product of each participating nation for this program.

This is far from excessive considering that more than 12% of the world's production is spent for war and that there are about one billion people with serious illness on our earth for whom medical research offers the only hope for life.

A PROGRAM FOR LIFE

1. Illness and death are among man's eternal problems. They ultimately affect each of us. We can do something about them.

2. Mankind now has sufficient discoveries to begin an all-out war on disease, and make science serve man, especially the many hundreds of millions with serious illness in the world.

3. One of humanity's most striking needs is a multi-billion dollar, global medical research and education program against heart trouble, cancer, mental illness, the tropical illnesses and the many other baffling afflictions that plague man.

4. Until now, nothing truly effective has been done for these unfortunates with whom every human being may some day be joined. It is unjust that so much of force and fortune have been given to wars and the preparation of wars, to gigantic constructions, and to all things physical, with only an infinitesmal portion to research for the health and life of man.

5. Despite this appalling source of suffering, even the wealthiest of nations have spent only a very insignificant portion of their annual wealth for medical research and education, which offer the only effective way to wipe out these horrible illnesses.

6. What has been done to cure these terrible illnesses which still ravage so much of mankind?

7. The United States with an estimated 40 million people with serious illness and an annual income of 400 billion dollars, has spent in 1955-56 only 1.60 dollars per ill person for research in heart trouble for its 10 million citizens with heart disease, and only a penny per citizen for research in arthritis and rheumatism, which cripple another 10 million of its citizens. This year its research funds were increased by 80.5%, but there was no corresponding increase in funds for medical education.

8. The British Government likewise spent in 1956-57, $6,810,000 for medical research, which is of the same order, when their annual 48 billion dollar production and their population of 50 million people are considered. It might be mentioned that in other lands this story is much more disquieting, for the proportion of their budgets devoted to medical research is, with very few exceptions, far far less.

9. It is interesting to know that in many lands about one out of every four human beings is slated to get cancer, and one out of every seven is to die of cancer; and that in these lands one out of every twelve children born will be in a mental institution at some time of his life. It has also been estimated that there are over 100 million people in the world crippled with rheumatism and arthritis, and just as many, if not more, with serious heart trouble. Tuberculosis, malaria and other infectious illnesses ravage hundreds of millions of other human beings.

10. Much has already been accomplished through medical research. Discoveries, such as penicillin, streptomycin, cortisone, - and such drugs for mental illness as chlorpromazine and serpasil show this. But what they really show is how productive research can really be when it is stepped up as in recent years.

11. Needless to say, illness creates a terrible economic burden on the human race. In America alone, with only 6% of the world's people, the annual cost has been estimated at 30 billion dollars.

12. Fortunately, with the creation of the United Nations, man has entered upon a wonderfully hopeful era, and it is here that the following plan can be adopted:

13. That through the United Nations, every land on earth partake in the establishment of a gigantic international medical research program to cure cancer, heart disease, mental illness, all the tropical illnesses, the ailments of old age and all others less well known;

14. That this program be utterly nonpolitical;

15. That it be in an annual amount, varying from 1% down to 0.01% of the annual gross national production of each country, the exact percentage for each nation being a direct function of the annual production per capita for each particular country. This is so that it will be effective in our time.

16. That it be used for the establishment of research facilities and for the training of hundreds of thousands of students for medical research, and that these students be chosen according to their ability, - without regard to race, sex, creed or national origin.

17. In actual operation, a bold coordinated international program of medical research and education would have many ramifications, as well as some difficult problems. The primary problem would concern the

selection and training of research scientists, for their interest, ability, and training are basic ingredients of a successful program. The world has about 2½ billion people and China, India and Africa have well over a billion people. With many of their best minds employed in other fields, it is clear that the most prosperous lands do not alone have enough geniuses available for a program of this sort. But if the most intelligent of every thousand people in the entire world were chosen, there would be 2½ million people of extremely high intelligence. Of course, many would be too old to study for research, and others would not be available for other reasons, as interest and illness. However, there would be 500,000 - and possibly many more - such geniuses available for training.

18. How would they be found and how would they be trained?

19. As we all know, psychologists in schools and in industry in many countries have developed reasonably good techniques for the testing of intelligence and personality. There is absolutely no reason why similar and even significantly improved techniques could not be developed and employed for use in a world search for heretofore untapped intelligence of a very high order, and for those other aspects of character that distinguish the excellent research worker in the medical sciences.

20. The next question, their training, is also solvable. Educational Institutes could be built in every member land for the training of these students. They would not be the usual medical schools, but would be the sort especially useful for medical research. Of course, the educational program would be coordinated by the United Nations, but with as

much autonomy as possible given to every school and participating nation in the development of its program.

21. But then, how would these students from so many different countries be taught? Are there enough professors in the world to teach them? Obviously not, if the system for the education of more ordinary minds was used. It would be well to remember at this point that the most intelligent of every thousand would not be the usual student. Indeed, many would even have the intelligence of Einstein.

22. As has always been the case with geniuses, they can teach themselves far more efficiently than the ordinary student, using books and materials we now have as well as others that would be created for their special needs. Obviously, television and other modern teaching methods could also be utilized so that the net effect would be to enable each professor to teach very many students. Actually, the continental system could be adopted whereby professors are used very sparingly and students are exhorted to do most of the work for themselves, with such aid from assistants as would be necessary, especially in the clinical aspects of training which would pose particular ~~programs.~~ problems This approach would evolve students with originality, which is singularly required in the pure (as distinct from the applied) types of research. Of course, such a program would soon create its own teachers. Clearly, people of this intelligence level could absorb and learn work in just a few years, which would take the ordinary college student a decade to know.

23. Research would begin rather soon, and indeed, many of these students could actually begin applying research methods even before completion of

their studies! This would be especially true of the Einsteins and Pasteurs among them.

24. Naturally, their schooling would be free, contingent upon their signing an agreement to do research upon graduation.

25. The U. S. National Institutes of Health or the corresponding Institutes in the Soviet Union and other lands, offer a model or basis on which to begin here, but it might involve a bit of experimentation before the most efficient system could be realized. In any event, in both the schools and in the laboratories, as much autonomy as possible should be allowed so that productive investigation could prosper unhindered.

26. Of course, what is suggested here is only a general plan for this program. Clearly, a committee of experts chosen from the member nations, would arrange for a precise plan.

27. The initial expense would, of necessity, be rather huge; however, after the program began its operations the cost should be considerably smaller. Perhaps a beginning annual expenditure of 1% of the world's gross national product - or even somehwat less than that figure - would suffice to get the job done. When reckoned against the approximately 100 billion dollars spent on preparation for war, this is certainly not too exorbitant a percentage to devote to this <u>positive</u> purpose....

28. The huhdreds of millions with serious illness in the world have never been given much hope before. How much ultimate good does it do to pay the medical expenses for someone dying of cancer or some other rare and unmentioned illness, if there is no cure? Surely, above all

else, such a desperately sick patient wishes fervently to be cured.

29. Perhaps there are those who would comment that this Program for Life is a visionary one. But does it not seem senseless to consider as "visionary" or unrealistic a program to save the lives of the approximately one billion people in the world who are ill and whose lives are in ever-present jeopardy, - and ultimately the lives of all of us who are doomed to die of illness and all too frequently far too soon?

30. There are some who would prefer a gradual approach to this problem. This is as unsound as it is cruel, for a gradual approach is only appropriate when it is the only one that would work and where there is no moral need for urgency.

31. This is clearly not the case as hundreds of millions with serious illness, both scientists and lay people among them, can eloquently testify.

32. To attain the happy and the healthy life, man must struggle against a remorseless nature.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Franklin, M. L.

4808 West Hills Drive
Topeka, Kansas
June 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Would you please be so kind as to send your autograph to my brother, Benjamin, and me. Each of us has an autograph collection of famous people, and we would like to add yours to them. I have enclosed cards and a self-addressed envelope. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Lee Franklin

MURRAY HILL 7-7000
TELETYPE: NEW YORK 1-34

1650

The BILTMORE MADISON AVENUE AT 43RD STREET, NEW YORK 17
The EXECUTIVE Hotel of New York

12. 8. 60.

My dear Ed,

I had hoped to see you next Monday, the 17th, at the Seminar arranged by the English-Speaking Union, and was greatly looking forward to seeing you again. Alas, I arrived in N.Y. only today to learn that you won't be here for next Monday's show.

Are you too pressed for me to look in on you for a few moments before you leave? If not, could your secretary give me a ring here, or at the E-S.U. to tell me when it's best for you. It would be grand to see you, even fleetingly, and get news of Janet & Casey.

With kindest regards to Janet & yourself,

Yours Ever,

Ronald Fletcher Hugh

Freedom House Bookshelf 1960 Com.

Mr. Ardhibald Macleish,
Freedom House Bookshelf Committee,
20 W. 40th Stteet,
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Macleish:

I have your letter of November 16th asking me to help in the struggle for men's minds in Africa, Asia and Latin America, by supporting your bookshelf program. This is to explain that I am already deeply committed to this struggle in what I feel are more direct and effective ways than the program you propose.

In the last 60 days I have aided in this struggle with funds or other help to the following:

1. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) so that leadership and organization can be provided to Negro students asking for a right to eat where and when they find it convenient.

2. Dr. Martin Luther King for his legal fight after being jailed on a traffic violation in Georgia.

3. Two white students, beaten and jailed for joining with Negro students seeking restaurant service.

4. Carl Braden of the Southern Conference Educational Fund for his legal defense on charges of contempt when questioned by Rep. Edwin C. Willis of Louisiana, the state which is present ly leading a rather sensational fight against a few Negro children.

5. N.A.A.C.P. which gives national direction to one of the truly historic struggles for human rights.

6. Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy which is attempting to project some sanity into international relationships which threaten to reduce us all, African, Asian, European and American to a tomic ash.

7. Illinois Committee for Equal Job Opportunities.

I feel that the above actions are more meaningful to more Africans, Asians and Latin Americans than sending them "classic statements on liberty and human dignity made by the Founding Fathers during our struggle for independence". I am even so bold as to think that the Founding Fathers themselves would feel the same way about it. As a matter of fact, I think that, in a world beset by the problems we face, your approach to fighting Communism and struggling for men's minds is a trivial one.

It is more than disappointing that so imposing a group of American int ellectuals as you list do not find it in their minds and hearts to meet the actual problems of the day on the level at which these problems are developing and being fought.

I firmly believe that those Asian, African and Latin American leaders and intellectuals you are seeking to influence already have a very clear "understanding of democratic ideas and principles". I think they know and admire Tom Paine and Tom Jefferson as much as you and I do, and better than many Americans. Why don't we try influencing them and their peoples by demonstrating that we here have learned the understanding that you are trying to export to them?

Sincerely yours,

Philip J. Brail

P. BRAIL
4745 S. Kimbark Ave.
Chicago 15

Freedom House Bookshelf Committee

LAckawanna 4-6700

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20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

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William Carlos Williams
(partial listing)

November 16, 1960

Dear Friend,

The 1960's will w[illegible] intensification of one of the greatest struggles of our times - the struggle for men's minds. Throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America profound changes are taking place. New leadership elements are rapidly evolving. Nationalist groups are replacing colonial rule. Ferment and chaos are in the air, and it is in this atmosphere that the Communist world works most effectively towards its goal of ideological domination. This, too, is a war we can not afford to lose.

One year ago the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee was formed to meet and combat the Communist challenge in the war of ideas. Since that time more than 4,000 leaders and other intellectuals in more than 70 countries have received the Freedom House Bookshelf No 1. The original ten titles included classic statements on liberty and human dignity made by the Founding Fathers during our own struggle for independence. Our Bookshelf No. 2 contains five contemporary titles to provide a more timely view of American ideals and thinking.

The outcome of the competition for men's minds will have far reaching consequences for the future of democracy and freedom. One third of the world's population lives in countries which are as yet committed to neither the East nor the West. In these areas, where ideas are at a premium, there is a choice to be made, and it will be made soon. In 1960 the Soviet Union, its satellites and Communist China once again stepped up their non-military tactics, flooding the non-Communist countries with inexpensive, often free editions of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and other authors glorifying and promoting the Communist ideal. Now more than ever there is a profound need for the exponents of freedom to speak out. The most effective weapons at our command are those books which represent the ideals of liberty, freedom and justice, as articulated by outstanding Americans.

Every Freedom House Bookshelf sent to leaders abroad brings to its readers a clearer understanding of democratic ideas and principles. Approximately $8.00 will make it possible for us to purchase and distribute one set in Africa, Asia or Latin America. I hope you will support this program by enabling us to buy and send as many as you feel you can afford.

Very sincerely,

Archibald MacLeish

Archibald MacLeish

Freedom House Officers: Harry J. Carman, Chairman; Harry D. Gideonse, President; George Field, Executive Secretary

Freedom House Bookshelf Committee

LAckawanna 4-6700

Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

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Van Wyck Brooks
Cass Canfield
Erwin D. Canham
Truman Capote
Bennett Cerf
Leo Cherne
Henry Steele Commager
Arthur H. Compton
James B. Conant
Albert Sprague Coolidge
Aaron Copland
Norman Cousins
John Dos Passos
William O. Douglas
Roscoe Drummond
Foster Rhea Dulles
Ralph Ellison
Clifton Fadiman
Erich Fromm
Robert Frost
Buell G. Gallagher
Erwin N. Griswold
Oscar Handlin
John A. Hannah
Charles W. Hendel
Granville Hicks
Sidney Hook
Phillip C. Jessup
Howard Mumford Jones
Elia Kazan
Grayson L. Kirk
Otto Klineberg
Oliver LaFarge
William L. Langer
Harold D. Lasswell
Max Lerner
Jacques Lipchitz
Dumas Malone
Jacques Maritain
James Michener
Ashley Montagu
Samuel Eliot Morison
Hermann J. Muller
Edward R. Murrow
Allan Nevins
Saul K. Padover
Walter Piston
Katherine Anne Porter
Whitelaw Reid
Elmer Rice
Paul Joseph Sachs
Arthur Schlesinger, Sr.
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Ben Shahn
Irwin Shaw
George N. Shuster
Upton Sinclair
Pitirim Sorokin
Harold Taylor
James Thurber
Robert Penn Warren
E. B. White
Thornton Wilder
William Carlos Williams
(partial listing)

May 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Your acceptance of membership on the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee has greatly helped the project: I thought you would like to know how much it has helped. The facts, I think, speak for themselves. We have raised over $20,000 and the number of sets of the Freedom House Bookshelves distributed abroad has now reached 2,000.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of our first appeal as well as a reprint of two recent newspaper columns.

The staff will welcome any questions or suggestions you may have and will keep you informed of progress. This letter is merely to thank you for joining us and to tell you how much your joining us has meant.

Faithfully yours,

Archibald MacLeish

Archibald MacLeish

A.MACL:aj
Enc.

Freedom House Officers: Harry J. Carman, Chairman; Harry D. Gideonse, President; George Field, Executive Secretary

Freedom House Bookshelf Committee

LAckawanna 4-6700

Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

Mrs. Terry Berl
Project Director

Archibald MacLeish
Chairman

Rex Stout
Treasurer

Gordon Allport
S. N. Behrman
William Benton
Sarah G. Blanding
Chester Bowles
Van Wyck Brooks
Cass Canfield
Erwin D. Canham
Truman Capote
Bennett Cerf
Leo Cherne
Henry Steele Commager
Arthur H. Compton
James B. Conant
Albert Sprague Coolidge
Aaron Copland
Norman Cousins
John Dos Passos
William O. Douglas
Roscoe Drummond
Foster Rhea Dulles
Ralph Ellison
Clifton Fadiman
Erich Fromm
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Oscar Handlin
John A. Hannah
Charles W. Hendel
Granville Hicks
Sidney Hook
Phillip C. Jessup
Howard Mumford Jones
Elia Kazan
Grayson L. Kirk
Otto Klineberg
Oliver LaFarge
William L. Langer
Harold D. Lasswell
Max Lerner
Jacques Lipchitz
Dumas Malone
Jacques Maritain
James Michener
Ashley Montagu
Samuel Eliot Morison
Hermann J. Muller
Edward R. Murrow
Allan Nevins
Saul K. Padover
Walter Piston
Katherine Anne Porter
Whitelaw Reid
Elmer Rice
Paul Joseph Sachs
Arthur Schlesinger, Sr.
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Ben Shahn
Irwin Shaw
George N. Shuster
Upton Sinclair
Pitirim Sorokin
Harold Taylor
James Thurber
Robert Penn Warren
E. B. White
Thornton Wilder
William Carlos Williams
(partial listing)

February 11, 1960

Dear Friend:

The struggle of our time is a struggle for the minds of men. The weapons of this struggle are ideas. Many of the newly liberated millions who seek freedom, liberty and justice will determine their future and the future of mankind by the ideas they now adopt.

The Communists have exploited the potency of ideas in their struggle for world domination. According to a world survey of translations between 1948 and 1955, the world's most widely translated author was Lenin, ahead of the Bible. Stalin was in third place. Jack London was the most widely translated American, and London was in 14th place.

The Soviets have not only published millions of their books; they have flooded almost every uncommitted nation in the world with inexpensive, often free, editions of Lenin, Marx and Stalin. Unless we meet this challenge we may lose the battle for the minds of men by default despite the fact that we possess the precise weapons to counter this Soviet offensive--the magnetic and enduring ideas of liberty voiced by men like Jefferson, Hamilton, Paine, Franklin, Wilson and Holmes.

Freedom House has organized a Bookshelf of these classic statements on freedom and human dignity and has undertaken a program for the distribution of Freedom House Bookshelves to as many Asian, African and Latin American leaders, students and intellectuals as possible, as a gift of the American people. We are convinced that a battle can be won for freedom largely through the ideas conveyed in these books. The enclosure describes the new program which, since its start a few months ago, has distributed more than 1,800 sets of the Bookshelf abroad.

I have agreed to serve as chairman of the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee because I believe this undertaking is important to the cause of freedom. The choice of the uncommitted nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America may well decide the choice of humanity. It is their leaders we must reach while there is still time. The Freedom House Bookshelf is a vital and necessary beginning. It costs $8.00 at present to purchase and distribute one set. I hope you will support this program by enabling us to buy and send as many as you feel you can afford.

Very sincerely,

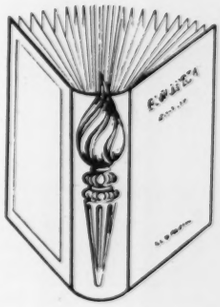
Archibald MacLeish

Archibald MacLeish

Freedom House Officers: Harry J. Carman, Chairman; Harry D. Gideonse, President; George Field, Executive Secretary

Adams *Franklin* *Hamilton*
Jefferson *Paine* *Madison* *Jay*
Holmes *Wilson* *Thoreau*

Freedom House Bookshelf



The struggle of our times
is the struggle for men's minds.

Freedom House Bookshelf No. 1

John Adams
The Political Writings of John Adams.

Benjamin Franklin
The Autobiography and Selections From His Writings.

Carl J. Friedrich and Robert G. McCloskey, Editors
The Roots of American Constitutionalism, From the Declaration of Independence to the Constitution.

Alexander Hamilton
Selections Representing His Life, His Thought and His Style.

Thomas Jefferson
The Political Writings of Thomas Jefferson.

Thomas Paine
Common Sense and Other Political Writings.

Madison, Hamilton & Jay
On the Constitution. Selections from The Federalist Papers.

Julius J. Macke
The Holmes Reader.

Frances Farmer
The Wilson Reader.

Henry D. Thoreau
Selected Writings on Nature and Liberty.

The Struggle for Men's Minds...

THE FACTS:

- The most widely translated author throughout the world today is Lenin.
- The Holy Bible is in second place, followed by Stalin and several other Communist writers.
- The most widely translated American writer is Jack London—in 14th place.
- In 1958 the Soviet Union published nearly thirty million books in 26 Free World languages for dissemination to non-Communist countries. These thirty million books consisted of 687 titles.
- Soviet satellite countries and Communist China supplemented this campaign with millions of other books.
- The Communists either distributed these books free or sold them far below cost (about one-fifth of the commercial value). Soviet sources reveal that at least 150 titles in Free World languages were published in 1958 to be distributed without charge.
- The main targets of this book deluge are the uncommitted and underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The literate groups in these countries face grave shortages of books. This has become alarmingly acute in 1958. The reasons are simple: low levels of income, import restrictions geared to preserve preciously-needed foreign exchange, and the sudden rise since independence in the number of literate persons in these countries without a commensurate rise in book production.
- To meet this demand by the very persons who will determine the destinies of the underdeveloped countries—the literate and leadership groups—the Soviet Union, its satellites and Communist China have stepped up the
languages over
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million books
17,000 shipped
books were eit
free of charge.
- Communist Ch
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desperate short
writings of Con
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of other books
minorities thro
- The same patte
Latin America.
publishing hous
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- Almost half of
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Asia, Africa and
the Communist id
national leadersh
achieve their goal
men's minds—with

AMERICA HAS WITHIN ITS ARSENAL OF IDEAS the precise weapons to combat the Communist campaign. These weapons are the classic statements of liberty and human dignity which echoed around the world during our own struggle for independence. The reverberations of this echo are still being heard and felt. It was the words and ideas of Jefferson, Franklin, Paine, Madison and other patriots who inspired the struggles for liberty in Latin America, then Africa and Asia. It is these great classics that can once again be mobilized in the cause of freedom. More recently, other great Americans like Lincoln, Holmes and Wilson have developed and enlarged upon these expressions of democratic thought.

Freedom House Bookshelf No. 1 was organized to include the writings of ten great American spokesmen for freedom. More than 1,200 sets (or 12,000 books) have been distributed to leaders and libraries abroad. About twenty private American organizations have cooperated by distributing these sets to their counterparts in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Ultimately, the number of bookshelves distributed will be determined by the amount of contributions
project.

The numbe
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tributed. The first
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are tens of thousa
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depend upon tran
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printed and distri
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up their production of books in Free World
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books to India—a substantial rise from the
hipped in 1955 and the 79,000 in 1956. These
ere either sold far below cost or distributed
harge.
nist China has now joined in the effort to influ-
ian leaders by providing books to meet the
e shortage. These books are exclusively the
of Communist spokesmen. Last year Commu-
a shipped two million books to India. Millions
books were shipped to the crucial Chinese
s throughout Southeast Asia.
e pattern has rapidly developed in Africa and
nerica. The 1958 catalogue of a Communist
g house in Uruguay lists 1200 titles by Com-
uthors, a fifty percent increase since 1957.
nalf of all the titles published by the Soviet
r the Free World consist of either the "classic"
ist writings by Marx, Lenin, Stalin and com-
of descriptions of the "glories of the Soviet

Communist world, through this systematic,
d and well-financed campaign is attempting
the minds of the non-Communist leaders in
a and Latin America. Through these books,
nist ideology is effectively communicated to
adership elements. The Communists may
r goal of world domination in the battle for
s—without firing a shot—and almost by default.

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ations from Americans who support this

number of books translated into local lan-
be determined by how much money is con-
e first Freedom House Bookshelf is limited,
, to the original English editions. While there
housands of leaders abroad who can read the
s, there are hundreds of thousands who must
n translations into their own languages. The
n has long recognized this truth: in 1958 it
distributed 30 million books that had been
nto 26 Free World languages. Freedom House
gin such a translation program when funds

cus American attention on this urgent need
mobilize American support for this project,
m House Bookshelf Committee was formed
hairmanship of Archibald MacLeish. To date,
rica's foremost men of letters, scholars, com-
ts, historians and social scientists have agreed
this committee.

Members of the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee

Archibald MacLeish
Chairman

Gordon Allport
S. N. Behrman
William Benton
Sarah G. Blanding
Van Wyck Brooks
Cass Canfield
Erwin D. Canham
Truman Capote
Harry J. Carman
Bennett Cerf
Leo Cherne
Henry Steele Commager
Arthur H. Compton
James B. Conant
Albert Sprague Coolidge
Aaron Copland
Norman Cousins
John Dos Passos
William O. Douglas
Roscoe Drummond
Foster Rhea Dulles
Clifton Fadiman
Erich Fromm
Robert Frost
Buell G. Gallagher
Harry D. Gideonse
A. Whitney Griswold
Oscar Handlin
John A. Hannah
Charles W. Hendel
Granville Hicks
Sidney Hook
Phillip C. Jessup
Howard Mumford Jones
Elia Kazan
Grayson L. Kirk
Otto Klineberg
Oliver LaFarge
Harold D. Lasswell
Jacques Lipchitz
Dumas Malone
Jacques Maritain
James Michener
Ashley Montagu
Hermann J. Muller
Edward R. Murrow
Allan Nevins
Saul K. Padover
Walter Piston
Katherine Anne Porter
Whitelaw Reid
Elmer Rice
Paul Joseph Sacks
Arthur Schlesinger, Sr.
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Ben Shahn
Irwin Shaw
George N. Shuster
Upton Sinclair
Pitirim Sorokin
Rex Stout
James Thurber
Robert Penn Warren
E. B. White
Thornton Wilder
William Carlos Williams
(partial listing)

FREEDOM HOUSE, a center devoted to the achievement of a fuller measure of the free way of life for all people and opposed to all forms of tyranny, was founded in October 1941—a time when the light of liberty burned low throughout the world. Since freedom, like peace, is a continuous effort, Freedom House has maintained as its goal the interpretation of the deeper meaning of freedom both at home and abroad. It functions as a clearing house, coordinator and meeting place for organizations dedicated to the principles of freedom and equal justice for all.

The FREEDOM HOUSE BOOKSHELF is one way to bring the inspiration of these ideas to the attention of leaders in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

What You Can Do—

Most important of all, you can join thousands of other Americans in contributing to the Freedom House Bookshelf project. These contributions will underwrite the cost of purchasing and shipping the bookshelves abroad. You can organize events in your community to raise funds for this project. If you wish, your contribution can be earmarked for the shipment of books to specific countries, individuals and libraries. You can urge officers of national citizens' organizations to which you belong to cooperate in this project by contributing funds and by sending bookshelves to counterpart organizations abroad. You can also distribute additional copies of this brochure to your friends.

Mr. Archibald MacLeish, Chairman
Freedom House Bookshelf Committee
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

I wish to contribute $_____ to the Freedom House Bookshelf program for _____ sets to bring to the leaders of Africa, Asia and Latin America the writings of the foremost American spokesmen of freedom. ($8.00 will send one set.)

Name_____

Address_____

City_____Zone_____State_____

All contributions are deductible from taxable income.

By INEZ ROBB

Books Join Cold War

NEVER a day passes that I don't receive a spate of letters from anxious fellow citizens who ask how they can help bolster or defend liberty and freedom in the modern world.

We all seem to be up the same tree—wanting to help but not quite certain how to go about it. But I have just discovered a clear-cut project that could do with the support of eager beavers, a new program designed by Freedom House to counter the Communist propaganda now flooding the world.

Inez Robb

Freedom House, deeply convinced that "the struggle of our times is the struggle for men's minds," has selected for free distribution abroad 10 books, the majority by the founding fathers, dealing with the fundamentals of the American political system and our continuing dedication to liberty.

* * *

It doesn't require a very long memory to recall the good, old days when the Bible was the most widely translated and disseminated book in the world (with Shakespeare, and particularly "Hamlet," as runnerup.

But in recent years, the most widely translated and distributed author in the world is Nikolai Lenin, the modern fountainhead of communism. The Communist gospels according to Lenin have backed the Good Book into second place. And does that mean that Will Shakespeare is in third place? Emphatically, not! Stalin and a number of other Communist writers have nosed out Will.

Faced with the hard fact that Communist propaganda in dozens of languages is flooding the world, with Asia, Africa and Latin America as particular targets, Freedom House set to work 10 months ago to devise a program to counter the Red torrent.

It first rounded up a distinguished committee, headed by poet Archibald MacLeish, to select the books to be sent abroad. The 10 volumes include the writings of President John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, James Madison, John Jay, Henry D. Thoreau, and Woodrow Wilson.

"America has within its arsenal of ideas the precise weapons to combat the Communist campaign," the committee points out. "These weapons are the classic statements of liberty and human dignity which echoed around the world during our own struggle for independence and more recently developed by other great Americans."

* * *

Since September, 1600 sets have been sent to more than 20 nations in Asia and Africa. Freedom House has distributed many sets in cooperation with the American Assn. of University Women, the Lions International, the American Library Assn., the YMCA, the American Bar Assn., the U.S. Information Agency and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

So far, the Freedom House effort is but a drop in the bucket. Communist nations are now distributing more than 30 million books annually in non-Communist lands. The Red literature is either distributed free or sold for a fraction of its actual cost.

But this is where you and I come into the picture. It costs Freedom House $8 to buy and ship its 10-book shelf. (It can only dream of a time when it can afford to translate the American classics into many languages.)

In this campaign of freedom and enlightenment, any contribution will be gratefully received by the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee, 20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y. Brother, can you spare a buck?

Private Group Sends Books To 20 Nations

Freedom House Tells Story of Free World

By Philip S. Cook

Two years ago the Soviet Union published 30,000,000 books intended for distribution in non-Communist countries. They were made available in some twenty-six languages and either given away or sold well below cost to a vast, grateful audience of poor but literate people.

Since last April, a private group in this country, organized by Freedom House, 20 W. 40th St., has sent 18,500 volumes on classic American political theory for free distribution abroad in twenty countries and three continents. This, of course, is not the sum total of our admittedly modest public and private effort to tell the Free World's story overseas via the printed word. Nor is it so much a pop gun replying to a battleship as it would seem.

Letter From Prison

A few weeks ago the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee received the following letter from Her Majesty's Prison at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia. It began:

"Dr. H. K. Banda has asked me to write and thank you for the books which you sent him. The books arrived only yesterday, but he is already delving deep in them. You sure sent him the right books.

"Those of us who are with him here are very much touched by the thoughtfulness which Dr. Banda's American friends have shown during our detention in prison. It has all gone to confirm what he has often told us about America and Americans. I would have liked to say more but from where we are there is a limit to what we can say."

Made Good Reading

The books which the Committee shipped to this young African nationalist leader made good prison reading. It must be said too that their safe delivery reflects creditably on Dr. Banda's English jailers for among the titles were "The Political Writings of John Adams," "The Federalist Papers," "The Wilson Reader," "Selected Writings on Nature and Liberty by Thoreau," and "The Political Writings of Thomas Jefferson."

There were ten paperback volumes in the package sent to Hastings Banda and the total outlay for the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee for books and shipping came to $8. Many volumes have been donated by American publishing houses, including fifty copies each of ten titles from the New American Library of World Literature, Inc. Private contributions cover other costs.

The Freedom House operation is designed to reach the leaders of the uncommitted world . . . the influential politicians, trade unionists, teachers, businessmen, religious leaders and students.

Located and Cross-Filed

They are located and cross-filed with the help of volunteer organizations such as The American Association of University Women, the National Council of the Young Mens Christian Association, the American Friends of Viet Nam and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Unfettered by government sponsorship, the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee has orders for 1,000 more of the ten-volume sets. It needs money for this and to undertake a translation program.

Some of the most prominent figures of contemporary American letters are represented on the Bookshelf Committee. Archibald MacLeish is chairman of the seventy-four-man group which includes James B. Conant, Roscoe Drummond, E. B. White, Robert Frost, Edward R. Murrow, James Thurber, Chester Bowles, Arthur Compton, and Robert Penn Warren. Together they seek to offer the world something better to read than Marx and Lenin.

ARCHIBALD MacLEISH 20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

November 11, 1959

Dear Ed:

The struggle of our time is the struggle for the minds of men. The weapons of this struggle are ideas. Many of the newly liberated millions who seek freedom, liberty and justice will determine their future and the future of mankind by the ideas they now adopt.

The Communists have exploited the potency of ideas in their struggle for world domination. According to a world survey of translations between 1948 and 1955, the world's most widely translated author was Lenin, ahead of the Bible. Stalin was in third place. Jack London was the most widely translated American, and London was in 14th place.

Combined with Soviet claims to have published more titles than other nations, we have significant evidence of the tremendous effort made by the Communists to spread their doctrine, by attracting peoples not already subject to communism. The Soviets have not only published millions of their books but they have flooded almost every uncommitted nation in the world with inexpensive, often free, editions of Lenin, Marx and Stalin.

Unless we meet this challenge we may lose the battle for the minds of men by default despite the fact that we possess the precise weapons to counter this Soviet offensive - the magnetic and enduring ideas of liberty voiced by men like Jefferson, Hamilton, Paine, Franklin, Wilson and Holmes.

Freedom House has organized a bookshelf of these classic statements on freedom and human dignity and has undertaken a program for the distribution of these Freedom House bookshelves to as many Asian and African leaders, students and intellectuals as possible, as a gift of the American people. We are convinced that a battle can be won for freedom largely through the ideas conveyed in these books. The enclosure describes the new program.

I have agreed to serve as chairman of a committee of American men and women of letters who will endorse and invite support for this project. This committee will be asked from time to time to evaluate the project and provide advice on the selection of books. It will also serve as the means for seeking support from the American people. On behalf of Freedom House, I should like to invite you to join me as a member of the Freedom House Bookshelf Committee. I know how busy you are but aside from lending your good name to this urgent and worthwhile cause, no other responsibility will be attached to your acceptance. You will, of course, be kept fully informed of the project's progress.

I look forward to your reply, which I hope will be affirmative.

Very sincerely,

Archibald MacLeish

Freeman, Michael

August 10, 1960

Dear Mike:

Now that I am back in New York, I want to thank you for all the help you gave me at the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles. It was great fun working with you and I hope we will be able to do it again sometime.

Thought you might enjoy these two record albums. With best regards to you and your parents.

Sincerely yours,

Master Michael Freeman
C/O Governor Orville Freeman
St. Paul, Minnesota

mcc
enc.

Sent 2 record albums.

Friedman, Isabelle

September 27, 1960

Dear Miss Friedman:

Thank you for your recent postal card expressing an interest in my BACKGROUND program of September 18th.

It was most kind of you to take the time to write the way you did.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Miss Isabelle B. Friedman
85 Dorchester Drive
Manhasset, New York

(Mrs. J.G.) Comp

Sept. 18, '60.

Isabelle B. Friedman 85 Dorchester Drive Manhasset, New York

A short hour ago I had the privilege of hearing your interview with the representatives of ACEN-countries. I want to express gratitude for your voicing and encouraging the voicing of the Truth. I hope that a tape recording can be played on every campus in the land. More power to you. Sincerely, Isabelle B. Friedman

Private Mailing Card

MANHASSET
SEP 18
6 PM
1960
N.Y.

PRAY
FOR
PEACE

Radio Station WCBS.
New York, N.Y.

For Mr. Edward R. Murrow

W. Friedmann

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.
SCHOOL OF LAW

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL RESEARCH

September 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of September 28.

Your information about Aiglon College is very valuable to my wife and myself. It confirms the decision we have just reached to send our boys to a French speaking Swiss school rather than to a school especially set up for American and English boys.

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

W. Friedmann

W. Friedmann
Professor of Law

W. Friedmann

September 28, 1960

Dear Professor Friedmann:

I must apologize for the delay in answering yours of September 8th. I have been much out of the city recently.

Our son Casey aged 13 spent only the first term of last year at Aiglon College. I visited the school for four days in late December and became acquainted with the Head Master and most of the staff. It is a spartan institution run very much along the lines of an English public school. The food is plain though adequate. The library and science facilities are inadequate. Much emphasis is placed on sports. The building itself is an old hotel with a tram line running literally past the front door.

When Casey entered, he had just completed his eight years at Buckley here in New York, and he was in a matter of weeks moved up one form, which would indicate that the academic standards are probably not too high although I am no expert in such matters. The general atmosphere was informal, and the relationship between the boys and masters seemed to be harmonious although I am told that the staff turnover each year is considerable.

I quite realize this is probably a wholly inadequate commentary on Aiglon. Perhaps Mrs. Friedmann would care to have Mrs. Murrow brief her more fully. Mrs. Murrow can be reached at TE 8-0508, and I am sure would be able to give her further details.

Sincerely yours,

Professor W. Friedmann
International Legal Research
School of Law
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

ERM:gw

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.
SCHOOL OF LAW

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL RESEARCH

September 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your name has been given to me by Aiglon College as reference. My wife and I are considering sending our two boys (who will then be aged 13 and 11) to Aiglon College as boarders in 1961-62, when I will be on sabbatical leave.

I should be extremely grateful if you would kindly give me a brief indication whether you have been satisfied with the school.

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

W. Friedmann

W. Friedmann
Professor of Law

Goro Fujise

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE
1726 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.
DUpont 7-6964

Biographical information on Mr. Goro FUJISE, Chief, News Commentators' Room, NHK, Japan, a participant in the Foreign Leader Exchange Program of the Office of Cultural Exchange, Department of State, Washington,D.C. Program arranged by Dr. Robert L. Kirkpatrick.

1960

NAME: Goro FUJISE

PRESENT POSITION: Chief, News Commentators' Room, NHK.

BORN: October 12, 1908, Shanghai, China.

ADDRESS: No. 883, Zushi, Zushi-shi, Kanagawa-ken.

LANGUAGES: Mr. Fujise speaks excellent English and will not need interpreter service.

Family: Mr. Fujise is married and has a son and a daughter.

Religion: Roman-Catholic

Academic Training: Graduated from Tokyo University, Faculty of Economics, 1932.

Past Positions: Director of Research Department, The Institute of World Economy.

Membership in professional organizations: Director of the Institute of World Economy.

Publications: Translated "The American Capitalism" by Professor J.K. Galbreigh.

Travel: Philippines, China, Indonesia, Bruma, Malaya, Thailand, Indo-China, July to September 1942. USA, July to September 1953, (attended the International Seminar held at the Harvard University).

Objectives of U.S. visit:

1) Confer with American radio and TV newscasters and commentators.

2) Meet with newspaper editors and others interested in analyzing current events.

3) Observe all aspects of American life with particular emphasis on economic institutions.

Gabriel, H.

May 12, 1960

Dear Dr. Gabriel:

Thank you for your letter of April 21st, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow has not yet returned from his year's leave of absence and is presently traveling in the South. I have therefore sent your letter on to his next forwarding address as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Dr. Hugo Gabriel
404 Via La Soledad
Redondo Beach, California

Dr. Hugo Gabriel

Redondo Beach, California,
April 20, 1960.

E. R. Murrow, Esq.,
Radio Commentator,
c/o. CBS Radio Network
via KNX, Hollywood, Calif.

Dear Mr. Murrow :

Years ago you permitted me to speak in your "This I Believe" series over the Radio. This gives me perhaps a certain standing with you so that I may hope you will read these lines I am writing you to-day.

I feel urged to communicate with you on a certain experience which to me well nigh borders on the miraculous. I make reference to a Mr. Edward Brigham, Recitalist, Oratorio Singer, Poet, AGE 94 (yes : ninety-four !).

Perhaps you have heard of him before; perhaps you have met him in the course of your professional work. If you have not, though, I should like to urge you with all that is in me : PLEASE, do make it possible to meet him, to listen to his recitations. I feel confident you will be grateful to me that I sought to bring him to your attention.

This unbelievably spiritual man holds you spell-bound for hours. Effortless, as if he were nurtured by a force far beyond our little human understanding, he speaks scene after scene from Shakespeare, chapter after chapter from the Bible, poem after poem of the greatest immortals; yes, effortless and with such a quality of mastership, sincerity and strength that you simply cannot trust your ears, your eyes, your mind. This delicate little man, age 94, has a basso voice that seems to fit Zeus the Thunderer rather than a man of his age, and its volume reminds you of Shaljapin. I never saw a man of such power at 94 ! I have heard two of his recitals now, and each time I wasovercome by a sense of awe and sanctification which I simply cannot describe.

This most fascinating and tremendous miracle in our time should be brought to the attention of the entire nation : A man 94 years old who not only puts his whole heart into the dramatic recitation of the best of Western Civilization, but who speaks it completely by heart without faltering even once ! This man's voice should be recorded and kept for eternity as one of the true treasures which our time has to offer posterity.

Believe me I only speak this way because the experience to which the sensitive mind is exposed by Mr. Brigham simply is TREMENDOUS. This man got to be honored if we wish to deserve the name of a cultured nation. By honoring Edward Brigham we only can honor ourselves.

Please, Mr. Murrow, establish contact with this venerable man and present him to the nation either

over TV oder Radio Networks. This will be a real service to the public and a belated recognition, nationally, of Mr. Edward Brigham, the man with a great mind and great voice at the age of 94 .

I am enclosing a folder. Mr. Brigham can be reached c/o. Steinway & Sons, 109 West 57th Street, New York, 19, New York.

May I hear from you ? Thank you.

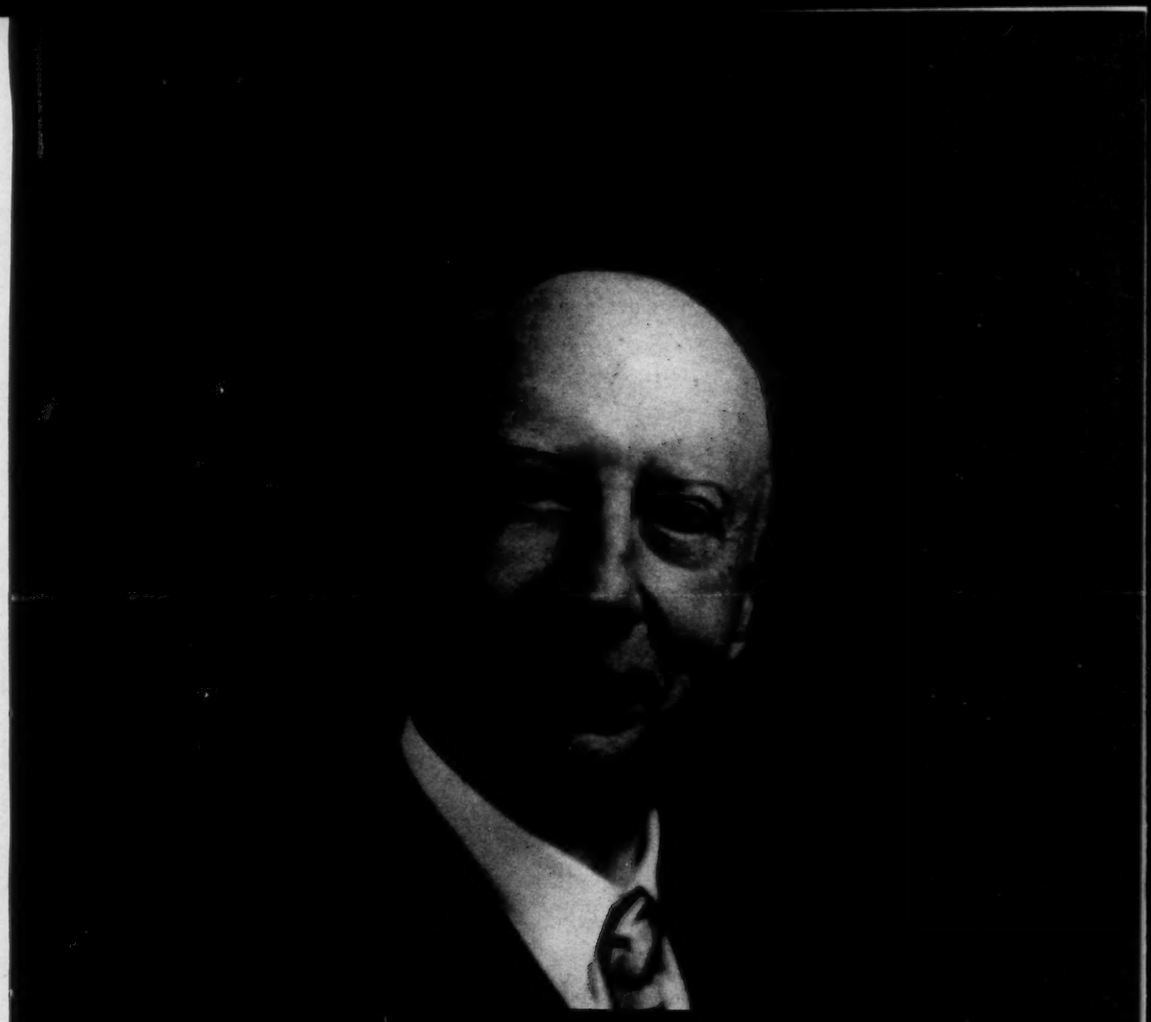
Very sincerely yours, Dr. Hugo Gabriel

Dr. Hugo Gabriel, 404 Via La Soledad, Redondo Beach, Calif.
'phone : Frontier 8-13 80

1 enclosure

By Air Mail !

P.S. I understand the Alumni Association of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., Mrs. William L. Whitney, President, will invite Mr. Brigham to attend their annual meeting in June, as Mr. Brigham is the oldest alumnus of this Conservatory alive. Maybe a Radio or TV-hook-up could be provided for this occasion, and, maybe, the press could be invited, too, to honor him ? Please, think it over, will you.



Edward Brigham

Song and Dramatic Recitals

Recitals From The Plays of Shakespeare

FOR TERMS AND DATES, ADDRESS

EDWARD BRIGHAM, care of STEINWAY & SONS

~~113~~ 109 West 57th Street **New York 19, New York**

EDWARD BRIGHAM

"AN ARTIST OF RARE POWER"

The Song and Dramatic Recitals

of Edward Brigham, and in which he accompanies himself, have been given in every State and in every large city in this country, as well as in many of the Canadian cities.

Edward Brigham's programs have included not only songs and arias; but such famous musical recitations as "ENOCH ARDEN," Tennyson-Strauss; "THE WHITE SHIP," Rosetti-Owst (the music of which was composed expressly for, and is dedicated to Edward Brigham by Wilberfoss G. Owst); "THE HAPPY PRINCE," Wilde-Lehmann; "THE SELFISH GIANT," Wilde-Lehmann; "THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE ROSE," Wilde-Bliss; and many others; also a vast number of dramatic readings from noted poets and prose writers.

Mr. Brigham's recitals from the PLAYS of

SHAKESPEARE

have made an especially strong appeal to colleges and academies.

NEW YORK POST: **"Mr. Brigham has a splendid bass voice; full of fire and passion."**

BALTIMORE SUN: **"His power of painting word pictures is enormous."**

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL: **"He plays his own accompaniments, and plays them superbly, too."**

DENVER: **"This man has a magnificent voice. He is a real artist. It was an outstanding evening of inspiration."**

JACKSONVILLE, **Florida: "Not only the marvelous quality of your voice and the perfection of your technique, but especially in the church recital your spirit of deep reverence and your gracious attitude made your service one of delightful entertainment and of great spiritual uplift."**

The piano of Mr. Brigham's choice is a

STEINWAY

"The Piano of the Immortals"

EDWARD BRIGHAM

care of

Steinway and Sons
113 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

In his youth and young manhood, in addition to the college courses, Edward Brigham was graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston in the Departments of Piano, Voice, and Organ; during which time he gave recitals both on the piano and on the organ; also singing in church and in concert; and after which he continued to study with famous teachers both in this country and in Europe.

Before beginning his active professional career with his song and dramatic recitals, he sang in Concert and Oratoria, appearing in Concert Courses with some of the greatest living singers. Also he was on the dramatic stage in New York; and for one theatrical season was in the Company of the famous actress, Mrs. Leslie Carter, and under the direction of David Belasco.

In his song and dramatic recitals, of which he has given several thousand in universities colleges, and elsewhere, he always accompanies himself; and these recitals have been given in every state in this country; and also many times in Canada.

Mr. Brigham's programs have included a great variety of arias, songs, and ballads, and such famous musical recitations as ENOUCH ARDEN, Tennyson-Strauss; THE WHITE SHIP, Rossetti-Owst (the music of which was composed expressly for and is dedicated to Edward Brigham by Wilberfos G. Owst, who was the Music Critic of the Baltimore Sun); THE HAPPY PRINCE, Wilde-Lehmann; THE SELFISH GIANT, Wilde-Lehmann; THE NIGHTINGALE AND THE ROSE, Wilde-Bliss; and many others; also dramatic readings from a vast number of writings by standard modern poets and prose writers and in his recitals Mr. Brigham frequently includes poems and songs of his own composition.

When some years ago Mendelssohn's Oratorio ATHALIE was presented in Carnegie Hall, New York: it being a work for full orchestra, chorus, quarette of solo voices, and a Reader - - the Reader being the chief soloist - - it was Edward Brigham who was the Reader in that performance.

This coming season Mr. Brigham's recitals from the Plays of Shakespeare will be given throughout the country.

Mr. Ed. R. Murrow Garden, Muriel A.

Dear Sir -

Please talk with the proper authority & remind them to realize that every time R- enters a country its to personally contact her agents, inciting them with new ways of corruption, pretending to just visit this country in the disguised spirit of peace.

I bet, that they have injected a lot of poisonous hatred into the Cubans for them to have reacted in the manner that they did - knowing that they stand to lose billions, eventually through business & social progress.

But its worth billions for R- to get closer to U.S. to antagonize & show the world. They are positively crazy - like Hitler. And its no good now - & may be worse later - it surely won't end good.

And while I'm talking to you - please, if it can be done - don't let any of our politicians sling anything at each other or be too critical of our President & of his Cabinet - The R - latch on to every word & magnify its worth - all over the world. In their "wrong" system. And please let Howard K. Smith read this letter. Both of you, are smart & know the right people.

Thank you very much. And may God bless you all including our beloved President - with the very best of good health & a full long life so that all the good shall prevail.

Sincerely

Muriel A. Garden

A Valentine for
My Father

Better late
than
Never.

I guess that I'm just not the type
To come right out and say
How very much you mean to me--
That wouldn't be my way,
But you're so understanding
That I'm sure you'll know it's true
Without my even saying so--
I think the world of you.

Have a Happy Valentine's Day

Love & Kisses
Rhoda

Monday

Dear Daddy

I got out 2 etir from "Levenworth" I mean "Williamsburg" on Saturday.

I didn't get to send nobody a Xmas present this year, I am sorry.

I wrote some real good interesting Material about mental Illness, I couldn't get it when I left, they said it was locked up probably a bunch of lying thieves.

Daddy they locked me in a room for 10 days with crazy people, to find out if I was crazy or not, Thank God, I wasn't.

I walked among the living dead the zombies, the forgotten a living hell.

If & when they send my Material I will re-write it & send it to you, Sweet & Blue.

Love
Rhonda

Elsa saw you, you had
on make-up
you were
beautiful.
his first name is
Harry
She is
divorced
Rhoda"
Sure, let's go to Leavenworth
and get my material

"IF I HAD YOU", I DREAM'D ALL MY DREAMS AND SCHEM'D ALL MY CH SH SCHEMES, BUT S OME HOW, IT JUST SEEM'D WRONG, UNTIL I MET YOU AND THEN DEAR I KNEW, TO ME YOU MUST BELONG, I COULD SHOW THE WORLD HOW TO SMILE, I COULD BE GLAD ALL OF THE WHILE, I COULD CHANGE THE G REY SHIES TO BLUE IF I HAD YOU I COULD LEAVE THE OLD DAY'S BEHIND, LEAVE ALL MY PALS, ID'E NEVER MIND I COULD START MY LIFE ALL A NEW IF I HAD YOU.

"MY WONDERFUL ONE", MY WONDERFUL ONE W HEN EVER I'M DREAMING LOVE'S L' LIGHT GLEAMING, I SEE MY WONDERFUL ONE, HOW MY ARM ACHE TO HOLD DEAR TO CUDDLE A D FOLD NEW TO ME JUST YOU ONLY YOU IN THE SHADOWY TWILIGHT, IN SILVER Y MOONL' IGHT H THERE'SNONE LIKE YOU I ADORE, YOU MY LIFE I LIVE FOR YOU MY WONDERFUL , WO NDERFUL ONE CALLING, CALLING DEAR LOVED ONE CAN'T YOU HEAR EC EACH THROBBING PART OF MY FAI THFUL HEART, COME TO ME MAKE ALL MY SIGHS DISAPPEAR, SWEET HEART YOU MUST KNOW THAT I LOVE YOU SO, A WAKE OR SLEEPING MY HEARTS IN YOUR KEEPING AND CALLING TO YOU SOFT AND LOW MY WON DERFUL ONE, WHEN EVER I'M DREAMING LOVE'S LOVE LIGHT A GLEAMING, I SEE MY WONDERFUL ONE , H OW MY ARMS ACHE TO HOLD DEAR TO CUDDLE AMD AND FOLD NEAR TO ME JUST YOU ONLY YOU IN THE SHA DOWY, TWILIGHT, IN SILVERY MOON LIGHT THERE'S NONE LIKE YOU I ADORE YOU MY LIFE I LIVE FOR YOU MY WONDERFUL WONDERFUL ONE,

"GOOD NIGHT SWEETHEART", THE DAY IS OVER AND IT'S CARES AND WOE S, IN PEACEFUL SWEET REPOSE WILL FADE AND DIE A DREAMY D EAM LAND BECKONS YOU AND ME HOW HA PPY LIFE WOULD BE IF WE COULD DREAM FOREVER, GOOD NIGHT SE SWEET HEART TILL WE MEET TO TOMO MORROW GOOD NIGHT SWEET HEART SLEEP WILL CANISH SOWWOW TEAT TEARS AND PAR_ PARTING MY MAKE US FORLORN BUT WITH THE DAWN A NEW DAY IS BORN SO I'LL SAY GOOD NIGHT SWEET HEART THO' I'M NOT BESIDE YOU GOOD NIGHT SWEET HEART STILL MY LOVE WILL GUIDE YOU DREAMS ENFOLD IN EACH O NE I'LL HOLD YOU GOOD NIGHT SWEET HEART, GOOD NIGHT

A KISS TO BUILD A DREAM ON HOW A M I TO BEAR THIS SEPARATIONE GIVE ME JUST A L ITTLE H OPE TO CLING TO FAN THE FLAME OF MY I NAGINATION SO I CAN DREAM TILL WE MEET A AGAI NGIVE ME A KISS TO BUILD A DREAM ON AND MY IMAGINATION WILL THRIVE UPON THAT , KISS SWEET H H HEART I ASK NO MORE THEN THIS TO A KISS TO BUILD A DREAM ON GIVE ME A KISS BEFORE YOU LEAVE ME AND MY INAGINATION WILL FEED MY HUNGRY HEART, LEAVE ME ONE THING BEFORE WE PART AK KISS TO BUILD A DREAM ON WHEN I'M ALONE WITH MY FANCIES I'LL BE WITH YOU WEAVING ROMANCES

I.

"The Snake Pit"

They put me behind those tall brick walls, no bars did hold me in, no more sunshine to greet me every day, I can never hear the birds singing, no running or playing, for I'me not free a prisoner of my own mistakes, I'me like a bird in a gilded cage looking through the screen. The days the nights the months went by I cried so long before I got there, I don't even have no more tears, at one time I even had a heart, it seemed like so long ago, but now I'me all dead inside, no more friend or foe, I guess the sun still shines the grass still grows, The birds still fly with their wings, The roses still grow, there's summer winter autumn & spring at night the sky is still blue, the moon shines so bright above, the stars still glitter, and light the way, for people who are in love, all the days are

exactly alike. I lost count a long time ago, When you live in a dream world of your own, the time can go fast or slow, The people are all kind a lot of them are like me They don't want to face reality, living is hard, ruff & tough, you just struggle scratch & fight, you always lose in the end it seems, So what's the use to fight, without a sweet heart We live a life time of sin & regret & never see the light. God helps us find our way; sometimes I wonder why, for I'm just a worthless soul, so why can't I just die; you live so long & suffer in vain, reaching for things too high, give & take & try so hard but never make the grade, alone lost, mixed-up & crazy, oh boy what a life; I had rather be 6 ft. under and burn the rest of my life The days are long, lonely & cold, The nights are oh so dark, I stand & look through the screen up so high, at the sky, I always look

at the bright stars, shining up high and think to myself, my gosh they light up the sky, some times during the day, an aeroplane can pass the clouds, as they go drifting by. Xmas time used to be a great big whole lot of fun, everybody was rushing around, buying presents was so much fun. The Xmas tree, all lit up with lights; the icicles and mistletoe, it was always lots more fun when there would be some snow; little boys & girls with their smiling faces, and eyes so big with delight. I know wish I could be home for Xmas, and see all the beautiful sights. but, I guess I will be stuck up here behind these tall brick walls, I won't be happy smiling or gay, it will be just another long day. With crazy people staring at me, and me staring back they just say, poor Rhoda, it sure is a pity, she had to end up this way, its all right you all don't have to feel sorry for me, I had

IV.

rather be stuck in this dam hell hole than to live with some body, I don't love, be this my partner, and torture me trying to bend me his way, you all know what I want but you just won't see it my way, trying to make me find a lost love, that died a long time ago. push me around treat me so mean, because I know my own mind, everybody has been so very kind & tried to help me, I know with pity & stares sympathy and prayers, but none of it will do no good, they can keep me here, break my spirit & heart, I had rather die behind prison walls, than to live without a heart, suffering, misery, heart aches & pain, have always been a part of my life. "God" maybe will call me soon, I can die, I wish I could be an angel, fly around so high in the sky, I could see my Daddy my gosh that's reason enough to die. I have never done no good by

V.

living on earth, I don't guess, I just caused people trouble and worry and lots of distress, my reward will be in heaven, that's where I really belong.
I have walked among the living dead the zombies, the unforgotten I have lived through hell for 9 long weeks in an insane asylum, I was put there because, ~~I don't~~ ~~know~~ I know, I was that girl. I will always be branded as crazy mentally ill. But I know, I'm not crazy so it don't really matter. I did insult one year ago. I will never feel no more pain emotion suffering heart ache or misery, my life is over, I still now not live. I have suffered enough in one year to

VI

lost a whole life time,
I blame nobody it's
all my own fault, I
profit from my own
mistakes, we all do.

I.

Daddy is your birth day the 20th of april well.
Next November I have to go to California and bake Susie a birth day cake.

After you all read the Manuscript I have written about Mental Illness if it ~~is~~ is good enough for publication, I know it will be lots of trouble have 2 F.B.I or police women stay as well for 2 weeks the old section 7 will, I think 2 weeks is long enough, I wouldn't wait than five affected like mine I would go myself if it wasn't for X & chest. Some time at night sleep is impossible I can hear, the doors rattling, the loud

laughter. Whistling
people talking to themselves
etc, Walking constantly
up & down staring,
Vacant eye balls.
Some dreading shock treatments
to the next day.
Please for Christ sakes
you Dr.'s nurses —
Tenants any body connected
with a mental Institution
have more patience take
more time Love, understanding
sympathy help make
people feel wanted.

The way a person goes
completely crazy, crackes
up goes out of their
mind. is they keep
one thing, one subject
on their mind, constantly
constantly over & over,
repeated one thing they
are thinking, finally

under the strain they
can't take it no
more I am that
girl I know I am
talking from experience
I had a complete
nervous break-down
no I went completely
crazy for one whole
stinking week.
I walked among the living
dead, the zombies the
forgotten neglected and
pained poor souls pushed
on charity or the State.

IV

I believe if we trace
or start, at the beginning
of mental illness, we
will find 5 times out
of 10, it really starts in a
persons childhood.
Some children feel
neglected, unwanted
in the way, pushed
aside, some youngers
need more love &
understanding, so
they live in a dream

II.

world, I thru
run dreaming dreams
impossible; away out.
no sense or meaning
with a great big wild
imagination, me.

The ending

God gave us all a
great big wonderful
world, the sky the
trees, the sunshine
flowers, and birds
that sing, the mountains
tall, the oceans roar
& Everything for free
so why can't we be
satisfied, no we always
want more. selfish
people in this
old mixed
up world.

Sunt, I got to do
something, get a
Job, so I can come
up to you York, and
see you Daddy &
Blue

Hey Sunt, do you
want a movie about
mental Illness another
Snake
Me & Bernice Pit.
Play the Part.

Your wife don't
Kill people
but.

I wonder how long, I can go on living in a crazy dream world, other people can never bother me, If I really want to, I can shut out the whole wide world, and live by myself.

Ol Sweet Elsa a girl at the hospital her husband is a make-up artist at Studio he is gonna send me a big picture of you, wu but.

I.

Daddy, Sweet & Blue
here it is, do what-
ever you want to with
it, If it is published
sign John Anthony Edwards
use him, instead of her.
good - luck -
Thanks for everything, from
the bottom of my heart.
Blue I will send you a
record when I save up. $2.50
If you all, want to take a
Chance, help me get started
OK. I will pay back the
Money I owe you all.
Sweet, don't drive fast, drink

II.

too much booze

Daddy & Blue, don't work to hard.

Love & Kisses
Rhoda

please, If you all don't understand some of the stuff, I have written
Don't fail to let me know.

Bye for now

I am fine you don't have to pay people to watch me!

my three angels

I wish it were possible to write the rest. My life don't matter, Alex & Chelya does.

I

I really believe, I have lived, through every possible phase of Mental Illness, for 12 months out of one year, I acted like a child I sang, whistled, talked to myself, laughed at my own jokes, I wrote songs Poems, skits, movies, I started writing a book about New Orleans, I did every thing unnatural that was humanly possible

(over)

11.

I dreamed of the impossible; I suffered cried, threw things ordinarily I don't have a temper. When I went completly crazy I was climbing a high hill, when I started at the bottom, I knew, when I got to the top, I knew, I would never find who I was searching for, everything

I did, was all in
Vain, God made
me different, unusual
& gifted. Music has
always been my
Life's ambition.
I was at Williamsburg
for 9 weeks, ten days
I was locked behind
doors, spied on, stared
at, my every move was
watched, I wrote poems
songs etc, some fool

IV

Went in my room
Kept, everything I
had written, She
will get here in
the end.
every word, I have
written is the truth
as God above will
be my witness.
Check on me, find out
I never lie.
at one time; I wanted
a certain man to, love
her,

V

me, I actually suffered.
I am not her-self
Common or low down
God intended for woman
to be love, we don't
understand ourselves
some time, we don't
we try to figure it
out, its impossible, just
one part of Nature.
I hope this material
is printed, it sells
like wild fire.

Gay, Marcella

September 9, 1960

Dear Miss Gay:

Thank you for yours of September 3rd.

It was nice of you to take the time to write.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Miss Marcella Gay
Post Office Box 324
Santa Barbara, California

mcc

It takes time, brains, and humor to make an A-1 conservative; that's why we have so many "liberals"

September 3, 1960

Program Director
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Sir:

Heard on your Los Angeles affiliate, KNX, about 10:20 this morning: There is only one Edward R Murrow.

Good!

Miss Marcella Gay
P O Box 324
Santa Barbara, California

Gelatt, D. S.

October 25, 1960

Dear Miss Gelatt:

Thank you for sending to Mr. Murrow the item about Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge - and the 1956 Russian attack on Hungary.

Since Mr. Murrow is traveling a great deal these days, I take this opportunity to assure you that your correspondence will receive his immediate attention as soon as he is again in the office.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Dorothy S. Gelatt
148 W. 72nd Street
New York 23, New York

Dorothy S. Gelatt
148 W 72nd St., NYC 23

October 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here is an item about Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge -- and the 1956 Russian attack on Hungary, which occurred about twelve hours after Secretary Dulles succumbed to sudden surgery and left our U. N. Delegation under the leadership of Mr. Cabot Lodge.

Sincerely,
Dorothy Gelatt

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave., New York 22

Three hours after the Hungarian Radio Suddenly Announced the 1956 Russian Attack on Budapest,

Henry Cabot Lodge said, at an Emergency U.N. Security Council Meeting (754th, 11/4/56):

"We can truly say to the Hungarian people, 'By your heroic sacrifice you have given the United Nations a brief moment in which to mobilize the conscience of the world on your behalf. We are seizing that moment, and we will not fail you.'"

3:36 am, 11/4/56
United Nations Radio
World Wide Short Wave
Broadcast, including Hungary

Americans were asleep at the time. But the Hungarians were up -- fighting the Russians, listening to the U.N. Radio (as Mr. Lodge explains on page 2), and hoping for help. They believed Mr. Lodge when he told them, "we will not fail you." I don't think Americans generally know about this type of diplomatic dealing by Mr. Lodge. I believe they would want to know about it NOW, before the election.

Documentation attached: U.N. Security Council Official Records, 754th Meeting, 4 November, 1956
See especially, Pages 1, 2, 3

UNITED NATIONS | NATIONS UNIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ELEVENTH YEAR

754 *th MEETING: 4 NOVEMBER 1956*

ème SEANCE: 4 NOVEMBRE 1956

ONZIEME ANNEE

CONSEIL DE SECURITE
DOCUMENTS OFFICIELS

NEW YORK

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Lettre, en date du 27 octobre 1956, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par les représentants des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de la France et du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord concernant la situation en Hongrie (S/3690) 1

S/PV.754

Relevant documents not reproduced in full in the records of the meetings of the Security Council are published in quarterly supplements to the *Official Records.*

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

*
* *

Les documents pertinents qui ne sont pas reproduits *in extenso* dans les comptes rendus des séances du Conseil de sécurité sont publiés dans des suppléments trimestriels aux *Documents officiels.*

Les cotes des documents de l'Organisation des Nations Unies se composent de lettres majuscules et de chiffres. La simple mention d'une cote dans un texte signifie qu'il s'agit d'un document de l'Organisation.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH MEETING

Held in New York, on Sunday, 4 November 1956, at 3 a.m.

SEPT CENT CINQUANTE-QUATRIEME SEANCE

Tenue à New-York, le dimanche 4 novembre 1956, à 3 heures.

President: Mr. Nasrollah ENTEZAM (Iran).

Present: The representatives of the following countries: Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, France, Iran, Peru, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

Provisional agenda (S/Agenda/754/Rev.1)

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Letter dated 27 October 1956 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in Hungary.

Adoption of the agenda

1. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): If there are no objections, I shall consider the provisional agenda of the meeting adopted, it being understood that the objection raised by the Soviet Union representative at the 746th meeting is noted.

The agenda was adopted.

Letter dated 27 October 1956 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in Hungary (S/3690)

2. The PRESIDENT (*translated from French*): In accordance with the decision taken by the Council at its 746th meeting, I invite the representative of Hungary to take a seat at the Council table.

Mr. Szabo, representative of Hungary, took a place at the Council table.

3. Mr. LODGE (United States of America): If ever there was a time when the action of the United Nations could literally be a matter of life and death for a whole nation, this is that time. If ever there was a question which clearly raised a threat to the peace, this is the question. A few minutes ago, we received word of the appeal of the Prime Minister of Hungary for help from the whole world while his capital city is burning. We learned that Budapest, according to its own radio broadcasts, is at this moment surrounded by a thousand Soviet tanks, which are firing phosphorus shells into the city in order to burn it out. Over Radio Budapest, between news bulletins, can be heard the Hungarian national anthem, which ends with the words: "Here is where you live, and here is where you must die."

Président: M. Nasrollah ENTEZAM (Iran).

Présents: Les représentants des pays suivants: Australie, Belgique, Chine, Cuba, France, Iran, Pérou, Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Yougoslavie.

Ordre du jour provisoire (S/Agenda/754/Rev.1)

1. Adoption de l'ordre du jour.
2. Lettre, en date du 27 octobre 1956, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par les représentants des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de la France et du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord concernant la situation en Hongrie.

Adoption de l'ordre du jour

1. Le PRESIDENT: S'il n'y a pas d'objection, je considérerai l'ordre du jour provisoire de la séance comme adopté, étant entendu qu'il est pris acte de l'objection formulée par le représentant de l'Union soviétique à la 746ème séance.

L'ordre du jour est adopté.

Lettre, en date du 27 octobre 1956, adressée au Président du Conseil de sécurité par les représentants des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de la France et du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord concernant la situation en Hongrie (S/3690)

2. Le PRESIDENT: Conformément à la décision prise par le Conseil à sa 746ème séance, j'invite le représentant de la Hongrie à prendre place à la table du Conseil.

M. Szabo, représentant de la Hongrie, prend place à la table du Conseil.

3. M. LODGE (Etats-Unis d'Amérique) [*traduit de l'anglais*]: Si l'action des Nations Unies a jamais été une question de vie ou de mort pour toute une nation, c'est en ce moment. S'il y a jamais eu une question qui ait nettement concerné une menace contre la paix, c'est celle dont nous sommes saisis. Il y a quelques minutes, nous avons eu communication de l'appel du Président du Conseil de Hongrie demandant l'aide du monde entier, alors que la capitale de son pays est la proie des flammes. Nous avons appris que Budapest, d'après les émissions de sa propre station de radiodiffusion, est en ce moment même entourée de 1.000 tanks soviétiques qui tirent des obus au phosphore pour brûler la ville. Radio-Budapest, entre les bulletins d'information, diffuse l'hymne national hongrois qui se termine par ces mots: "C'est ici que vous vivez, c'est ici que vous devez mourir."

4. Here is what *Pravda* is quoted as saying in the typical upside-down talk of Soviet Communism:

"Imre Nagy turned out to be, objectively speaking, an accomplice of the reactionary forces. Imre Nagy cannot and does not want to fight the dark forces of reaction. The task of barring the way to reaction in Hungary has to be carried out without the slightest delay. Such is the course dictated by events. It was Nagy who had requested bringing Russian troops into Budapest, as it was vital for the interests of the Socialist régime. In other words, he admitted that there was a danger from counter-revolutionaries. But in fact he turned out to be an accomplice of the reactionary forces, and this aggravated the situation in Budapest and in the whole country. The Soviet Government, seeing that the presence of Soviet troops in Budapest might lead to further aggravation of the situation, ordered that the troops should leave Budapest. But the further course of events has shown that reactionary forces, taking advantage of the tolerance shown by the Nagy cabinet, let themselves go even more. The blood terror against the working class has reached an unprecedented scale. The Nagy government in fact fell apart, making way for anti-people's elements. A state of chaos prevails in Hungary, with economic and cultural life paralysed."

5. A few hours ago in the Security Council, in this very chamber, the representative of the Soviet Union finally responded to the questioning of his colleagues concerning reported negotiations between the Soviet Union and Hungary for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary. His answer was:

"I have been asked to comment on the report that negotiations are being conducted between Hungarian and Soviet representatives concerning the Soviet troops in Hungary. I can confirm that such negotiations are going on." [*S/PV.753, para. 132.*]

In the light of what we now know is going on at this moment in Hungary, that statement can scarcely be equalled for its total lack of candour and its indifference to human suffering. It should be matched against the fact that it is the Soviets who, all over Asia, have been proclaiming their fealty to the so-called five principles of peaceful coexistence. How far apart can actions and words be?

6. Shortly after midnight I requested a Sunday meeting of the Security Council to deal with this agony of the Hungarian people. Five minutes later the fact of this request was broadcast by Radio Budapest. That shows how quickly what we say and do here affects the people of Hungary in their struggle.

7. As I stated in the General Assembly[1] an hour or so ago, we have had word from our Legation in Budapest that large-scale bombing is taking place on Budapest and that the staff has had to take refuge in the cellar of the Legation building.

8. I have just been handed the following information, which comes direct from our Legation in Budapest:

"Cardinal Mindszenty and his secretary presented themselves to the offices of the American Legation and have been given refuge at their request."

There is a fact of profound significance.

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, First Emergency Special Session, Plenary Meetings,* 563rd meeting.

4. Voici ce qu'écrit la *Pravda,* dans le langage paradoxal qui est typique du communisme soviétique:

"Imre Nagy est devenu, objectivement parlant, complice des forces réactionnaires. Imre Nagy ne peut pas et ne veut pas combattre les forces obscures de la réaction. Barrer la route à la réaction en Hongrie est une tâche qui ne saurait souffrir le moindre délai. Les événements l'imposent. C'est Nagy qui avait demandé que les troupes soviétiques entrent à Budapest, comme les intérêts du régime socialiste l'exigeaient. En d'autres termes, il admettait l'existence du danger contre-révolutionnaire. Mais en fait, il est devenu complice des forces réactionnaires, ce qui a aggravé la situation à Budapest et dans le pays tout entier. Le Gouvernement de l'Union soviétique, voyant que la présence des troupes soviétiques à Budapest pouvait provoquer une nouvelle aggravation de la situation, leur a ordonné de quitter la ville. Mais la suite des événements a montré que les forces réactionnaires, profitant de la tolérance du cabinet Nagy, se sont déchaînées plus encore. La terreur sanglante contre la classe ouvrière a atteint des proportions sans précédent. Le gouvernement Nagy s'est en fait décomposé, laissant la place aux éléments antipopulaires. La Hongrie est plongée dans le chaos; la vie économique et culturelle y est paralysée."

5. Il y a quelques heures, au Conseil de sécurité, dans cette même salle, le représentant de l'Union soviétique a finalement répondu aux questions de ses collègues touchant les bruits de négociations entre l'Union soviétique et la Hongrie en vue du retrait des forces soviétiques. Il a dit:

"On m'a prié de commenter l'information suivant laquelle des négociations sont en cours entre des représentants hongrois et soviétiques au sujet des troupes soviétiques en Hongrie. Je puis confirmer que de telles négociations ont bien lieu." [*S/PV.753, par. 132.*]

Etant donné ce que nous savons maintenant sur ce qui se passe en ce moment en Hongrie, il serait difficile de trouver une déclaration qui manque autant que celle-là de sincérité et témoigne d'une telle indifférence à l'égard des souffrances humaines. Il faut la rapprocher du fait que ce sont les Soviétiques qui, dans toute l'Asie, ont proclamé leur fidélité aux cinq prétendus principes de coexistence pacifique. Peut-il y avoir un abîme plus grand entre les paroles et les actes?

6. Peu après minuit, j'ai demandé que le Conseil de sécurité se réunisse le dimanche pour étudier la situation angoissante du peuple hongrois. Cinq minutes plus tard, Radio-Budapest informait ses auditeurs de cette demande. Cela montre avec quelle rapidité ce que nous disons et faisons ici influe sur la lutte du peuple hongrois.

7. Comme je l'ai dit à l'Assemblée générale[1] il y a environ une heure, nous avons appris par notre légation à Budapest que la ville était soumise à un bombardement intense et que le personnel de la légation avait dû chercher refuge dans les caves du bâtiment.

8. Je viens de recevoir l'information suivante, venue directement de notre légation à Budapest:

"Le cardinal Mindszenty et son secrétaire se sont présentés à la légation des Etats-Unis et on leur a donné refuge à leur demande."

C'est là un fait d'une profonde signification.

[1] *Documents officiels de l'Assemblée générale, première session extraordinaire d'urgence, Séances plénières,* 563ème séance.

9. We can truly say to the Hungarian people, "By your heroic sacrifice you have given the United Nations a brief moment in which to mobilize the conscience of the world on your behalf. We are seizing that moment, and we will not fail you."

10. I have presented a revised version [*S/3730/Rev.1*] of our draft resolution on the situation in Hungary, and hope that it will be adopted.

11. Mr. NUÑEZ PORTUONDO (Cuba) (*translated from Spanish*): There are in the world many extraordinarily ingenuous people who still believe in the good intentions of the Soviet Union. Year after year we have been telling them that the Soviet Union was beyond the pale of civilization, and they have accused us of slander. This incident is just another of the Soviet Government's actions, a parallel of that perpetrated in Czechoslovakia in recent years, to which the representative of France referred a few hours ago [*753rd meeting*].

12. As the United States representative so aptly remarked, just when the permanent representative of the Soviet Union was telling us here that negotiations with the Hungarian Government were proceeding, and at the very time when the representative of the Soviet Union in the General Assembly was demanding respect for the principles of the right of peoples to self-determination and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of States, a cruel and treacherous blow was being aimed at the Government of Hungary, in the form of an invasion by the armed forces of the Soviet Union. All this is a disgrace to the Soviet Government and a ground for protest by all free men throughout the world.

13. According to the latest United Press bulletin, Soviet mechanized forces have taken Budapest in a surprise attack and have captured Prime Minister Nagy. Soviet tanks and troops have overrun the capital while other armoured units have been capturing other important key cities of Hungary in a surprise offensive intended to restore the authority of the Soviet Union and to overthrow Nagy's Titoist régime and his government. The Soviet forces met with no resistance in their march on Budapest, but there was some opposition in other cities. The Soviet troops occupied the Hungarian Parliament Building at a time when Nagy and his new democratic cabinet were in session. The news of the occupation of the Parliament Building was the last report received from Budapest in the United Press offices in Vienna.

14. I therefore think that we should vote immediately on the draft resolution submitted by the United States. If, as is quite certain—if it were not so, he would not be the representative of the Soviet Union—Mr. Sobolev vetoes this draft resolution, the General Assembly must be convened in emergency special session to deal with this grave problem tomorrow. At that meeting we shall see whether all those who have in the past few days been loudly proclaiming the principles of the Charter and demanding that they be respected will join with us, as we have joined with them on other occasions, in voting to condemn the conduct of the Soviet Union.

15. On behalf of the Cuban people, I wish to register an energetic protest against this attack, which I can find no words bad enough to describe. This attack is a dis-

9. Nous pouvons dire en vérité au peuple hongrois: "Par votre sacrifice héroïque, vous avez donné aux Nations Unies un bref moment pour mobiliser en votre faveur la conscience mondiale. Nous l'utilisons et nous ne vous ferons pas défaut."

10. J'ai présenté une version revisée [*S/3730/Rev.1*] de notre projet de résolution sur la situation en Hongrie; j'espère que ce texte sera adopté.

11. M. NUÑEZ PORTUONDO (Cuba) [*traduit de l'espagnol*]: Il y a, dans le monde, beaucoup de gens d'une très grande candeur qui continuent à prêter à l'Union soviétique de bonnes intentions. Nous qui, depuis des années, n'avons cessé de répéter que l'Union soviétique restait en marge de la civilisation, nous avons été traités de calomniateurs. Or une fois de plus, le Gouvernement de l'Union soviétique a agi comme il l'avait fait en Tchécoslovaquie voici quelques années, ainsi que le rappelait le représentant de la France il y a quelques heures à peine [*753ème séance*].

12. Comme vient de le dire justement le représentant des Etats-Unis, au moment où le représentant permanent de l'Union soviétique nous disait ici que des négociations étaient en cours avec le Gouvernement de la Hongrie, au moment où, devant l'Assemblée générale, le représentant de l'Union soviétique lançait un appel pour que soient respectés le principe de la libre détermination des peuples et celui de la non-intervention dans les affaires intérieures des Etats, les forces armées de l'Union soviétique envahissaient la Hongrie et portaient un coup cruel et perfide au gouvernement de ce pays. C'est là un acte qui fait honte au Gouvernement de l'Union soviétique et qui doit soulever les protestations des hommes libres du monde entier.

13. Selon le dernier bulletin de l'agence United Press, des forces motorisées soviétiques se sont emparées par surprise de Budapest et ont fait prisonnier le président du Conseil Nagy. Tandis que ces forces soviétiques occupaient la capitale, d'autres unités blindées s'emparaient d'autres villes clefs de Hongrie par une manœuvre offensive inattendue visant à rétablir l'autorité soviétique et à éliminer le titisme de Nagy et de son gouvernement. Les forces soviétiques n'ont rencontré aucune résistance à Budapest; par contre une résistance leur a été opposée dans d'autres villes. Le Parlement hongrois a été occupé alors que le nouveau gouvernement démocratique de Nagy y siégeait. La dépêche annonçant l'occupation du Parlement a été la dernière que le bureau de Vienne de l'agence United Press a reçue de Budapest.

14. En conséquence, je crois que nous devons voter immédiatement sur le projet de résolution proposé par les Etats-Unis. Si M. Sobolev, comme j'en suis convaincu — autrement il ne serait pas le représentant de l'Union soviétique — oppose son veto au projet de résolution en question, il faudra convoquer l'Assemblée générale en session extraordinaire d'urgence pour examiner demain ce grave problème. C'est alors que nous pourrons voir si tous ceux qui ces jours derniers ont parlé très haut en faveur des principes de la Charte et ont demandé qu'on respecte les dispositions de cet instrument se joindront à nous — comme en d'autres circonstances nous nous sommes joints à eux — pour condamner la conduite de l'Union soviétique.

15. Au nom du peuple cubain, je proteste énergiquement contre cet attentat vraiment inqualifiable. Il constitue une honte pour l'Union soviétique, honte qui mar-

Geo-Physical Maps

GEO-PHYSICAL MAPS INC.
40 EAST 50th STREET, NEW YORK 22 · PLAZA 2-1644

June 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed Murrow -

I'm glad to see you back, and was pleased to supply you with the photograph for the background of your Iran show. But it was too hastily conceived and executed and I hope hasn't soured you on our globe potentials.

Fred Friendly was by at the time and promised to come see our new globes, but time pressures foiled us again.

We move forward in several directions which may interest you. One of our globes is in a hangar at NASA's Langley Field, presumably being used in an interesting (but secret) way in their Astronaut training program. Another goes into the lobby of the new State Building in Washington. But of most interest is a contract now being drawn up with Time Inc. for a new Air-Age Atlas, illustrated photographically from our globe photos.

We've also just completed the most definitive study of the ocean floors and the renderings are very exciting. Would like to show them to you.

Cordially,

Sam

Sam Berman, President

SB/hb

George, Clark

October 24, 1960

Dear Mr. George:

Many thanks for your cordial note of October 13, and your generous comments on THE YEAR OF THE POLARIS.

Fred Friendly and I, and all the members of the staff involved in the production of the program, have been highly gratified by the response both from the press and the public.

It is particularly pleasing to receive notes of commendation such as yours and some received from other Naval men.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Clark George
Vice President and General Manager
Station WBBM-TV
630 North McClurg Court
Chicago 11, Illinois

WBBM-TV

CBS Television Stations · A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

630 NORTH McCLURG COURT, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS · WHITEHALL 4-6000

CLARK B. GEORGE
Vice President and General Manager

October 13, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

P.C. Thanks

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Being a Commander in the Naval Reserve, as well as an employee of CBS, I was doubly thrilled by "The Year of the Polaris".

This is one of the finest programs I have ever seen, and you, Fred Friendly and your whole production crew have every reason to be proud of this excellent program.

Many thanks for a memorable television hour.

Sincerely,

Clark George

Gerken, E. A.

January 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Gerken:

As you requested in your recent letter, I am enclosing a photograph of Mr. Murrow for your collection.

I am also enclosing a copy of our script on "YEARS OF CRISIS", which I am sure you will enjoy reading.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Enclosure

IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON

Dec. 28, 1960

ERWIN GERKEN, Pastor
Office: THornwall 5-1162
Residence: 722 West Main
Telephone THornwall 5-1025

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison
New York, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have a hobby of collecting Time covers and photographs of great people and then secure their autographs. I have over 1,000 such in my collection. I would like to add yours. Is it possible to secure an autographed photo of yourself? I certainly hope so. You are one of the great announcers of today. Many thanks for your kindness and keep up your good reporting.

Sincerely,

Erwin A. Gerken

Erwin A. Gerken
722 West Main
Puyallup, Wash.

August 16, 1960
6947 South Crandon
Chicago 49, Illinois
Gerstley, M. J.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Sir;

Approximately twenty five years ago my grandfather, Dr. Samuel Loebenstein, of Kansas City Missouri, started an unique autograph collection. Until his death, in 1945, he had received about 1500 autographs from prominent people in all walks of life. The unique feature of this collection was the fact that my grandfather sent, to the person whose autograph he requested, an uncancelled American postage stamp suggesting that persons vocation or something directly connected with their life.

Recently this collection was presented to me and upon examining it I found it to be sorely out of date. I am now attempting to bring it up to the present.

I am enclosing an uncancelled stamp commemorating the Pony Express. To me, the Pony Express suggests communication, and since you, in my extimation, are the greatest living name in communications, I believe this to be appropos.

Thank you for your time and your kind consideration.

Very truly yours,
Michael J. Gerstley
Michael J. Gerstley

Gewald, Robert

October 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Gewald:

Thank you for your letter of October 27th.

I regret to say that I must decline your kind offer to represent me in the field of lectures.

It is my intention to continue my activities in radio and television during the season of 1961-62, and I am sure that there will be no opportunity for me to even consider undertaking any lectures whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert M. Gewald
1 West 58th Street
New York 19, New York

SUITE 1755

PLAZA 3-0450

ROBERT GEWALD
MANAGEMENT
1 WEST 58TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

October 27, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am in the Concert and Lecture Management business, representing a small and select list of artists and speakers such as Jose Iturbi etc.

Now is the time of the year when we make plans for the coming season of 1961-1962. The period commencing September 1961 and ending June 1962.

It would be my great pleasure and honor if you were so inclined and interested to represent you in the field of lectures. The area of engagements that I would procure for you through my representatives and myself would be in universities and colleges primarily, with only a limited number of womens organizations if you desired.

It is my belief that in these troubled and unsettled times, that the young people in our colleges and universities want to hear from an informed authority what we are, where we are going and they can participate in the crucial years facing our country and the world. Your fees would be most substantial, but more important, I feel that as a responsible citizen you will find this role of speaker stimulating and personally rewarding.

I know you are a busy man, but whether you accept one engagement or many, I feel that in representing you, I and my management will have the opportunity of presenting someone whose views should be heard.

If you are interested in this suggestion, I hope that I may have the pleasure of meeting with you.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,
Robert Gewald
Robert M. Gewald

rg/ma

F.M.
Gilchrist, H.

September 28, 1960

Dear Miss Gilchrist:

Thank you for your letter of September 17th to Mr. Murrow. Rather than delay a reply any longer, I am taking the liberty to reply to it since Mr. Murrow has been in the office so briefly during the past few weeks.

Upon his return, I shall bring it to his attention. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Miss Henrietta Gilchrist
845 W. Irving Park Road
Chicago 13, Illinois

LA 6-9816 room 16 2-9

65

845 A Irving Park Rd
Chicago 13, Ill
9-17-60

Dear Mr Murrow:

This is my 3rd time at trying to be heard via your show.

I am a natural psychologist, not taught it in school or College.

I have the speaking voice of Eleanor Roosevelt & the oratorical ability of Albin Barkley and the MCA is interested in my appearing as the cultured Eleanor with the uncultured "Maud" the Barber & the Druggist agree I have found the cure for baldness.

I have found the cause & cure for the Juvenile Crime Wave also the cause & cure for the Racial question. Also the loss of tremendous weight

Most sincerely
Harriette Gilchrist

P.S. My auburn hair that had turned snow white is now rapidly returning to its original color. This is indeed an age of miracles!

Giles, Dorothy

DOROTHY GILES
JOURNALIST and LECTURER

Telephone: Putney 3887

21 Tideswell Road,
Putney,
London, S.W.15.

5-10-59

Dear Mr Murrow,

I am contacting you at the suggestion of Mrs Benjamin Bedford Sutherland who spent several days touring with me in England this summer. She hoped to get in touch with you herself but feared you may have left America before she returned. I promised her I would write when I knew you were here.

During our time together I outlined a television programme which I thought would have tremendous appeal to all Americans who had visited this country. She thought it over and some days later she suggested I contacted you as she could see great possibilities in the idea. I am afraid I did not know your programmes, although your name is, of course, very familiar. But Mrs Sutherland seemed to think it would interest you and I promised to tell you about it if the opportunity arose.

I am personally known to some thousands of Americans in almost every State and have hundreds of letters asking me to lecture over here but I have been so busy in this country that there isn't time to fit everything in. I enclose a leaflet on my work and should be most grateful if you can

spare the time to hear about the idea.

Perhaps you would meet me for a drink at the Women's Press Club or, if time is pressing, telephone me. I am rather busy this week but shall be here any evening but Tuesday and also on Wednesday afternoon.

Yours sincerely
Dorothy Giles

Mr Ed. Murrow
c/o Sunday Times
Kemsley House W.1.

Gillespie, E.

June 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Gillespie:

Thanks so much for your very nice letter of May 28th, requesting four autographs. I regret the delay in sending them to you, but Mr. Murrow was out of town for several weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Ed Gillespie
2608 Kirk Avenue
Broomall, Pennsylvania

encl

May 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Edward R. Murrow

My brothers and I are starting an origional autograph collection and were hoping we could have four of yours.

I know you are very busy but if this does not inconvenience you we would appreciate them very much.

Thanking you and good health

Brothers:
John
Stephen
Richard

Your friend
Ed Gillespie
2608 Kirk Ave.
Broomall Pa.

Gilling, H.

May 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Gilling:

Thank you for your letter of May 6th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

At the end of June, Mr. Murrow will be terminating his year's leave of absence and will return to his regular schedule at CBS. I regret therefore, that your proposed trip up the Nile would be out of the question.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. H. Gilling
Club Nautico
Ibiza
Balearic Islands
Spain

M.Y. BILL ADAMS
(DIESEL REG. No. 161398)
TONNAGE T.M. 22

H. GILLING
(OWNER)

Club Nautico,
IBIZA,
Balearic Islands,
Spain.

6th May, 1960.

Dear Sir,

An American friend of mine thought you might be interested in my proposed trip with my boat up the Nile to have a look at what is happening in the Valley of the Kings. There would be two or three berths available if you or any member of your Corporation are interested in joining me on the trip. If so, I will of course let you have much fuller details.

Yours faithfully,

H Gilling

Edward Murrow, Esq.,
C.B.S.
Madison Avenue,
New York.

Gilson Gray

June 28, 1960

Mr. Gilson B. Gray III
20 Exchange Place
New York 5, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Gray:

Mr. Murrow is at present at the Governors' Conference in Montana and will go straight from there to the political conventions. As I do not expect him back in New York until August at the earliest, I thought I should send you at least an interim reply to your letter of June 23.

I think that, were Mr. Murrow here, he would probably advise Mr. Miller to approach either Mr. Sig Mickelson, President of CBS News, or Mr. John Day, Vice-President in charge of News. Mr. Murrow himself, as you probably know, does not hire news personnel but Mr. Mickelson or Mr. Day would know what opportunities were open in the CBS News Division.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

GILSON B. GRAY III
20 EXCHANGE PLACE
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

June 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A good friend of mine, Gerald I. Miller, is interested in working for the news department of one of the major networks, preferably C.B.S. He is currently with the New York bureau of the Associated Press.

Although I am in no position to judge his work, I believe him to be a highly competent news man, for he has a keen and inquiring mind and speaks and writes with great fluency.

I would appreciate it if you would let me know the best way for him to proceed and the persons with whom he might discuss this matter. I am confident that he would be a worthy addition to your excellent news staff.

Sincerely,

Gilson Gray

GG
mlc

Irv. Gitlin

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 7-8300

IRVING GITLIN
EXECUTIVE PRODUCER, CREATIVE PROJECTS
NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

November 10, 1960

Dear Ed:

Sorry to hear about the bout of illness. Get well soon.

Perhaps we can break bread together on your return.

Best,

Irving Gitlin

IG/hrp

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling,
New York

Eh

EDWARD B. GLICK, PH.D.
440 BLAUVELT ROAD
PEARL RIVER
NEW YORK

16 July 1960

Miss Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Forger

Dear Miss Hogg:

You were very kind to have replied to my letter to Mr. Murrow in his absence.

The matter that I want to discuss with him is delicate, urgent, newsworthy, and something that would, I believe, be of interest to him. I have noted that you expect him back in the city in August and I shall therefore telephone you early next month for an appointment at his convenience. If Mr, Murrow's plans change and he returns to the city earlier than expected, I hope you will contact me.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

EBG

Edward B. Glick

vand Glick

July 14, 1960

Mr. Edward B. Glick
440 Blauvelt Road
Pearl River, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Glick:

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is at present covering the Democratic Convention and will go from Los Angeles to Chicago for the Republican Convention. Your letter to him of 27 June arrived after his departure. At the moment, I expect Mr. Murrow back in New York in August although the news situation in different parts of the world may cause him to change his plans. I shall hold your letter here for him until his return to the city.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

EDWARD B. GLICK, PH.D.
440 BLAUVELT ROAD
PEARL RIVER
NEW YORK

27 June 1960

PERSONAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I've been a fan of yours for years, but this is far from a fan letter and I pray you will not treat it so.

I am a political scientist caught up in a kind of administrative McCarthyism and because of it I am facing mental anquish, loss of livelihood, and career denigration. Ironically, the cause of all this is the very social organism whose study and service I have made my life's work.

Could we possibly meet for a few minutes--"Person to person"? Any place and any time in New York City would be fine and I shall be eternally grateful.

Sincerely,

Edward B. Glick

Edward B. Glick

Goetz, Mary

Mrs. Wallace B. Goetz
3426 W. Elmhurst Spokane 55, Washington

April 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of myself and the Spokane chapter of Theta Sigma Phi, womens' Fraternity in Journalism, we wish to express our sincerest appreciation for establishing the Edward R. Murrow plaque.

The plaque was given in the Radio-Television Media for first place in Features and Special Field. When this particular plaque was available, and upon reading the titles, I knew there was only one person whose name was depictive of all, Edward R. Murrow! Through a great deal of nervous tension on my part, and deligence on Dewey's, the fete was accomplished to our delight, and utter amazement from all contestants.

Theta Sigma Phi began these Award presentations seven years ago with resounding success. It is the only time that those in every phase of Journalism can take a bow for their work during the preseeding year.

Judging for Radio and Television was done by NBC, New York, including Sam Sharkey, Chet Huntly, Merrill Mueller, Frank McGee and Pauline Fredricks. Your plaque, which hangs in the Spokane Press Club was presented by Dewey and Rick Meyers, News Director of KXLY-TV, and won by the following:

RADIO
Feature: KREM (ABC) : Special Field: Duane Bock-Sherman Blake-KHQ (NBC)
TELEVISION
Feature - Art McDonald -KREM (ABC) Special Field - Art McDonald -KREM (ABC)

We are in great hopes that next year our CBS affiliate KXLY, can give these boys competition, and with your plaque up for 'grabs', I'm certain they will.

Thank you again and may your own success be as perpetual as you desire.

Sincerely,

Mary

Mary Goetz

Edw. Goldberger

August 19, 1960

Mr. Edward Goldberger
United States Information Agency
250 West 57 Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Goldberger:

Thank you for your letter of August 17. I shall be very glad to see Mr. Grant and I understand that my secretary has arranged for him to come here on September 8 for the Voice of America interview.

You are certainly free to use extracts of the wartime broadcasts if you wish to do so.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
250 West 57 Street
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

August 17, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

On October 1st, the Voice of America is planning to broadcast a documentary which will attempt to give a picture of the first forty years of radio news broadcasting in the United States. To this end, we have been and are recording a series of interviews with well-known figures in the field. Among those in the New York area already interviewed or scheduled for the future are H. V. Kaltenborn, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, Lowell Thomas and Bill Mac Andrew.

We are requesting a tape recorded interview with you for this program. It would principally cover your experiences in the development of the radio documentary, the war years in London, and your ideas and opinions on news broadcasting. If you would agree to this interview, we could complete arrangements by telephone with your office. Recording time of the interview would not be more than thirty minutes. The interviewer will be Robert Grant of our New York office. His telephone number is JUdson 6-2000, Ext. 30.

We would also appreciate your permission to use your voice as taken from broadcast news reports of CBS in May and June 1944 in overseas conversations you held with Paul White prior to the invasion of Normandy. CBS Radio has already given approval subject to your agreement and agreement with the executors of the estate of Paul White.

I hope you will agree to both of these requests. The documentary wouldn't be worth much without your participation.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Goldberger

Edward Goldberger
Assistant Chief
New York Program Center

3 pm. Sept. 8.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

NB Mr. Grant will bring his own equipment to Ekins office - ½ hr. ad lib talk.

Golden, Harry

THE CAROLINA ISRAELITE

Harry Golden, Editor

[redacted]

Telephone FR 5-6624

[redacted]

1312 Elizabeth Ave.
Charlotte, N. C.
P. O. Box 2505

September 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your warm-hearted note of September 1.

You can be sure that I will guard the documents and that they will be in a fireproof place all the time they are not in use and in my possession. I work very fast so that I will not keep them too long.

I'll be up there on September 14 at the Park Sheraton Hotel. That's the opening of World of Carl Sandburg with Bette Davis. I do not believe there will be any trouble getting two tickets for you because I can call Norman Corwin on the morning of the 14th if you can make it.

Devotedly,

Harry

Harry

Harry Golden

7,1

David Baksbaum

September 1, 1960

Dear Harry:

In the course of the next couple of weeks, I will try to get together both film and tapes on Brother Carl and ship them down to you. I do so, of course, on the obvious assumption that you will guard them as the precious documents they are.

Do let me know when next you come to this City of Steam, Scurry, and Scamper.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harry Golden, Editor
The Carolina Israelite
1312 Elizabeth Avenue
Charlotte, North Carolina

RBM:rg
cc: Miss Kay Campbell

THE CAROLINA ISRAELITE

Harry Golden, Editor

1312 Elizabeth Ave.
Charlotte, N. C.
P. O. Box 2505

Telephone FR 5-6624

August 24, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I thought it wise not to intrude during the summer months. But I would like to get after those files and recordings you made with Carl Sandburg. If I could borrow them for a month or so it would be highly desirable, if this is not possible I can arrange to examine them and listen to them at CBS.

This is a good time to tell you of my special prayer for Ed Murrow; may you live to 120 like Moses.

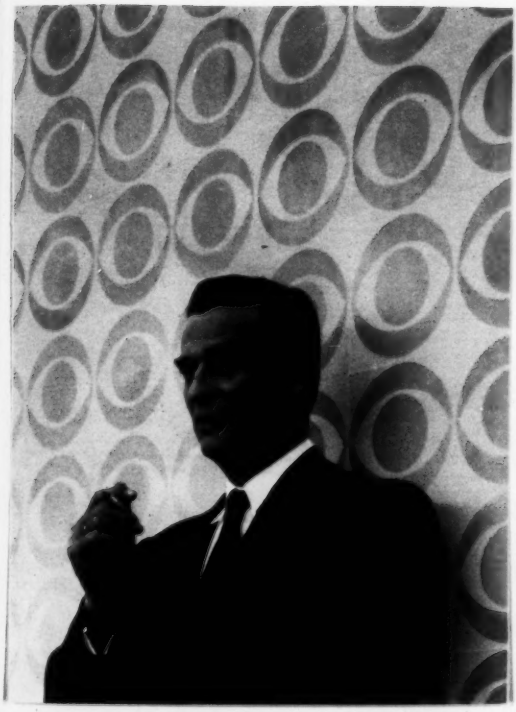
As ever,

Harry

Harry Golden

Golden, William

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM GOLDEN



William Golden, 1911-1959

One of the nation's most gifted and widely honored art directors, William Golden was acknowledged as a leader of his profession throughout the broadcasting and advertising industries. In this capacity he was associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System for 23 years occupying the position of Creative Director of the CBS Television Network's Advertising and Sales Promotion Department at the time of his death on October 23, 1959.

On May 13, 1960 the National Society of Art Directors posthumously presented its annual award of Art Director of the Year to the late William Golden in recognition of his influence and achievements over many years in the field of advertising design. The Award was presented to his widow, Mrs. Cipe Pineles Golden, at a dinner given by the Philadelphia Art Directors Club at the Poor Richard Club in Philadelphia.

In connection with the presentation of the Award, John Cowden, Vice President of the CBS Television Network, recalled his long friendship and association with Mr. Golden throughout his career with the Columbia Broadcasting System and paid tribute to his outstanding contributions to the company. The text of his remarks is reprinted in the following pages.

It would be hard to conceive of any obstacle that could keep me from taking part in an occasion that does honor to Bill Golden. At the same time I was extremely hesitant to speak this evening since, unlike Bill and most of you here tonight, I know little about design and graphic arts. What finally gave me courage was the thought that I could make capital out of my shortcoming.

For one thing it enables me to talk mainly about Bill himself—to speak about him in relation to his work, to the people he worked with, and to the company whose interests were always uppermost in his mind. As for the product of that mind; I am going to let his work speak for itself. Not being a designer perhaps has another advantage. It may make it easier for me to look behind and beyond his ads and mailing pieces, past his awards and citations and see the extraordinary qualities that made up this remarkable man.

When I met him for the first time in 1938, he was then one of a group of layout artists in the bull pen of the CBS Radio Network Advertising Department, and I was an apprentice in the Copy Department —in other words, his natural enemy. I had not been there for more than a few weeks before I discovered that one of Bill's closest friends and greatest admirers in the company was a young man who had been recently appointed head of the Research Department. His name was Frank Stanton. Although they differed markedly in personality and background—Golden was a New York boy, Stanton grew up in a small Middle Western town—and although one worked

with a slide rule, the other with a T square—they shared a common philosophy about their work and in particular about advertising.

They were both perfectionists. They were both deeply committed to the principle of form. They were both animated by the conviction that the only possible way for advertising to command attention and be remembered was to present each message so distinctively that it would stand out in bold relief from all others. They recognized that within the field of media advertising generally, and broadcasting specifically, there was often little difference between the claims and counterclaims of one company and another. And since CBS advertising was primarily aimed at advertisers and agencies, they realized that if special attention and emphasis were given to *form* it would meet with particular response on the part of the professional and sophisticated groups to which the advertising was directed.

Moreover, they were fortunate in enjoying the support of a management that was equally committed—in the person of the late Paul Kesten—to the value and power of advertising—a commitment that was matched by a professional appreciation and interest in good promotion. Thus, the Advertising Department at CBS was never regarded solely as a service function—that is to say, as exclusively the tool of the sales force or the servant of the Program Department. It was considered to have its own separate identity and function—namely to be the voice of management and to enhance and sustain the CBS image. This thesis was tested and proved in the early days when the CBS Radio Network had neither the stars nor the facilities nor the advertising support enjoyed by its major competitors. Yet

CBS advertising created the *impression* that it was equally strong, and in so doing helped to transform this impression into a reality.

The friendship and sense of mutual purpose that characterized the relationship between Bill Golden and Frank Stanton grew even stronger as it became a day-to-day professional association with Stanton's appointment as Advertising Director, and continued to flourish throughout the years, as Stanton took over the reins as President of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The two men kept in constant touch. They talked a language all their own. Scarcely an ad was produced by Bill that did not get an immediate reaction from Stanton. Most of the time it was just a line, such as "Great job! Wish I could say the same for the show"—or a childlike sketch of a face wearing a wide grin. On those rare occasions when an ad didn't quite come off, or when the publication botched up the reproduction, the sketch came downstairs showing the same face, this time with the grin turned down and a couple of tears streaming from the eyes.

But even such criticism was heartening, too. It showed that someone cared—and cared deeply—about everything the department was doing.

However, it would be a grave error to infer that Bill's success depended on the happy accident of working at a company with such a philosophy toward advertising. The blunt fact is that the CBS advertising philosophy is to a very large extent his own creation. For it was he more than anyone else who, by the sheer force of personality, pride

in profession, and faith in his own ability, hammered out an advertising philosophy for CBS and then forced everyone to stick to it whenever the pressure mounted to compromise with principle.

Nothing upset him more than someone who alibied his samples on the ground that his particular client would not let him do good work. Bill maintained—and proved it at CBS—that there are no good or bad clients, there are only good or bad advertising men. And he accepted the fact that part of the responsibility of being an advertising man and a designer was to have the courage of one's convictions . . . a bulldog tenacity . . . a willingness to do daily battle for the things one believed in . . . and the recognition that constant vigilance is the price of freedom.

Many years ago, when he was offered the title of Vice President in charge of Advertising and Sales Promotion, he said no thanks. His reasons were significant—and characteristic. He said the stripes would be bars . . . that they would force him to become a "company man". . . to take the so-called "broad view" at the expense of principle.

Bill preferred to keep his independence and to preserve his inalienable right to shout—when the occasion demanded—that the emperor wasn't wearing any clothes. In any case, he said he didn't want to go to meetings, or be snowed under by administrative duties. I mention this because it reveals how Bill was willing to sacrifice anything—including his own advancement—if he felt it stood in the way of better design and advertising.

The story, incidentally, has an ironic but delightful ending. In scorning the conventional status symbols, Bill won far more. By turning down a vice presidency, he eventually gained a respect and status that outranked any vice president in the company.

This integrity and pride in craft were also apparent in his willingness to lay his job on the line if anyone tried to invade his special area of responsibility. I remember a layout for a rate card he once submitted to his superior – the President of the Division. It came back by messenger with a note saying "I don't like it very much. Let's discuss." Bill's answer was simply to scotchtape a drawing pencil to the corner of a large layout pad and send it back with this message scribbled across the top sheet: "Let's not. Why don't you make a better one." There was no reply. The rate card was produced as originally designed.

Bill flatly refused to submit art for approval to anyone. On another occasion, he commissioned the artist Rene Bouché to do a drawing of a certain television star for a newspaper ad. When the star saw the sketch in the paper he exploded. He demanded that only authorized photographs be used in all future ads. I was one of many who urged Bill not to make an issue of the matter but to go along with the request. Instead, Bill immediately commissioned Bouché to do another drawing of the same performer and again refused to show it to the star. Eventually the new sketch appeared in another ad and became the famous trademark—on the air and off—of America's all-time favorite comedian: Jack Benny.

And so it went for 23 years. A thousand battles. A thousand scars. But never a negotiated peace for the sake of expediency. And simply because he cared so much, fought so hard, and performed so well, he prevailed and was able to give to CBS advertising a distinction and quality second to none.

I think it is clear by now that Bill was a man of many paradoxes. For example: the less time he spent at the drawing board the greater contribution he made to advertising.

The reason was that he was one of a very small band of pioneers who more than 20 years ago demanded that an art director be more than an ad illustrator . . . that he should participate not only in the design but in the entire process of creating an advertising piece from the moment of conception to the final publication or mailing. He opened new doors to the Art Department and challenged the artist to think, not only about the problems of his craft, but also about the problems of the industry and company for which he worked. It is significant that Bill's title was not Art Director but Creative Director, responsible not alone for design, but for concept and copy as well. And it was his ability in all these areas that made him such a giant in his field.

Still another paradox was his relationship to his staff: he commanded the unswerving loyalty of a staff that was always on the verge of quitting. Each man recognized Bill's ability, his integrity, his willingness to do battle for what they all believed in. Yet much as they admired him, there wasn't a man who didn't say at least twice a year: "I've had it. I'm going to quit."

The loyalty and the resentment both sprang from the

same source: simply that Bill demanded the best out of a man. Frequently the man did not know how good his best could be until, under Bill's pressure, he extended himself above and beyond what he considered to be the call of duty. Bill achieved this by forcing each man on his staff to undertake what Judge Learned Hand has called "the intolerable task of thinking."

And Bill himself set a dizzying pace. He had the ability to grasp a complicated problem, strip it down to its bare bones, and then come up with a deceptively simple solution. And he backed this ability with long hours of hard work. For example, when Bill turned down the offer of the vice presidency, the company countered with a whopping salary increase. He refused that, too. He said he would rather take Fridays off. It was a wonderful arrangement—for the company. Bill worked with incredible concentration at the office from Monday through late Thursday night, and then took a jam-packed briefcase and worked at home all weekend.

This concentration—this infinite capacity for taking pains and attending to detail—was immediately visible whenever you walked into his office. There he was—magnifying glass in hand, bending over a proof like a jeweler over a diamond. Reworking a layout 20 different ways until he decided on the best way. Editing or re-writing version after version of a piece of copy. Tracing by hand each character in a line of copy to assure the proper line break and avoid a widow. Arguing far into the night the relative merits of two alternate headlines. Summarily rejecting an obvious gimmick as an easy but banal

solution for a design problem. Searching out hour after hour a graphic concept in which the layout could make a functional contribution to the idea of the advertisement.

Such was his absorption that I recall many late winter afternoons when he was completely oblivious to the fact that he was working in almost total darkness—never thinking to turn on the lights. I can only say that he could accomplish in the dark what few could approximate in the full light of day.

It was, I believe, essentially this extraordinary quality of devotion that Bill gave to his job that earned for him the admiration and respect of his fellow workers. It was also this same intensity of concern that often made him appear a complete stranger to his staff. When examining an idea, or reading a piece of copy, or analyzing a layout—the product was everything, the producer nothing. Indeed, at times he scarcely seemed to remember whom he was talking to.

Yet, if Bill happened to learn that a man had a personal problem or was sick or in trouble, he'd stew and fret, offer money, phone and write. It was this curious combination of the impersonal and the highly personal that frequently made him an enigma to his staff.

But there was one thing which all those who worked closely with him agreed about: he had a greater impact on their careers than almost anyone they ever met. He was a constant source of speculation, a favorite topic of conversation. I recall one occasion when a group of us sat down to lunch and someone said: "Shall we order first, or shall we start talking about Bill right away?"

Another paradox about him was that he was a teacher who never taught. He would give a man a job, and turn him loose without any guidance. When the job came back, he would edit the copy or change the layout—but he would never explain why. It proved to be a most effective technique for it forced each man to learn in the best possible way—by teaching himself.

Last month, at the 39th Annual Meeting of the New York Art Directors Club, Mrs. Golden accepted a special award in Bill's name. But the exhibition itself proved the greatest tribute of all. Thirty-four of the ads and mailing pieces displayed at the exhibition—including six Gold Medals and Distinctive Merit Awards—were designed by men who had once worked for Bill—and who had taught themselves the Golden touch.

Perhaps it can best be summed up by the famous author of *The Education of Henry Adams*. "A teacher" he said, "walks with eternity, for who can say where, or how many generations hence, his influence may be carrying on, unchanged, undiminished, and indestructible."

Bill Golden's influence has only begun.

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Goldstein, R.

October 27, 1960

Dear Miss Goldstein:

Your letter directed to Mr. Murrow has been turned over to me for reply.

Mr. Murrow has always welcomed the suggestions of listeners, and on many occasions has received programming ideas in this way.

He has asked that I convey to you his thanks for your interest, and for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Roslyn Goldstein
23 Dumas Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

October 17, 1960

Dear Mr Murrow,

I have just read Triumph! It is a new novel by Alan L. Feinstein. It's a great book. Every Catholic, Protestant and Jew should read it.

Now this is the type of person you should have on your show.

Rosalyn Goldstein
23 Dumas St
Dorchester, Mass

April 3rd 1960

Please write to District Attorney for Oshkosh
he may well be able to help

Goldman, Blanche

Mr. Ed. Murrow:
CBS. Television
New York City, New York

Mr. Murrow:

This letter will probably be opened by secretary - please call Mr. Murrows attention to it

I realize you know of the past censorship of me and that you had computer on your program last year while I was at state hospital. Winnebago Was moved 2 blocks away to the County Hospital. I find a worse racket starting here. They have a different type of computer its more like a questions & answer - the same 2 men on computers as at state. They have added many more xray machine and are using that big X ray severly.

The racket is change of address cards as well as change of bank account & transfer - principle city is Miami Beach. Their racket is protected here by a few employees - the Supt or Dr. Bitter not involved

but I cannot convince them it is going on - as only those programs last year on TV that had computers realize how I can hear them on their computer as they are only a floor below.

I have had 4 different types of hand writing from my son in Florida received one letter last week - marked on envelope - not for, it had been resealed Sent letter to Post master on Miami Beach to check on change of address cards - letters as such I send them my mother - she can neither read or write or plead my cause I understand there's been several commercials bought - where would money come from if not transferred account. Heard them say, well, this account is not transferable I believe there to be a plot on my own life - his residence in Miami Beach is 900 West One. South Gate Towers. Attended St. Patrick school there.

Wrote letter to Gov. of this state several weeks ago - but as yet there's been no stopping of ray machine torture. Heard that signature were mailed to his office saying I'm insane They are out to kill now - all acts in plot not Supt. or Dr. I don't get to see him anymore

Blanche Goldway

Gomez, Ramona

August 30, 1960

Dear Mrs. Elmore:

In Mr. Murrow's absence from the office, I wish to acknowledge your recent letter addressed to him.

It was most kind of you to write to Mr. Murrow. On his behalf, may I thank you for your good wishes.

In answer to your request, Mr. Eric Sevareid may be addressed at the following address:

CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London W1, England

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Ramona Gomez
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Mary Lewis Elmore
526 West Fourth Avenue
Gastonia, North Carolina

G

526 W, 4th Ave.
Gastonia N. C.
July 9. 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow.

Time is fleeting and none of us getting younger so I'm doing what I've meant to do for years: to express my appreciation of your excellent narration of news both here and abroad. Yes, I tuned you & Mr. Severeid in regularly each morning when you came on: "This - is London" Looked forward to your broadcast eagerly and listened while preparing breakfast. Since then I've been a constant listener to you. Somehow, I sort of have a proprietary interest, you being a North Carolinian too.

and I do trust, you're not ashamed of that jacket. The best part of the conventions - to me at least - was hearing you and Mr. K. discuss and comment on the facet and foibles of said conventions, personalities etc. I'm a rather strong Democrat and my father (the late Dr. Romeo Hicks) was also but I'm so confused now twill be difficult to make a choice. Will you be kind enough to tell me where Mr. Sevareid is and is he on either radio or T.V.?

I wish you continued success and a long, happy life. God bless and keep you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mary Louise Lemare.

Goodrich, C. O.

July 28, 1960

Mr. C.O. Goodrich
The Goodrich Farms
Plymouth, Indiana

Dear Mr. Goodrich:

Your letter to Mr. Murrell at N.B.C., Washington, has been redirected to Mr. Murrow. He is away from New York at present, but I shall hold your letter here until his return.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

THE GOODRICH FARMS

LOCATED 1 MILE NORTH & 2 MILES WEST OF INTERSECTION OF U. S. ROADS 30 AND 31 280 ACRES DEVOTED TO

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS
GUERNSEY CATTLE

C. O. GOODRICH

Plymouth, Indiana

July 17'60.

Mr.Edward Murrell,
N.B.C.Broadcasting Co.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr.Murrell!

Just r~~###h##~~# listened to your Sunday Eve Comment on the Democrat Platform.

While I do not go along with many things,It is all possible.
I have wrote over 50 articles on farm and economical issues in 4 yrs.

We have reached the Cross Roads in our method of measureing National Prosparity. We are the first nation in over 4000 years history,that has achieved the efficiency of production,that we can produce more than we actually need.

As long as demand was greater than our production,then the old law of supply worked. But when supply gets greater than demand, then our National Prosparity depends on the BUYING POWER OF THE CONSUMER.

We are able to produce EVERY THING THAT EVERY ONE NEEDS.
Prosparity will depend on our DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

The California orange grower,grows an orange,then ships it to West N.Y. for less money than it costs to ship it from west N.Y. to east N.Y.

The Chicago milk deliveryman gets so much money,that they actual shoot one another over the job(did so last fall) while on the farm the income is so meager,that you must threaten to shoot a man to get him to milk a cow.

I was in Wash.D.C. last week,N.Y. and other dairy states.
Farmers are getting about 7¢ for milk.
From 10 years experience as a producer-destributor,I know that milk can be picked up at the farm, Processed and delivered,for half the hours of labor,and investment,that it takes to produce it.

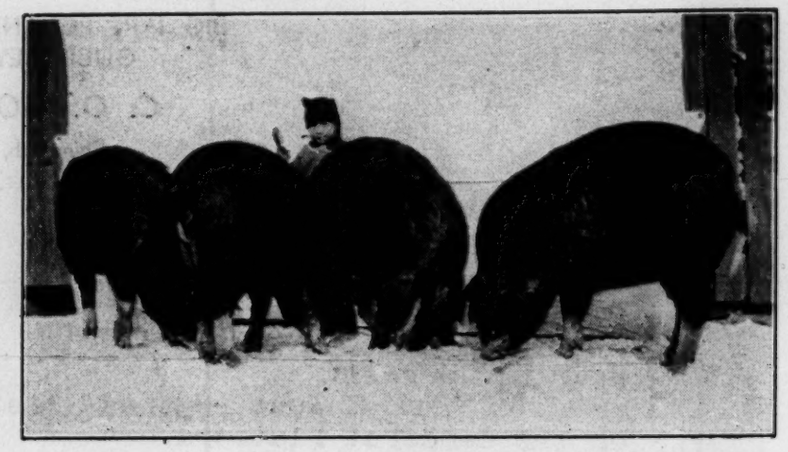
There is your trouble. I know it can be done,but that is not saying it will.
Farm Credit bought money in July '54 for $1.20 and in Jan '60 paid 5 3/8¢.
They tell us that you cannot store meat and pork,is reason it must go up and down. I would like to try to store some money.

In 1959,Purdue records, farmers with $90,000 investment got under $5000 for labor,and nothing for ~~,labor and~~ 5 1/2% on investment. Not Neccessary.

or investment & Nothing for labor.

C. O. Goodrich

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HERD



Monarch's Star 56819—3rd at Illinois State Fair, 4th at Indiana and National Swine Show, defeating 1st place boar from Ohio State.

Lady Advance 1081938—5th at Indiana State Fair—sired by The Out Post 417643. The boar that sold for $10 ,000.
Pines Emblem A-53675—6th at Indiana State Fair.

Queen Mildred 140658

Milton's Caroline of Fair View 118138.

These two cows were in my herd and their extended pedigree over three generations include the following:

Queen Mildred 140568—include:

Imported Queen Regent IV., AR 1000, M 15802.50 lbs.; BF 880.57. AR 6216, M 15358.60 lbs. BF 800.08. 4 AR records over 700 lbs. BF. 3 AR records over 600 lbs. BF and 10 AR records over 500 lbs. BF.

Milton's Caroline of Fair View 118138—include:

Langwater Hope AR 1978, M 19882.0 lbs. BF 1003.17 lbs. Langwater Nancy AR 1826, M 16003.60 lbs. BF 862.44 lbs. at 6 years old and M 17883.50 lbs. BF 1011.66 lbs. at 7 years old. AR 628,BF 906.89 lbs. at 3 years old. AR 843, BF 910 lbs. AR 6650, BF 825. Also 6 AR records over 700 lbs. 7 AR records over 600 lbs. 8 AR records over 500 lbs.

A SIMPLE FARM PROGRAM

BY

C.O.Goodrich, Plymouth,Ind.

Have we really tried to solve the Farm Problem? Or have we just used it as a political foot ball,while many make millions at farmers and taxpayers expence? A sensible farm act would be one where the farmer would be paid to produce cheap food,and not paid to not produce. One with no regimentation and policeing,and limited controls for co-operators. The farmer to sell direct to the market,and eliminateing excessive government buying. The USDA to hold enough storeable crops for emergency,to be turned regurally to prevent spoilage,and to be bought and sold at proper time to prevent high and low prices.

The Government to pay the farmer about 50% of the difference between what he receives on the free market and parity price.This percentage could be varied,like a lower percentage to discourage wheat production, and a higher percentage to encourage livestock production. This method of support would not interfere with the flexibility of the free market.

YES! That is a Modified Brannan Plan,the one that has been condemned and grossly misrepresented. WHY? Because finance men are receiveing $1.5 billion annually in storages,others are makeing millions,the cost of administering the USDA has tripled,the cost of liveing has continued to increase,and 1960 farm costs are expected to equal 1932 percentages.

Direct supports have been grossly misrepresented to cost $10 or $12 billion.However a little ORAL calculation will show the costs to be less than one fourth that amount. Farm gross income has been placed at about $35 billion,however the USDA has been chargeing the farmer for house rent,produce and meat consumed,and increased value of property. The actual cash income is about $30 billion,and he has been getting a

little over 80% of parity.The farmer has been fighting for 90% of parity.Thus a 10% increase of the gross would give the farmer 90% of parity,and cost about $3 billion. The actual cost would be much less than this amount,as the average farm net income,is less than $2000 below the average city worker. Thus a limit of $2000 per farmer would be sufficient,and those produceing more would take market price for the extra production.This would eliminate the millionair farmers.

HOW ENFORCED

Once a year the farmer will fill out a report and questioneer. His federal income in gross,expences and net.Number of acres harvested and approximate yield,along with all bills of sales,and cost of feed bought.Thus if a farmer wants to report $2000 worth of feed raised, which he actually bought,it would cost him 20% federal income tax,to get the 10% farm payment.Thus the support would only be paid on what the farmer actually produces,and not on cheap feed that he could buy.

The USDA projected farm prices for 1965,call for a 20% increase in production,and a 17% decrease in price. Low broiler prices have reached the consumer,and we will need much lower cattle and hog prices,if the consumer is to buy the predicted 25% increase in livestock.This will give the consumer tax payer a break,but direct supports is the only salvation for the farmer.

We are already spending $1.5 billion annually for storages,and a like amount on exports,plus 30 million acres rented,and dozens of other projects. It is not a question of spending more money,but less money,and in a way that will help the consumer and agriculture.

Before the government regulated sugar production,the whole sale price of sugar went from 3¢ to 27¢ a pound. Now we have an ample supply at a reasonable steady price,and few people know that it is regulated.

Editorial Comment —

'Cost Of Living' Figures

Those "cost of living figures" given out periodically by the Labor Department of our government are deceiving in an important respect. When people read the figures showing cost of living has risen so-and-so during the past month, they assume that all they buy is now going to cost more than formerly.

That is deceptive. For almost always is the statement that the cost of food has gone down, since farm prices have gone down. Now, the cost of food is the biggest item in the living of any family. They do not have to buy many other things all the time.

This fact should be considered when these monthly reports come out on our cost of living. If some things have gone up, we should consider that we can save much on the cost of our food, which is the biggest part of our cost of living.

Did You Get Presents?

Of course, you did, perhaps many of them, all of which will be cherished as long as you use them. What next? Be sure to acknowledge those presents soon. The sooner the better, of course. If you really appreciated your gifts, let the giver know it before this year is gone. Too long a delay makes the thanks of much less value.

And don't plead lack of time for not answering. There is an old proverb which says, "There is nothing more precious than time, and nothing more prodigally wasted." This week is the ideal time to send your thanks for those expressions of friendship and love contained in the Christmas cards and presents you received.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Plymouth, Ind.
Dec. 26, 1959

EDITOR, Pilot - News:

A New Farm Approach

Why should the consumer pay taxes, to rent farm ground to lie idle, to make food scarcer, to make the cost of living higher?

Why not spend the same tax money, in a way that will make food cheaper? We have got to start some place, to stop this "Merry-Go-Round" of wages chasing living costs.

We have been operating under the economic illusion that scarcity makes prosperity. Industry was first to use this theory, and it has been quite successful for them, because they produce a product that we must buy, one way or another. Labor next used this theory, but it has not been so successful for them because every time they strike, there are more labor saving machines and fewer jobs.

Now they are using it in agriculture and it has been an utter failure. The USDA reports that in a 10 year period, for every one dollar increase the farmer received, the cost of living went up $80.

Under normal times 80 percent of our grain is fed to livestock and poultry, leaving only 20 percent for the market and surplus. In 1956 we consumed 10 percent more red meat than in 1951 or 1958. If we would continue this, it would consume 25 percent of our marketable grain. That would eliminate grain surpluses, but would bring lower livestock prices.

From the consumer's point of view we have not produced too much red meat. As prices worked lower, the same consumer buying power purchased the extra production, which they welcomed. If we would compensate the farmer for lower livestock prices, then everyone would be happy.

High consumption of red meat in 1955 and 1956 was purchased without the benefit of the low farm price to the consumer. The retail price of pork never got below a $14 hog, because the packers knew (with support corn above $1.50 in 1956) that the farmer would reduce hog number when the price got below $14.

Low retail broiler prices have reached the consumer, and broiler consumption has about double in the last five years. (No inmports). If packers and retailers knew that livestock prices would remain lower and that the farmer would be compensated then retail prices would work lower, consumption would increase, we would discourage imports, and stop wages chasing prices.

We are now spending over $3 billion annually on the support program. However, the farmer only gets a small part of it (in pork buying, the farmer gets one dollar out of nine spent.)

If the government would pay the farmer a percent of the difference of what he receives on the free market and parity prices, this would eliminate government purchasing, and maintain the flexibility of the free market.

A direct payment of 3 cents a pound, live weight, on all livestock sold would cost about $1 billion annually.

Economists estimate that this amount alone in 1960, will increase the net farm income about 10 percent, leaving $2 billion for other products, and giving the consumer taxpayer a break.

C. O. Goodrich.

Goodrich Farm,
Plymouth, Ind.

Our Farm And Food Problem

You can not apply the same rule to food production and distribution, that you do to durable goods (gasoline)

If you increase the food prices(thru scarcity),without increaseing the consumers buying power,you decrease consumption accordingly.

There is NOT a record in the world,that states how much farm products you need for one million people.

As you have no set figure to reduce from,any reduction that makes higher food prices,simply changes eating habits,and you have the same percentage of surpluses. It becomes a sliding scale(one way-down)

USDA reported that in a ten year period,for every $1 increase the farmer received,the cost of liveing went up $80. That won't work.

Pegged grain prices produced this increased spread,and made surpluses. Farmers (with mechanization) changed to grain farming (peged prices)

1956 BROKE ~~one~~ TWO OPPOSITE RECORDS

According to USDA,in 1956 we consumed the least amount of food on record(measured in pounds) Yet we consumed the greatest amount of farm products on record. 30% more ~~##~~ red meat than in 1951.

Free Market based on Supply And Demand

Some want to return to the Free Market,based on Supply and Demand. They say our farm program is supporting small inefficient farmers.

According to Indiana's Purdue University Records, in 1959, ~~###~~ ~~135~~ 200 Northern Indiana Farmers had an income (after cash expences) of just under $5000.

You can take it either way. Their income was just under $5000,and they got NOTHING for $90,000 investment, or they got 5 1/2% on the $90,000 investment,and worked for NOTHING.

A $90,000 farmer in neither SMALL or INEFFICIENT.

In 1957 we boasted of a record year for -Gross National Production, - Number Employed - and Record Industrial Expansion ($37 billion)

If we ever expect to have PROSPARITY under the FREE ENTERPRISE system, that was it. But the price tag placed on goods produced, was so much greater than the buying power of the consuming public, that we ended that year with National Budget (fiscal 1958) $12.5 billion in RED. Consumer Credit $5.4 billion in red (nearly $5 each year,now $52 B.)

FOR $20 billion more in the RED, plus $10 billion on home owners.
THAT IS NOT PROSPARITY.

Thanks. C.A. Goodrich

~~GOVT~~
1965 FARM PRICES
PROJECTED BY SECRETARY
by
C.O.Goodrich, Plymouth, Ind.

Last year Senator Allen J.Ellender,Chm.of Sen Agricultural comm. requested Sec'y Benson to supervise a study of projected farm prices for 1965, assisted by acommittee from six Land Grant Colleges,to ~~help~~ help evaulate the findings. This writer has endeavored to sumarize their 10,000 word report,and his opinion has no bearing on the report.

The projected prices are made with the assumption that the Gov't will continue P.L.480, under which we spend about $1.5 billion annually exporting farm products,also continue special school lunch and milk program, the sugar act and wool act, and increase the Soil Bank rental to 30 million acres.

Other farm programs are to be discontinued, except grain supports to be low enough to liquidate our grain surpluses over a ten year time, which will require a withdrawal of seven million tons annually.

Our annual cost of storages,would pay a direct support of 4 1/2¢ per pound,live weight,on all livestock sold.

All figures are based on the 1955 to 1957 averages.

Total volume of output is expected to increase 20%, with crops up 16%, and livestock up 25%. Total gross receits for these increases will be up 2%, with an increase of 7% from livestock, and a decrease of 4% from grain, yet the price will decrease 17%. Corn prices will drop 30%,to 80¢ per bu, and wheat to 90¢. Grain exports are not expected to increase materially, as many countries require an exchange of manufactured products for farm products.

Hog production is expected to increase 42%, with a price drop of 30%, bringing about the same dollar income with a $11.20 price.

Cattle volume will be up 26%, with a price drop of 6% below the 1955 to 57 averages, but 1/3 below '58 prices, with $15 cattle.

Milk production will be up 12%, with a price drop of 13%, to $3.60 bottle and $2.60 processed ,at the farm, returning about the same gross dollars. Egg consumption seems to have reached the saturation point, yet they expect an increase of 20% in production, and a decrease of 25% in price (29¢ farm price) for agross of 6% less dollars. Broilers will be up 57% in volume, with a broiler price of 15¢ per pound,and other chickens at 10¢,which represents a drop of 29% and 38% respectively from 1955 to '57 averages.However much of this change in poultry has already taken place.

Total cash receits for feed grains will be down 29%, however the total cash receits from livestock will be up 3%,below the 55 to 57 averages,but 12% below 1958 incomes.

Total net farm income will be 46% below the 1958 farm income. These are optomistic figures of an assumption,and not a forecast. They are arrived at, assuming that the rest of the economy can continue to advance, without the farmer, provided that the farmer can stay solvent on increased credit. That the per capatia consumption of red meat will increase 8%, and that the consumer buying power will increase 22%, also assuming that farming expences will not increase,which is not likely.

Next Article,"Livestock Supports Could Cut Down Surpluses".

Paul Harvey

WHO PAYS TAXES

C.O.Goodrich, Plymouth, Ind.

In the July issue of "The Farm News" circulated by the Indiana Farm Bureau,it devoted nearly all of the back page,over 2000 words, for an article by Paul Harvey entitled "The Middle Man Called SAM".

The whole undertone of the article was justifying the middle man getting 24¢ for a loaf of bread,and the farmer only getting 2 1/2¢. Mr.Harvey dug up 151 separate taxes on the loaf of bread,from the time the wheat left the farmer to the consumer,amounting to 12¢ tax.

While this article represents days of research(I know) and brought out the evils of our Legaslative Bodies (local,state and national) useing a policy of "Broadening The Tax Base" to be constantly adding new taxes. The article also carries an undertone of pacifying the farmer,and justifying the increase of from 2 1/2¢ to 24¢ on a loaf of bread.

FARM TAXES

Does't Mr.Harvey know that the farmer also pays taxes. Our Multi Million Dollar school expansion in each county is supported by property tax,and the farmer carries the blunt of the burden. County tax rates over the state are common at $5 to $10 and of this amount,only 15¢ goes to the state. The farmers tax all comes from his 2 1/2¢ share,and he does not have the 21 1/2¢ for profit and taxes, yet he has the heaviest burden of taxes.

True the bakery and bread truck pays taxes,on their property, but they are in operation 300 days a year, while farmers pay taxes on thousands of combines,that they only use one week a year. This increases the farmers tax burden fifty fold,because he cannot combine wheat the year around,and it all comes from his 2 1/2¢ share.

Cullen Gosnell

November 23, 1960

Dear Cullen:

Thanks for your gracious note. I'm back at work again but can't do any flying for the next three weeks.

There is at least a slight chance that I may be able to come south sometime during January and, if so, I'll certainly hoist you a signal. I've had very little chance to shoot this year but certainly would welcome the opportunity to walk behind a good bird dog and have some conversation with you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Cullen B. Gosnell, Director
Institute of Citizenship
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Georgia

rm

INSTITUTE OF CITIZENSHIP

FOUNDED IN 1928

EMORY UNIVERSITY, ~~GEORGIA~~

Atlanta 22, Georgia

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not

November 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I was distressed to hear election night that you were ill with ~~##~~ pneumonia. I certainly hope that you are getting better. My wife and I were very much disappointed that you could be on the program that night. We were looking forward to your comments.

Get well again soon. I hope you will be well enough during the hunting season to come down. Let me know well in advance. The season begins November 20 and lasts until February 25.

I was highly pleased at the election of Kennedy. I was a pre-convention Kennedy man.

With very best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Cullen

Cullen B. Gosnell

Jack Gould

September 7, 1960

Mr. Jack Gould
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Gould:

I am enclosing verbatim transcripts of "Background," Edward R. Murrow's new news program broadcast Sundays on the CBS Radio Network at 12:05 PM. They go back to the beginning of the show, July 3, when Murrow returned from his one-year sabbatical.

I am sending these texts in hopes that you, while reviewing what has come to radio and television this summer that is new, will find the opportunity to review one of the upcoming shows.

The texts should help to provide a reference and background for accomplishing such a task. You will note that no two shows are alike, that there is no set formula or format.

As Murrow put it in Tokyo last April, "We shall try to use the speed and flexibility of radio to integrate the news, to demonstrate the relationship between events that may be separated by oceans and continents. Our objective will be to leave the listener with a better understanding of what happened, why it happened, and how that development may affect him."

"The effort to reduce world events to terms and language that will cause the average American to say, 'So that's what it could mean to me,' is a tough assignment," Murrow says. "At times we will, I hope, have the curiosity to look at things that we dread to see."

Murrow observes that today news seldom happens in isolation. He says that in our own country, there is hardly a major story which can be called domestic. "Each one has its impact abroad," he says. "Each one affects our image abroad."

To Murrow "Background" is: "A reasoned, rather leisurely analysis of the one, two or three news stories of the week, those that affect our national interest; what forces and individuals produced the events and what consequences may reasonably be expected to flow from it; how will it affect us; what is our stake; how does our policy look from the outside."

The program is produced by Ed Bliss, who was associated with Murrow as editor on the "Edward R. Murrow with the News" program on CBS Radio.

The voices on "Background" are those of Murrow and other CBS News Correspondents. Occasionally there will be guests. Because of its length (25 minutes) the program provides CBS newsmen with opportunity to report and analyze at greater length.

We like to think that this is something worthwhile.

Cordially,

Pete Fischer
Radio Press Information

PF:gw
encl

Directors: Sidney L. Bernstein, Cecil G. Bernstein, Maurice King, Victor A. Peers

GRANADA TV NETWORK LIMITED

36 GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON W1
Granada London Telex
Regent 8080

19th August 1960.

Miss Kay Campbell,
CBS News,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Campbell,

In Mr. Litchfield's absence on holiday, I acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 17th. We note that it is not possible to make Mr. Murrow's British Association Lecture available to W.B.A.I. We will inform W.B.A.I. accordingly.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Dora Newens

Dora Newens,
Secretary to Mr. Litchfield.

Greater Miami Jewish Com. Center

July 26, 1960

Dear Miss Goldstein:

Thank you for your letter of June 29th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence from the city. As he is now covering the Republican Convention in Chicago, I am taking the liberty of answering you in his stead.

Mr. Murrow will not resume a full schedule at CBS until the fall, but I shall bring your letter to his attention when he returns to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Judith Goldstein
Conclave Coordinator
Greater Miami Jewish Community Center
450 S.W. 16 Avenue
Miami 35, Florida

GMJCC CENTRAL
450 S. W. 16 AVENUE
MIAMI 35, FLORIDA
PHONE: FR 1-2786

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COUNCIL OF DADE COUNTY

GREATER MIAMI JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

450 S.W. 16 AVENUE, MIAMI 35, FLORIDA, TELEPHONE: FR 1-2786

June 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are writing to you as one of twelve outstanding leaders in various fields of endeavor throughout the world. We respectfully request your consideration of the following proposal:

> What question would you pose to young people today as the most important one for their serious consideration?

We will be gathering together some 300 typical young men and women of high school age for our seventh annual teen-age conclave, sometime after the next school year begins.

Last year their sessions were devoted to discussions of the values of today's youth. This year their Planning Council decided to embark upon a search for the most significant questions of the day and to seek those questions out from leaders in many different fields of thought and work.

We would be honored if one of our conclave seminars could discuss the question of your choice. Our youth will be looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Judith Goldstein

Judith Goldstein
Conclave Coordinator

JG:RK

GMJCC

Fire • Farm • Home • Traffic • Education • Industrial

THE
GREATER SAINT PAUL SAFETY COUNCIL

85 EAST KELLOGG BLVD. SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

CApital 2-3713

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Room 234, City Hall

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606-E. 1st Nat'l. Bank Bldg.

WILLIAM F. PROETZ
Chief of Police
Public Safety Bldg.

April 1, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just about a year ago you granted the Greater Saint Paul Safety Council the privilege of using the name "Person to Person as part of a pedestrian safety program. We have put a great deal of effort in the intervening period into establishing this program and I thought you would like to hear of its outcome.

For the last several months we have had speakers appearing at service club's luncheon groups, etc. carrying the "Person to Person" message. Our most important impact, however, will come from the enclosed piece of literature. These leaflets will be delivered by St. Paul firemen into every home in our city during the month of April during their annual safety check. These leaflets will also be used by the St. Paul police department and by the school police system.

We thank you for your cooperation in lending your sympathy to this pedestrian protection program.

Sincerely,

THE GREATER SAINT PAUL SAFETY COUNCIL

R. L. Anderson

R. L. Anderson
Executive Committee Chairman

RLA:ph

SAVE

LIVES

JOIN THE

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY CRUSADE

Distributed to 60,000 St. Paul homes by the St. Paul Fire Department.

YOU CAN

THE OF THOSE YOU LOVE

PERSON TO PERSON

Created and published through the combined efforts of:

The Greater St. Paul Safety Council and The St. Paul Junior Chamber of Commerce

A United Front for A Safer Saint Paul

THE GREATER SAINT PAUL SAFETY COUNCIL

A volunteer organization made up of citizens vitally interested in the safety and well-being of St. Paulites, the Safety Council strives to develop public awareness of the need for accident prevention in the fields of traffic, farm, home, school, industry and recreation.

To accomplish this, the Greater Saint Paul Council enlists the aid of all civic, service and fraternal organizations in carrying out programs that work for the welfare of the community.

THE SAINT PAUL JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Saint Paul Jaycees are a group of young men working actively for a better city. While the Jaycees' activities take in many civic improvement areas; one of its most important activities is within the field of public safety.

Working hand-in-hand with other interested civic groups, the Public Safety committee of the Jaycees has developed such programs as the Teen-Age Safe Driving Road-E-O, Fire Prevention Week, the School Police program, Clean-up—Paint-up—Fix-up Week, the Vehicle Safety Lane Check and other programs for community welfare.

THE GREATER SAINT PAUL SAFETY COUNCIL and the SAINT PAUL JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have developed a close working association in order to develop and carry-out safety programs that will benefit each and every citizen of Saint Paul.

YOU CAN HELP, TOO—support and take an active part in the activities of the Safety Council and the Jaycees.

Pedestrian Safety is a Family A

You are the Key to Family Safety

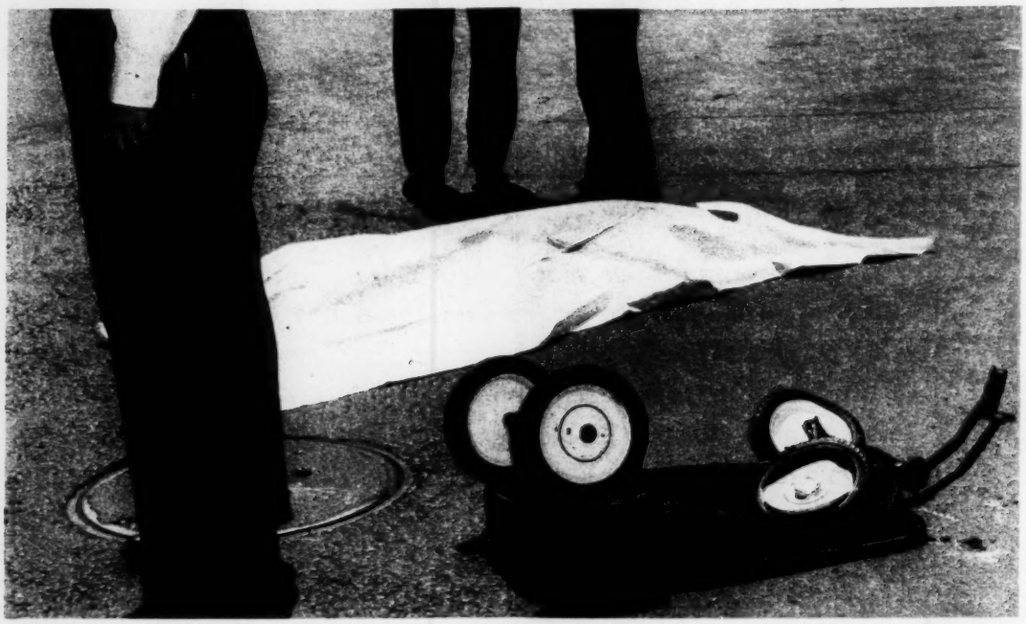
YOU can save the lives of your children by cautioning them about pedestrian accidents. Because most pedestrian accidents involve **young children.**

YOU can save the lives of your parents or relatives by cautioning them about pedestrian accidents. Because most **fatal** pedestrian accidents involve our **senior citizens.**

YOU can practice good pedestrian safety habits to insure **your own** protection.

YOU can discuss pedestrian safety with your friends, neighbors, PTA groups, etc. Help to develop an awareness of the problems **and the benefits** of pedestrian safety.

YOU can promote pedestrian safety, **person to person.**



Pedestrian Accidents are still Killing St. Paul Citizens

Consider these points — youngsters are involved in more pedestrian accidents than any other age group, elderly pedestrians are next in line. Together these two groups comprise 80% of all pedestrian injury accidents.

Do you have a youngster in your home? Think about this — most children under nine years old are injured because they do not practice safe walking habits. They cross the street in the middle of the block; they play between parked cars.

Do you know an elderly person, parent, grand-parent or friend, who likes to go for walks? Reflect on this sobering fact — more people over 65 are killed in pedestrian accidents than any other age group.

Are you aware that most fatal pedestrian accidents occur at night; that early spring and fall are the most dangerous times of year for pedestrians?

These would be nothing more than just interesting statistics if they weren't so terribly tragic.

Help save the lives of those you love — TEACH AND PRACTICE PEDESTRIAN SAFETY — person to person.

y Affair!

Facts to Know About Pedestrian Safety

- If an approaching car is a ½ block away, or closer, **do not** attempt to cross the street.
- Instruct your children to play **away** from traffic.
- Cross the street **only** at intersections.
- Look **all** ways before crossing the intersection.
- After dark, always wear **light-colored** or reflectorized outer clothing.
- Children need **daily** reminders to help develop good pedestrian safety habits.
- When getting out of your parked car on a street or highway, always leave on the side **away** from traffic.
- Remember—when you park your car you automatically become a **pedestrian.**

29 May 1960
Geter, Mary R.

Dear Mr. Murray,

"Who Speaks for the South" was a marvelous program. When I met you at the Lohey's you said you liked to hear from the people in the area filmed that, a program was a fair representation of the situation - Well, you have done the job well in my opinion.

I was particularly impressed with the care you took in explaining the school problem. Someone less precise would have said, for example, the Atlanta residents spoke for "open schools" at the Sibley hearing - While, by implication, we hope that is

what they meant, your phrase "local option" was correct. Such things may seem trivial but they are really terribly important.

It is always nice to meet someone you have respected from a distance and find that he lives up to what you had hoped. Wouldn't it be nice if that were true more often? At any rate I enjoyed meeting you (I was your dinner companion at the Fohey's) and hope we meet again some day.

Sincerely,
Mary Rose Green
(Mrs. Donald Ross Green, Jr.
1419 Cornell Rd. NE
Atlanta 6)

Roger Greene

December 12, 1960

Dear Roger:

Thanks for the Commanders, and let me add that I wish there were more people who shared your attitude towards this curious instrument of television.

Sincerely,

Mr. Roger M. Greene
Vice President
Philip Morris Incorporated
100 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

ERM:gw

ROGER M. GREENE
100 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Vice-President
Advertising
PHILIP MORRIS INCORPORATED

December 2, 1960

Dear Ed:

It was very pleasant meeting and talking with you over lunch today. As I promised, I am sending you a couple of cartons of Philip Morris Commanders just because I think good cigarettes deserve people who really appreciate tobacco.

Cordially,

Roger

R. M. Greene

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Greer, J.
FM

September 12, 1960

Dear John Greer:

Thank you for your nice letter of August 4th. Please excuse the long delay in replying as I have been very busy.

To answer your question, I do not have one specific motto in life. Therefore, I would not know which one to write for you.

As far as my goal is concerned, I feel I would like to continue to serve the public as best I can with my limited talents.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Greer
315 Beverly Place
Wilmington 3, Delaware

315 Beverly Place
Wilmington 3, Del.
August 4, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a boy fifteen years of age, and through these years I have often heard of and admired your accomplishments. I have often wondered what motto or goal in life a man of your stature would have. I would think it a great favor if your would write me a short message telling me of your motto in life. It would be of much more value and meaning to me if it were in your handwriting.

Very respectfully yours,

John Greer

København. Gefion Springvandet.
Copenhagen. The »Gefion« Fountains.
Copenhague. La Fontaine de Gefion.

COPENHAGEN 10/29/60 Groth, EM

Dear Miss Wachsman: Upon my arrival in Hamburg a few days ago I found waiting me three covers containing copies of the transcripts, typescripts, I should say, of Mr Murrow's BACKGROUND broadcasts since Oct 1st. So very many thanks to you for your kindness in arranging for me to receive these important broadcasts in this way for not only do they mean much to me, ~~but they also give friends~~ among whom I circulate them in Europe and in the USA an opportunity to read the views of a very well informed man. So the thanks of my friends are yours also. Have you ever been here? Copenhagen is a charming town, a place I feel certain you would like. It is a place all Americans like and in the course of my career I ~~spent four years here~~ so it is like returning home to be here once more. With renewed thanks and best regards, I am,

Very sincerely — E. M. Groth

File

BOX 645 COLORADO SPRINGS.
September 8,1960

Dear Mr Murrow:

Many thanks for your kindness in sending me two copies of your BACKGROUND broadcast on August 28th. I am sending one copy, as I said I would, to my colleague, Ambassador Kastengren who is now in Stockholm.

Best regards.

Cordially yours,
Edward M. Groth
Edward M Groth

Edward R Murrow, Esq.,
CBS News
New York 22, NY

Alfred Gruenther

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 27, 1960

Dear Ed:

Many many thanks for your prompt reply to my letter asking you to narrate our upcoming Red Cross film. Mind you, sir, I said "request" even though you say you are naturally disposed to obey my "commands".

Your project concerning Quemoy and Matsu sounds exciting and I'm sure your documentary will be most enlightening. Certainly it is bound to be more fruitful and satisfying than narrating our picture. So, since we would be hard pressed to get an absolutely complete script ready before the election, and I know you're going to be exceptionally busy the few days before the election, I'm going to let you off the hook. And then, with you on the move immediately after it we'd never be able to catch up with you in case some minor change became necessary. Also, there's always next year. Perhaps the 1962 picture will be even more suitable for you and the timing more compatible with your schedule.

Thanks again and my warmest regard.

Sincerely,

Alfred M. Gruenther

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

October 20, 1960

Dear Al:

I am naturally disposed to obey your commands. If you want me to do the narration for the Red Cross film, I will try to do it to the best of my ability. The problem is that I am due to shoot a long documentary on Quemoy and Matsu and am leaving here immediately after the elections. Perhaps when the script is in its final form, you could have someone send it to me together with the deadline, and we shall see what can be worked out.

It is true that I did a total of almost four hours of filming with our mutual friend Pug. He was not in the best of shape, but I don't think we taxed him unduly. By the way, I think it has the makings of an hour's television piece that will have a certain charm, some information, and great nostalgia for those of us who remember slightly more heroic days than those through which we are now living.

As ever yours,

General Alfred M. Gruenther
The American National Red Cross
Washington 6, D. C.

KRM:gw

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 17, 1960

Dear Ed:

Every year the American Red Cross produces a film on Red Cross Programs and Services. It is used exclusively by chapters as a feature for Red Cross Month in March and for continuous educational purposes.

The 1961 picture develops the theme that human problems existed 100 years ago when Clara Barton took care of wounded soldiers on the battlefield at Antietam; that many of these same problems exist today and will continue to exist in the space age. The Red Cross task, of course, is to help alleviate the suffering caused by these problems and to provide care and assistance to those who become disaster victims and who suffer in other ways.

The production of the film has reached a point where we feel that the narration can take place about mid-November. We would like very much to have you narrate the film for us. It is all off-camera, and it can be done at a time and place which will be convenient to you in your busy schedule. The attached script is still very much in the draft stage, and it will eventually see considerable revision. However, I am sure it will give you an idea as to why we think the picture would be enhanced immeasurably by your fine personality.

I will consider it a personal favor, as well as a most generous contribution to the Red Cross, if you find it possible to accept this invitation. I know that our chapters all over the country would benefit from your participation in this film.

Incidentally, talking about films--you should be aware of the fact that the Ismays were going to be the guests of the Gruenthers in Washington on October 25-26. Saturday we received a telephone call from Lady Ismay saying that Pug was not feeling well, and they have now changed their plans so that they will depart from New York the day after tomorrow. My spies tell me that Pug had to do a long TV interview several days ago with a fellow named Ed Murrow. I have not been able to trace his illness to this episode. However, I want to assure you that, if you accept our Red Cross invitation, we will be very very easy on you!

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Alfred M. Gruenther

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

MEANWHILE, BACK ON EARTH

(ANNUAL REPORT FILM 1961)

A Documentary of the

RED CROSS

IN THE MISSLE AGE

Narrated

by

SEE	HEAR
LS CIVIL WAR BATTLE SCENES	Back in the 1860's the tragic war between the states startled the world, and speeded up the effort in Europe to create an organization to help those wounded in battle.
CU SOLDIER FALLING	
LS CIVIL WAR B ATTLE SCENES - SUPER OVER IT LS CLARA BARTON IN WAGON ON COUNTRY ROAD	Here, in the thick of battle, a frail woman set out to prove that something could be done. Her name was
MLS CLARA GETTING OUT OF WAGON - WALKING TO SPRING HOUSE - ENTERING COMING TO DOOR - AND SIGNALLING TO DRIVER	Clara Barton. And the seal with which she pursued her cause made her a legend and brought about a new concept of humanitarian service.
DISSOLVE TO	
LS ROCKET IN LAUNCHING PAD	Now, a hundred years later.....
	(Use sound and music to cover main titles)
ROCKET FIRES - TAKES OFF -- CONTINUE TRAJECTORY OF TAKE OFF WHICH SHOULD BE BACKGROUND FOR SUPERING OF MAIN TITLES	THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS presents "MEANWHILE, BACK ON EARTH" A Documentary on the Red Cross In the Missle Age Narrated by_____
CONTINUE MISSLE IN FLIGHT	Today we are probing the far reaches of outer space and soon will send men to other planets.
CUT TO	
JET TAKING OFF	Meanwhile, back on earth, -- even though our lives are geared to the marvels of machines and missles, many of our human problems are the same as they have always been. Of course, a
TURNPIKE CLOVERLEAF	
HEAVY HIGHWAY TRAFFIC	

SEE	HEAR
	century of progress has changed the circumstances.
RED CROSS VOLUNTEER HELPING CRIPPLED CHILD INTO STATION WAGON	But to the individual - his personal problem is still the greatest problem in the world. So when the forces of nature, or our way of life, create a situation which we cannot solve alone, someone must lend a helping hand.
NURSES AIDE FEEDING HOSPITAL PATIENT	Sometimes the hands of an individual meet the need. And sometimes --
CIVIL WAR LADIES WITH CLARA BARTON IN SPRING HOUSE	just as in the past -- many hands are necessary.
WOUNDED SOLDIER IS BROUGHT INTO SPRING HOUSE. HE IS LAID ON THE FLOOR. CLARA STARTS TO UNBUTTON HIS JACKET	Clara Barton's battle field experiences convinced her of the need to bring together many hands to perform the tasks ahead.
CLARA GIVING ORDERS TO CIVIL WAR WOMEN	And her leadership was sparked by a kind of contagious courage that made good things happen.
SOLDIERS OUTSIDE SPRINGHOUSE	To these soldiers -- she was an Angel.
DISSOLVE TO	
MODERN SERVICEMEN IN IDENTIFIABLE FOREIGN LOCALE	Today, our servicemen are scattered all over the world. Great distances and our mode of living often complicate their lives, and the lives of their families, beyond all comprehension.
SOLDIERS AT MAIL CALL - ONE MAN RECEIVES NO LETTER - HE IS DISCONSOLATE	When families are separated and letters are vague - or don't come at all, there must be some fast, convenient means of communication to alleviate the torture of "not hearing" and "not knowing".

SEE	HEAR
FD AT DESK	The Red Cross Field Director at the military post
HOME SERVICE WORKER AT DESK	and the Home Service worker in the service-man's hometown Chapter provide the important
TELETYPE	link of emergency communication between military
SERVICEMAN ON DUTY - HE IS OBVIOUSLY WORRIED	personnel and their loved ones. And, so what began as a service only to the wounded has now grown to serve the able-bodied as well.
FD WALKS UP TO HIM READS FROM TELETYPE IN HIS HAND	Yes, relieving mental anguish is vitally important for it can be just as disabling as a wound if nothing is done about it.
SOLDIER IS RELIEVED AND SMILES. TALKS ANIMATEDLY WITH FD. FD SLAPS HIM ON BACK THEY SHAKE HANDS. FD LEAVES AND HAPPY SOLDIER RESUMES DUTY	Maintaining communication -- making emergency grants and loans -- and helping members of the armed forces and their families in many other ways takes more than one-third of the Red Cross budget every year. It is a service military commanders say they cannot do without. And, it is just one of the ways you make good things happen through the Red Cross.
18 FRAME FADE OUT	SOUND OF ROCKET TAKE OFF
FADE IN ON TYROS TAKE OFF AND HEADLINE	In the not too distant future, we probably will have reporting satellites that warn about weather conditions and give us a chance to prepare for nature's violence.
DISSOLVE TO	Meanwhile, back on earth, disaster still
DISASTER SCENE	strikes hundreds of times a year. And,
CHILEAN FOOTAGE VOLCANO ERUPTING - AND GROUND WRECKAGE	everytime, we are faced with the human problems of its victims -- how to provide relief and re-habilitation. Usually we think of disaster in

SEE	HEAR
	terms of a
MONTAGE OF TORNADO	tornado
HURRICANE	hurricane
FLOOD	flood
FIRE	or fire.
DISSOLVE TO	
CHILEAN DISASTER SHOTS SHOWING RUIN	But, the devastation wrought by an earthquake can be unbelieveable to anyone except it's victims -- like these in Chile. This disaster was one of the major catastrophes of modern times. In a series of retchings an 800 mile stretch of the earth was torn asunder - leaving death, destruction, homelessness, and heartbreak in It's wake.
MASS SHELTER MASS FEEDING	Stunned and confused, our Chilean neighbors were in desperate need of help to meet the immediate threat, ward off the ravages of winter, and have their spirit to carry on restored. So,
WAREHOUSE STUFFING OPERATION	immediately, and in subsequent months, the Red Cross coordinated one of history's greatest international disaster relief operations. Food, shelter, medicine, building supplies --
ANDREWS AFB SHOTS	the things people need to survive and begin anew - were made available when and where they were needed.

SEE	HEAR
AIR FORCE PLANES UNLOADING SUPPLIES IN CHILE	A hundred years ago no one even dreamed of this kind of transportation and fast relief. Today, however, the Red Cross avails itself of every modern method to alleviate human suffering. Even so, such service would be impossible if it were not for those willing to do the job -- and those who supply the funds.
CIVIL WAR WOMEN TEARING SHEETS FOR BANDAGES	This is an unbeatable combination that can work miracles that were unheard of in Civil War times. Facilities then were crude and make-shift.
DISSOLVE TO GROUP OF RED CROSS LADIES FOLDING BANDAGES IN FRONT OF STERLIZING UNIT	Now, bandages are specially prepared and steri-lized -- many new machines are available to help save lives.
HEART - LUNG MACHINE IN OPERATION	One of them is the fantastic heart-lung machine. It enables the skilled surgeon to by-pass a human heart long enough to operate on it and still keep the patient alive. However, it would be useless without
BLOOD BOTTLE	human blood. It needs lots of it to do its job.
LS BLOOD DONORS ON TABLES AT CENTER	For this purpose and countless other needs a blood donation represents mans finest achievement in helping his fellow man.
CU LAB TECHNICIAN IN CROSS-MATCHING FUNCTION	Of course, the cross-matching and administration of a transfusion -- to make sure you get the right kind of blood -- does cost money. How much varies tremendously -- depending on where and how it is given. But, if the blood itself

SEE	HEAR
CU PATIENT RECEIVING DONATION	were not donated voluntarily it would cost the patient much, much more.
IS SOCIAL ACTIVITY AFTER DONATIONS	And, a visit to a blood center or bloodmobile is a pleasant experience -- thanks to the kind and dedicated efforts of Red Cross volunteers.
LAB SCENE SHOWING CAREFUL HANDLING OF BLOOD	Treated as the precious, life giving commodity it is -- the blood you give is helping make good things happen every day in 3900 participating hospitals throughout the nation. It's miraculous derivatives are made available to doctors in every one of the 50 states,
HOSPITAL ROOM SCENE	and the Red Cross is actively expanding this vital
CU - MASK ON PATIENTS FACE	program to help meet community needs.
DISSOLVE FROM OPERATING MASK TO MASK ON SPACE FLIER'S FACE	The men who are training our Astronauts are constantly experimenting with new breathing apparatus to teach people how to stay alive in outer space . For -- without air -- man can live only a few minutes.
CHILD UNDER PLASTIC BAG	Meanwhile, back on earth, about 6500 people die every year for lack of air.
BEGIN MOUTH TO MOUTH DEMONSTRATION	So, the Red Cross is teaching the latest techniques to help to prevent this useless loss of life. In First Aid and water safety
CONTINUE WITH MOUTH TO MOUTH DEMONSTRATION	classes all across the nation this new method of mouth to mouth respiration is being practised. Actually, it is as old as the Bible. But only recently did we discover the trick of first removing any foreign matter, getting the head back and chin up to create a passageway so that air could be blown into the lungs.

SEE	HEAR
	The steps are very simple, and every adult owes it to his loved ones to learn this method of saving a life.
FIRST AID CLASS SHOWING OTHER TECHNIQUES	Of course, Red Cross safety classes teach many other things as well. In fact, this constant effort to keep pace with the need for mass instruction is the prime target of Red Cross Safety Services. Their programs in
SWIM CLASS	Water Safety
SMALL CRAFT SAFETY CLASS	Small craft safety
BOY PUTTING FACE IN TUB OF WATER	Teaching Johnny to Swim
HANDICAPPED SWIM CLASS	Swimming for the handicapped
AQUATIC SCHOOL	Aquatic schools where volunteers learn to teach
HIGHWAY FIRST AID SIGN	Highway First Aid stations
FIRST AID CLASS IN SESSION WINDING UP WITH 3 PEOPLE HAND CARRYING ACCIDENT VICTIM.	And related safety programs in the home, industry, and outdoors are constantly being expanded. Through them thousands of lives have been saved during the past 50 years... not only because of emergency aid, but in preventive measures as well. For people with first aid training have fewer accidents.
DISSOLVE TO CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS DRAGGING WOUNDED MAN TO BUNK AND LIFTING HIM ON IT. CLARA BARTON BEGINS TO NURSE HIS WOUNDS	Nursing was crude, by comparison, when Clara Barton practiced it. Dedication was often her only medication.
DISSOLVE TO MODERN NURSE TENDING PATIENT IN MODERN HOSPITAL BED	Today, that devotion to duty is combined with a highly skilled profession. But our age of progress is taxing that dedication and those skills to the utmost.

SEE	HEAR
MONTAGE OF MISSLE AND SPACE AGE SHOTS	They will be with us as we advance through one of the most fateful moments in history.
ATOM BOMB MUSHROOM	They will multiply as long as we continue to live in the brooding presence of weapons of total destruction.
MORE SPACE AGE SHOTS	What is needed now is an act of faith that we will preserve the liberties we now enjoy, and an act of hope that a better understanding among peoples can be achieved through the sharing of service.
DISSOLVE TO	
RED CROSS	These acts are being performed by compassionate
FLAG	people every day under this familiar banner.
CHILE DISASTER	In disaster
JRC SCHOOL CHESTS B ING PACKED	with school chests
TEENAGE JRC-ers	in International Study visits
REFUGEES	with assistance to refugees
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING COLLEGE GRADUATION	in expanded programs in high schools and colleges
MOUTH TO MOUTH RESPIRATION	and at home in countless other ways
MOTHER AND CHILD	people are learning to enjoy the adventure of service through the Red Cross.
MOTHER CRADLES CHILD AFTER REVIVAL	Once they have experienced the personal satisfaction of helping others at the point of deep human need they know that this
DISSOLVE TO SPACE SHOT OF EARTH	is one of the tenents by which man lives -- and will have to live in the missle age, too-- back here on earth.

Jap Gude

September 15, 1960

Dear Jap:

I've had the attached from Schuyler Chapin.

Have looked at the slides and read the books, and they seem to me a good job.

Am inclined to do two or three, perhaps Japan, England, and Sweden. If there is any dough in it why don't you investigate and let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jap Gude
Stix & Gude
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

ERM:gw
att.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

799 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK • CIRCLE 5-7300

SCHUYLER G. CHAPIN
Director of Masterworks

September 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our mutual friend, Jap Gude, gave me the very pleasant news yesterday that you were interested "in principle" in narrating one or more of the Columbia Record Club's new PANORAMA series.

Bearing in mind that the Record Club has designed this audio-visual, educational project for the mass market (a phrase I always find irritating but nonetheless descriptive of this particular situation), I think you will find it quite well done. With this letter, I ~~am sending a projector and three sample units~~ which are left over from the test marketing that was done this year and proved so successful.

The list of countries to be covered in the Travel section during the first year (beginning in January) are:

France	Mexico
Japan	Italy
Russia	Greece
Hawaii	England
Philippines	Sweden
Thailand	

We had tentatively thought to ask you to narrate the Russian record, but Jap tells me that you have never visited the USSR and that, basically, this does not appeal to you at all. I would, therefore, ask if you would be good enough

to look over the total list and let me know which country does appeal and whether or not you would do more than one.

I might add that this could be an extremely economically satisfactory arrangement, should you decide to undertake two or three.

Please feel free to call me if there is any question I can answer for you. I might also add that time is of the essence here as the plan is to begin the entire project on January 1, and we need to begin recording immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Schuyler G. Chapin

SGC:dp
Enclosures

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

799 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK · CIRCLE 5-7300

SCHUYLER G. CHAPIN
Director of Masterworks

September 1, 1960

Mr. Jap Gude
30 Rockefeller Plaza
Room 4607
New York, New York

Dear Jap:

Herewith a sample of the PANORAMA SERVICE of the Columbia Record Club. You will note the little seven inch record in the back of the book which is to contain a narration. The countries to be covered during the first year are: France, Japan, Russia, Hawaii, The Philippines, Mexico, Italy, Greece, England, Sweden and Thailand.

We would particularly like Ed Murrow for Russia. If there are others in addition to Russia that he would be interested in doing, we would, of course, be delighted.

Do let me hear from you as soon as possible on this and also the "I Can Hear It Now" business.

Sincerely yours,

Schuyler

Schuyler G. Chapin

SGC:dp
Enclosure

Gunther

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of reception is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1960 DEC 1 PM 4 31

PFA163 NE353

DL PD NEW YORK NY 1 323P EST

MR AND MRS EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

485 MADISON AVE NYK

PLEASE COME TO US FOR COCKTAILS FRIDAY DECEMBER 9 FROM 6 TO 8 AT 216 EAST 62 RSVP TEMPLETON 86593 HOPE SO MUCH SEE YOU CORDIALLY

JOHN AND JANE GUNTHER

9 6 8 216 62 86593

Sorry - out of Town

Gutman, J. E.

January 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Gutman:

Thank you for your kind remarks regarding our CBS REPORTS presentations. The response of the press and public has been most gratifying.

I have always welcomed the frank reactions of viewers - and many times have received helpful comments and suggestions in this way.

I am glad you brought your comments to my attention, and appreciate your taking the time to write me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James E. Gutman
5919 Ridgedale Road
Baltimore 9, Maryland

JAMES E. GUTMAN
5719 RIDGEDALE ROAD
BALTIMORE 9, MARYLAND

January 6, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I wish to commend you on your superlative T. V. Series of documentaries "CBS Reports". Not only has the selection of subject matter been both timely & shrewd, but also its handling has been forceful and outstanding in quality.

Mr. Murrow, I feel however that after the fine "reporting" job has been accomplished by you and your staff - something else should be added. I agree that an awareness must come first, but phase two should also be spelled out. By this I am suggesting that a panel should explain a mode of action that might be taken to obtain a solution to the well-defined problems.

Over a period of time, I feel the public forgets - about Trujillo and his policy of liquidation. I believe a vast number of viewers today no longer have any concious concern for the plight of our migratory workers - although when your show ended many might have been motivated to "do something".

Perhaps I expect more of CBS than is justified. The broadcasting network is basically a communications system - but in today's way of life it can be more. It can not only focus on a problem to bring an awareness, but it can also instruct the public on practical methods available for their own expression and response.

My sincere thanks for your public service. I eagerly look forward to your views on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

James E. Gutman

Halter, Mrs. J.

July 17. 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a lady 69 years of age and have arthritis quite badly In order to keep active I have started the hobby of collecting autographs.

Would you be kind enough at your convenience to send me your autograph for my collection.

Best wishes always.

Sincerely,
Mrs Joseph D Halter
2415 Cleveland N.W.
Canton, Ohio

Hamilton, Hamish

August 12, 1960

Dear Jamie:

Thanks for your letter of August 4th.

Ed Morgan has been doing a most consistent and perceptive job of reporting and analysis on radio in this country.

Some day I will try my hand at a book, but not an autobiography. What I would like to do, is to spend a couple of years in Britain and try my hand at a book on that green and pleasant land. I don't think any American has written well about it for many years. Such a book would probably cost some publisher a chunk of his shirt! And, if I ever get a chance to try my hand at it, I shall make you a proposal.

As ever yours,

Mr. Hamish Hamilton
90, Great Russell Street
London, W.C.1
England

TELEGRAMS: HAMISHAM, WESTCENT, LONDON.
CABLES: HAMISHAM, LONDON.
TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 4621

HAMISH HAMILTON LTD.,
90, Great Russell Street,
London, W.C.1.

HH/EJW

4th August, 1960.

Ed. Murrow, Esq.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York City,
U.S.A.

My dear Ed.,

I had the pleasure of meeting Ed. Morgan and his beautiful wife at Roger Machell's a couple of evenings ago and was able to suggest some appropriate places in Scotland for a honeymoon. We talked of you and this prompts me to remind you that for many years now I have been hoping to get a book out of you. I know how many demands there are on your time, but still hope that some day you will have the oppurtunity to tackle what should be one of the most outstandingly interesting autobiographies of our time. This is just a reminder!

My best to you and Janet,

Yours ever,

Jamie

Paul Hammond

230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
OREGON 9-2525

October 18, 1960

Dear Ed,

Am just about finished with Pug's Memoirs. It is the most complete and interesting book produced about World War II.

What a "good war", as he always said he had,- the right man for his job and so fair, yet frank. Am enjoying it tremendously and thank you for sending it.

Am off tomorrow for two days' shoot with Harry Sears. The first day he is shooting pigeon which is new to me in USA. During my tour of duty in the Pacific I had some wonderful pigeon shooting near Tulagi.

Your "Polaris" was a grand and fascinating show. I never saw you looking better. That dark suit I recommend even for shooting. My friend, Jim Smith, started "Polaris" when Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air and "Polaris" was named for his "North Star Ranch" in Aspen, Colorado.

Pug is quite wrong regarding Bill Halsey winning the Battle of Leyte Gulf. I was ordered back from my six destroyers to work on a big rocket with Mitcher's support and I happened to be going through Pearl the day of the above battle and lunched with Nimitz. I have never seen him so serious and definitely "mad" about something. After lunch Forest Sherman told me that Bill Halsey had made a "bust" and I think he very nearly lost his job.

Yours,
Paul.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Paul Hammond

September 16, 1960

Dear Captain Hammond:

Thank you for a very pleasant dinner at the River Club.

For your information, the show on the Polaris has been scheduled for Tuesday, October 11th from 8:00 - 9:00 PM.

I have asked The Viking Press to send you a copy of Lord Ismay's book as soon as it is published.

Sincerely yours,

Captain Paul Hammond
Hammond, Kennedy & Legg
230 Park Avenue
New York, New York

KRM:gw

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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PT153 RTB171 PT-NH052

(SY ZGA026) PD ZG NEW YORK NY 27 1003A EDT

EDWARD R MURROW

485 MADISON AVE NYK

MANY THANKS FOR NOTE WILL BE ON HAND IN MY NUMBER ONE CIVILIAN UNIFORM ALSO VERY APPRECIATIVE OF ISMAY'S MEMOIRS HE AND DICKIE AND A FEW OTHERS DINED PERIODICALLY WITH JAMES STUART RUBEY HOLLAND MARTIN AND ME DURING MY YEAR IN ENGLAND. AGAIN THANKS

PQUL HQMMOND.

(17) Paul Hammond

Nancy Hanschman

September 1, 1960

Dear Nancy:

It is a scandal and an outrage--it is, in fact, slavery. You are sold down the river for two years, but you can be put ashore with thirty days notice.

Having said this, I must tell you that it is the standard CBS contract. Most of our reporters have signed a similar document, including, God help us, the moral turpitude clause on page 5.

The only suggestion I have is noted on page 3 for there the language employed commits you to work where and when CBS directs. If you wish to stipulate that you would like to stay in Washington, it might be a good idea to do so.

You continue to sound good on the air. Whatever your brand of vermouth, don't change it.

As ever yours,

P.S. I am returning the contract herewith.

Miss Nancy Hanschman
3616 "P" Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

KRM:rg
Enc.

CBS NEWS
Broadcast House, Washington 16 Emerson 2-9300

WASHINGTON BUREAU

August 28, 1960

Dear Ed:

It's a hot muggy Sunday night in Washington and I have just gotten around to reading the contract CBS sent me. Since it's the kind of "literature" that bores me, I got only as far as page three.

Admitting the thing has defeated me, I remember your offer to look at it -- you said you'd seen several and that it wouldn't take much time to glance at it.

If it truly won't take too much time I'd appreciate it if you would just give it the once-over. I assume they are all pretty much alike after the first few pages. I crossed out the part about five years and made it two years -- that's long enough.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely,

Henry A

P.S.

What kind of vermouth was that in Chicago?

3616 P Street, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, Inc.

750 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 17

Publishers

August 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

V. C. Tell her Jeanette did it.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Recently I have been reading references to your British Association Granada Lectures and wonder whether these are to appear as a book. If no plans have yet been made, we would consider it an honor to publish them.

Yours sincerely,

Jeannette E. Hopkins

Jeannette E. Hopkins
Senior Editor

JEH:cn

Harold Hansen

June 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Hansen:

According to my records and in response to yours of May 16th, I delivered the film badge to one of the naval officers who was present on the date indicated.

I do not know if he was entitled or authorized to receive it, but he did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold Hansen
Film Badge Service
General Dynamics Corporation
Electric Boat Division
Groton, Connecticut

ERM:gw

GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION
ELECTRIC BOAT DIVISION
GROTON, CONN.

Date May 16, 1960

Mr. E. R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

According to our records, you were issued a film badge, which was not returned by you upon leaving the shipyard.

Please send it to us as soon as possible so our records can be completed.

Film Badge #	Date Issued	Check #	Name
VB-317	5/14/60		Murrow, E. R

Kindly send the badge to the following address:

Mr. Harold Hansen
Film Badge Service
Research Annex
General Dynamics Corporation
Electric Boat Company
Groton, Connecticut

Very truly yours,

Harold Hansen

Harold Hansen
Film Badge Service

HH/kpc

485/17

Averell Harriman

Yes

WU021 PD DL

NHC NEWYORK NY SEP 23 NFT

MR AND MRS EDWARD R MRXXXMURROW CBS

WILL YOU COME TO SUPPER ON WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 28TH AT 1115 PM 16 EAST 81ST STREET AFTER THE PREMIERE OF CAMPOBELLO PLEASE ANSWER TO BUTTERFIELD 8-8887

MARIE AND AVERELL HARRIMAN

458P

28 1115 PM 16 81ST 8-8887..

Averell Harriman

September 23, 1960

Dear Mrs. Botsford:

As you suggested, I am returning two tickets for "Sunrise at Campobello" Row T in exchange for four tickets Row S.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

8:30
Forwd
Lock

Mrs. Botsford
W. Averell Harriman
Suite 1533
9 Rockefdler Plaza
New York 20, New York

encl

September 21, 1960

Gentlemen:

I have pleasure in enclosing $70.00 in payment of two additional orchestra tickets which have been set aside for the World Premiere of "Sunrise at Campobello" on September 28th.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

W. Averell Harriman
Suite 1533
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

encl

WORLD PREMIERE OF

SUNRISE AT CAMPOBELLO

SEPTEMBER 28, 1960 THE PALACE THEATRE

BENEFIT OF THE NEW MARCH OF DIMES

The Honorable W. Averell Harriman
Chairman

September 13, 1960

Dear Ed:

I am happy to announce that we have received reservations for approximately one-half the theatre for the World Premiere of "Sunrise at Campobello", to be held on September 28th at the Palace Theatre.

I want to thank you for your reservations for this delightful event. Your tickets are enclosed.

As we are still half-way from our goal, I am taking the extreme liberty of asking the people who have made reservations to double them in order to attain a capacity attendance and announce a substantial sum for the benefit of the Cause which was so close to President Roosevelt's heart.

I am therefore holding the seats adjacent to yours, and in the hope that you will find it possible to give us this increased and important participation, I am sending you another reservation form for your convenience.

May I express my personal appreciation on behalf of the many unfortunates who will benefit from your generosity.

Sincerely,

Ave

W. Averell Harriman

Committee Headquarters: SUITE 1533, 9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK • COlumbus 5-7460

September 9, 1960

Dear Governor Harriman:

I have pleasure in enclosing Mr. Murrow's check in the amount of $70.00 in payment of two orchestra tickets for the premiere of "Sunrise at Campobello."

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The Hon. W. Averell Harriman
Suite 1533
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

enc check $70.00

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
16 EAST EIGHTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK 28, NEW YORK

2 Orchestra - 35 ea

September 1, 1960

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your kind letter. It's good to have you on our Honorary Committee to sponsor the World Premiere of "Sunrise at Campobello".

I certainly can understand your inability to devote time to our Committee, but I do hope you will be able to join us on September 28th, as the event promises to be unusually interesting and delightful. If not, perhaps you would like to invite some of your friends to come as your guests.

A reservation form is enclosed. Do let me hear from you soon.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

Averell

W. Averell Harriman

P.S. Please reply to me at Committee Headquarters, Suite 1533, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

August 17, 1960

Mr. W. Averell Harriman
16 East 81st Street
New York 28, New York

Dear Averell:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of August 15th. I am flattered by your invitation to join the Honorary Committee sponsoring the World Premiere of "Sunrise at Campobello" at the Palace Theater on September 28, 1960. It gives me much pleasure to accept.

As you know, my radio and television duties do not permit me to participate actively in committee work, but if the lending of my name will aid the cause, I am happy to let you have it.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

CL

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
16 EAST EIGHTY-FIRST STREET
NEW YORK 28, NEW YORK

August 15, 1960

Dear Edward:

I am privileged to invite you to join the Honorary Committee sponsoring the World Premiere of "Sunrise at Campobello" at the Palace Theater on September 28, 1960. The proceeds from this superb film starring Greer Garson and Ralph Bellamy, and covering dramatic episodes in the life of our late beloved President Roosevelt, will benefit the New March of Dimes.

With my assurance that no onerous duties or obligations are involved, I hope you will join us in honoring, through this event, the brightness of a memory that time cannot dim -- a great humanitarian who was cherished by millions not alone in America, but the world over. We can also aid a worthy cause that has brought about the near conquest of polio and was so close to the heart of Franklin D. Roosevelt, its founder.

I look forward to your early favorable reply, so that we can complete the formation of our Committee.

Sincerely,

Averell

W. Averell Harriman
Chairman, Honorary Committee

Harris, Kenneth D.

September 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Harris:

Thank you for your letter of September 25th.

CBS did give the U. N. General Assembly quite a bit of coverage. As far as the other networks are concerned, I don't know just how much coverage they gave.

Unfortunately, most people were not able to watch their television sets during the day and therefore did not get an opportunity to see anything at all in the evenings. This, too, people complained about.

In all fairness, I do think CBS covered about as much of the U. N. as it possibly could.

I do thank you for writing in. It's always good to hear from our audiences. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Mr. Kenneth D. Harris
530 East 23rd Street
New York 10, New York

September 25th 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Editor-in-Chief
LOOK MAGAZINE
488 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Editor-in-Cheif
LIFE MAGAZINE
Time-Life Bldg.
New York, New York

Sirs:

I find it terribly distressing, at a time of crisis such as is now going on, to find that none of the major television networks carried the full and unexpergated proceedings of the United Nations General Assembly.

I am fully aware of the usual and practical limitations of major networks as far as allotting time for "Special Events" is concerned. However, it is most distressing that neither NBC, CBS, ABC, or Mutual (but only WNTA, during the morning session Friday...a local station) took the initiative in presenting this most histroically important event to the people of our country in full.

It would seem to me that this Fifteenth meeting of the General Assembly of the U.N. could not even be considered a "Special Event" but, an Extraordinary Event, which, in fact is---or should be---of the utmost concern to the people of this country as well as the whole world.

Certainly, for this period in our history, the presentation of the U.N. proceedings could take precedence over local serials, Edge of Night, Dick Clark, and other such nonsensicals, which just make up a lot of adolescent pap, and take up too much air time to begin with!

Granted the networks gave these world proceedings some of their time, in my opinion this was just token notice. I would also be curious to know if even this slight attention by the networks was viewed across the country or just by those supposed cultural bastions of the U.S....namely the "big cities".

Small wonder that across this nation there is an ever increasing apathy --growing and spreading at a cancerous rate--as far as world problems are concerned.

It also occurs to me that if the people across the country were exposed more often and more fully to urgent problems concerning themselves nationally and internationally, they might pull their collective heads out of the sand and more intelligently cast their votes.

The people in many areas of the U.S. need also to be made aware of the dignity of man, through the firsthand glance of television. This I would hope, would acutely increase the obvious need to get along with a world population made up of all the races, creeds, and colors.

Lastly, these proceedings would do much to break the national apathy and lack of initiative that seems to prevail in this country if the people would be exposed more often to the heated competitive posture of the many countries on this globe that would be more than somewhat pleased to see the downfall of what we all believe in and hold dear.

I cannot believe that the impression such complete coverage by the networks would make to the foreign press and in turn to the peoples of the world would not be electric and very significant. It would dispel many impressions by other nations of much propagandized U.S. disinterest.

This letter also going to : LFE LOOK TIME THE NEW YORK TIMES THE REPORTER HARPER'S MONTHLY ATLANTIC MONTHLY NBC CBS ABC MUTUAL BROADCASTING

Very sincerely,

Kenneth D. Harris

Kenneth D. Harris.

530 East 23rd St., N.Y. 10, N.Y.

Harrison
W. J.

September 13, 1960

Dear Mrs. Harrison:

I have your letter of September 11th which I read with a great deal of interest.

It was most thoughtful of you to take the time to write to express your views on Mr. Khrushchev's upcoming visit to New York. We have received many similar letters.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. W. J. Harrison
118 N. Robin Road
Wichita 12, Kansas

118 N. Robin Road
Wichita 12, Kansas
September 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Broadcasting Company
Radio City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because you are probably the most widely listened-to of all news commentators, I am addressing this appeal to you.

We all know why Mr. Kruschev is coming to the United Nations. Could we not -- just this once -- stymy his great expectations by simply ignoring the man? What would happen if every news man and woman, every TV and radio newscaster, should completely "forget" that he is in the assembly?

It is my belief that an appeal on patriotic grounds through your broadcast and through personal work by some of our statesmen, Messrs. Lodge, Nixon, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Stevenson, and Herter would get the job done. For once, couldn't we think ahead, gain a little foresight, make the first big move on the chessboard?

What a Great Silence that could be!

Sincerely yours,
Edna Harrison
Mrs. W.J. Harrison

Wm Hartsfield

May 24, 1960

Mayor William B. Hartsfield
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mayor Hartsfield:

I delayed replying to your letter of May 18, in the hope that Mr. Murrow would himself be here to write to you. However, he has not yet returned from Berlin where he has been working on a program on the summit crisis and its consequences, and, in his absence, I felt I should thank you for the suggestion contained in your letter.

WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH? was completed at the end of last week, before Mr. Murrow left for Germany, and before your letter arrived, so that we could not adopt your suggestion. I do hope that, if you see the program this Friday, you will find it interesting and enjoyable.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

CITY OF ATLANTA

OFFICE of the MAYOR

Atlanta 3, Georgia

WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD
Mayor

W. W. BURNS
Executive Secretary

May 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

I enjoyed meeting you in Atlanta. You said at the home of Mr. Lokey that you were thinking about an introductory theme or setting to your May 27th show.

How about this for a modest suggestion? As you know, the whole South is undergoing social change. Our basic problem is that we have so many people who do not recognize it nor the worldwide repercussions involved. Margaret Mitchell, Atlanta's author of "Gone With the Wind," tried to tell the story of a new order in her epic story of Atlanta and the Civil War. I often remind convention visitors in welcoming them to town that here is a city which was once conquered and burned. Its seal depicts our rising from the ashes.

May I, therefore, suggest that theme in your opening remarks. Nothing would be more dramatic than your enunciation of the classic and majestic prologue of "Gone With the Wind." I think it was written by Ben Hecht, and it is as follows:

> "There was a land of Cavaliers and Cotton Fields called the Old South ... Here in this patrician world, the Age of Chivalry took its last bow... Here was the last ever to be seen of Knights and their Ladies Fair, Master and of Slave ... Look for it only in books, for it is no more than a dream remembered, a civilization "gone with the wind..."
>
> --FOREWORD TITLE IN THE SCREEN PLAY SCRIPT OF "GONE WITH THE WIND."

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

W B Hartsfield

Mayor

Above is the official seal of your city – Atlanta.

Adopted by the City Government in 1887, just twenty-three years after the City was conquered and burned by General Sherman's army, it tells, with a single emblem, the story of a resurrected city, rebuilt by dauntless citizens who refused to accept defeat and determined to make their city greater and more beautiful than before.

Just as the phoenix, fabled bird of myth and story, rose from its ashes to begin a new life, the people of Atlanta returned to the ashes of their city without bitterness or self-pity, and began the gigantic task which lay before them. Their seal is an enduring symbol of the courage, vision and selflessness they brought to that task. The phoenix is pictured rising from the flames of its destruction. The dates represent the incorporation and rebuilding; the Latin "resurgens" means "rising again."

The official flag of the City of Atlanta is its seal in gold upon a blue background.

The emblem and flag are reminders of our heritage of a gallant past, of the citizens who have made Atlanta a virile growing city throughout the years, of the civic spirit which will make tomorrow the full realization of today's hopes and plans.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF CITY OF ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION

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ARD FORM NO. 64

Chester Hay

ffice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 15 August 1960

M :

JECT:

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The United States Government would be indeed appreciative and grateful if you could find it possible to appear as the host-narrator in our motion picture "The Challenge of Ideas" (script inclosed).

You would be on camera introducing the various personalities listed. An Armed Forces Information film, it will be shown to all people in the Service.

Because of Army budget limitations we are unable to make recompense anywhere approaching your accustomed fee but if you would consider this perhaps a substantial contribution to the country's defense effort we will be happy to make a token payment to you for your services.

The on-camera filming -- at our studios in Long Island City -- would require about a day and the wild narration approximately two hours. Any time at your convenience within the next week or two would be most acceptable; we'll be happy to arrange our shooting to your schedule, and have a staff car at your disposal.

Please drop me a word, or postcard, Mr. Murrow ---- It is hoped you will be able to work with us because we believe your services would add very greatly to the value of the film.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Hull Hayes

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

August 29, 1960

ARTHUR HULL HAYES
President

Dear Ed:

The Seventh Annual CBS Radio Affiliates Association Convention will be held this year at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Wednesday, September 28th, and Thursday, September 29th. As I am sure you know, this yearly meeting presents to the network executives and the management of our affiliated stations an opportunity to exchange ideas and discuss mutual problems and future plans.

Since news will play an even more important part in our upcoming schedule than it has in the past, I would like to give our newsmen the opportunity to meet more of our affiliates personally and our affiliates the opportunity to discuss with you the problems they face locally.

Consequently, I hope you will be able to attend our Banquet on Wednesday, September 28th. Cocktails will be served at 7:00 pm in the Palm Room and the dinner will follow in the Starlight Roof. I sincerely hope you can arrange to be with us. Please let me know if you can attend.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Pat

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

MR. ED MURROW
485/17

Hayes

September 6, 1960

CBS RADIO AFFILIATES ASSOCIATION TO HOLD
SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION SEPT. 28, 29

The Seventh Annual Convention of the CBS Radio Affiliates Association will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on Wednesday and Thursday, September 28 and 29, it was announced by John S. Hayes, WTOP, Washington, Chairman of the Association's Board of Directors, and Arthur Hull Hayes, President of CBS Radio.

Dr. Frank Stanton, President of CBS, will address the convening affiliate representatives during the second day's luncheon.

Network President Hayes will welcome the affiliates and will summarize and explain the pending modifications of the Program Consolidation Plan. The amended program structure, which would considerably expand the network's schedule of news and public affairs programming, will be discussed during the Convention's first day.

Convention Committee Chairman Jay Wright, KSL, Salt Lake City, will call the meeting to order at 10:00 AM. Members of Mr. Wright's committee are: A. R. Habenstreit, KGGM, Albuquerque; E. K. Hartenbower, KCMO, Kansas City; and Frank Fogarty, WOW, Omaha, who is not a member of the Affiliate Board and serves in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Hayes of WTOP will preside over the affiliate meetings. The affiliates will be entertained by an all-star music and comedy review after dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria's Starlight Roof on Wednesday. Guests at the dinner will include CBS Radio talent and CBS News Correspondents.

(More)

On Thursday, the station management representatives and CBS Radio Network officials will exchange questions and answers in a session which begins at 10:00 AM.

During the morning meeting, the affiliates will be addressed by Richard S. Salant, Vice President of CBS.

During the Thursday luncheon, at which Dr. Stanton will speak, Gold Mike Awards will be presented to affiliates who have completed 30 years of continuous association with CBS. The second day's session is scheduled to adjourn at 3:00 PM.

Three new members of the CBS Radio Affiliate Association's Board of Directors will take office at the Convention's end: Frank Jarman, WDNC, Durham, District 4, replacing Arnold F. "Doc" Schoen, WDBO, Orlando, Fla.; F. C. Sowell, WLAC, Nashville, District 5, replacing Hoyt Wooten, WREC, Memphis; and F. Ernest Lackey, WHOP, Hopkinsville, Ky., District 6, replacing Joseph M. Higgins, WTHI, Terre Haute, Ind.

Other board members who will attend the meetings, besides Chairman John Hayes (District 3) and the above, are: Joseph K. Close, WKNE, Keene, N. H., District 1; Mike Hanna, WHCU, Ithaca, N. Y., District 2; Mr. Hartenbower, District 7, Secretary-Treasurer of the Affiliate Board; Mr. Hebenstreit, District 8; and Mr. Wright, District 9.

Also, three Directors-at-Large will be named at a meeting on the day preceding the Convention's opening. The three new board members will occupy the seats held by Charles C. Caley, who has resigned from WMBD, Peoria, because of the station's sale; Larry Haeg, WCCO, Minneapolis; and Robert McConnell, WISH, Indianapolis.

William A. Schudt, Jr., Vice President in Charge of Affiliate Relations for CBS Radio, noted that a record affiliate registration appears likely for the 1960 Convention.

* * *

CBS RADIO AFFILIATES ASSOCIATION CONVENTION
The Waldorf-Astoria, New York

Wednesday and Thursday, September 28 and 29, 1960

Wednesday, September 28

8:00 AM	Registration - Palm Room Corridor
10:00 AM	Call to Order - Starlight Roof Jay Wright, President, KSL, Salt Lake City, Chairman, Convention Committee, CBS Radio Affiliates Association John S. Hayes, President, Washington Post Broadcast Division, WTOP, Washington, D. C. - Chairman of the Board, CBS Radio Affiliates Association
10:15 AM	Arthur Hull Hayes, President, CBS Radio, Network Presentation
1:00 PM	Luncheon - Starlight Roof
2:45 PM	Closed Session - CBS Radio Affiliates Association
7:00 PM	Reception - Palm Room
8:15 PM	CBS Radio Affiliates Dinner - Starlight Roof Guests: CBS Radio Talent and News Correspondents
9:30 PM	Entertainment

Thursday, September 29

10:00 AM	Question and Answer Period - Starlight Roof
11:35 AM	Richard Salant, Vice President, CBS Subject: The Washington Scene
1:00 PM	Luncheon - Starlight Roof Presentation of Gold Microphones to 30-Year CBS Radio Affiliates Speaker: Dr. Frank Stanton, President, CBS
3:00 PM	Adjourn

McCrea Hazlett

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
RIVER CAMPUS STATION
ROCHESTER 20, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RIVER CAMPUS

November 2, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The members of the faculty were delighted with the opportunity to talk with you. Reaction to your remarks on the panel discussion were enthusiastic.

In the heat of battle, I failed to congratulate you on your honorary degree. My sentiment is that it would be more appropriate to congratulate the University. Mrs. Hazlett and I were delighted to be able to meet and spend some time with you. I hope that we can arrange to have you come back again.

Sincerely,

McCrea Hazlett

McCrea Hazlett
Dean

MH/mjg

cc Dr. Cornelis de Kiewiet

Hayman, B. L.

March 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Hayman:

Thank you for your recent letter, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months, he will not be able to reply to your letter.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. B. L. Hayman
2028 Kennedy Drive
Augusta, Georgia

2028 Kennedy Dr.
Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I have 3 old books; two are ninety-four years old, one is one hundred years old. They are worded music books, eighteen by fourteen inches with leather backs and some gold leaves. They are complete with music and words. Each song has a complete page with a pictured illustration and information concerning the music. Example: List the author, title, quartette, composer, dedication, and published by whom, when and where, as; title; Home of My Fathers - quartette; as Sung By the Bakers - music composed by; W. W. Lowrey and Most Respectfully Dedicated To His Friend, Miss Kate Drinkhouse of Eastern, Pa. - publisher; Geo P. Reed & Co. 17 Tremont Row Boston - Entered according to an Act of Congress 1860.

Come Give To Love; Dedicated to my sister, Lenny - Ballard written by; James Simmonds - music by; J. R. Jonas - published by; W. M. Hall & Son, 543 Broadway, N.Y. - Entered; U. S. Dist. Court for the Sou. Dist. of N. Y. 1858

The Moon On the Lake - The Macgregors Catherine - written by; Walter Scott - composed by; Alex Lee

The Long, Long, Weary, Day - sung by - Mrs. C. Barton Will - published by; J. Sage & Sons, 209 Main St., Buffalo - Entered; Congress 1856.

Star of the Summer Night - words by; W. W. Longfellow - music composed

and dedicated to the port - By; Henry Weber - published by; J. A. McClure, Nashville, Tenn.

To - C. D. Elliott:

II Flag of the South, a voice from the old Academy, Nashville, Tenn. (Gives a picture of the flag with eleven stars, blue back-ground, three stripes; two red and one white.) - Written by; Mrs. Anna H. Hearn - music by; Dr. J. Becker - published by C. B. Benson & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

III Softly, Lightly, Sweetly, Sing - As sung by - The Blakeley family at their popular concerts. - composed by; Jos. P. Webster - published by - J. Oliver Ditson, 115 Washington St., Boston. - Entered according to Congress 1855 - By; Webster (sub. Firth Pond & Co.), 547 Broadway, N.Y. - also: Sailor Boy's Song of the Sea, Green Old Hills, Oh, How I love My Mountain Home, and The Dying Child's Request.

Old Log Hut - sung by; Mater adams of Kunkels Nightingal Opera Troupe - music by; R. Sinclair.

The Last Rose of Summer - by; Stephenson

The Old Days He Remember - as sung by; Christy's Minstrels. - composed by Charlie Christy. - Converse piano & Guitar - published; Balmer & Weber, 58 Fourth St., St. Louis.

Silence!, Silence! a serenade - for 1-2 or four voices - Dedicated to; The Buds of the Brooklan M. Cos. - By J. L. Hotethen. - published by; Oliver Ditson.

La Norma - words by; C. Jeffreys - arranged by; S. Nelson - from

X

Bellini's Opera

My Mother Dear - ballard - written and composed by; Samuel Lover Es.

Dear Mother, I'll Come Home Again - song & chorus - sung by; Morris Bros. - Pell & Snowbridge Opera Troupe - W Hm - Fred Hist Wilson - arranged by; J. L. Hilbert.

Annabel Lee - words by; Edgar allen Poe - music by; E. J. Dal Cornet - Entered into Congress 1859. - dedicated to; Miss Ellen Murton

Demo of the Opera With English Words - Il Trovatore - by; William J. Lemon.

"The Only Correct Editions", Songs of Madame Anna Bishop - edited by; N. E. Backwa - On the Banks of Dunsalriver - autograph by; Anna Bishop - entered into congress 1847.

Oh I am in Love - Camie ballard - sung by; Mrs. Demanning - arranged by - H. C. Peters.

Also in the ninety-four year old are listed:

New Song By Tennyson - sung by Alfred Tennyson - music by Claribel - published by; Lee & Walker.

Kissing Her Hair - words by Swin Burne - music by; Karl Reden.

Also: Charming Young Widow; Trust to Luck; There's Nothing Like It; When Stars are in The Quite Skies.

This will give you an idea of the contents these books. They are in very good condition. If you know of anyone who would appreciate or be interested in buying books, I would very much appreciate your help. I am not a dealer in such

things, but a civil service employee.

Thanks you,

Sincerely yours,

B. L. Payman

P. S. You can wire or call me collect, R. E. 3-7996. I can bring the books ~~for~~ for your inspection on a weekend.

Haynie, P.

June 9, 1960

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your very nice letter of May 9th. I have only just returned from a year's leave of absence and therefore am somewhat behind in answering my correspondence.

I appreciate your kind words with regard to SMALL WORLD and hope that you will enjoy future programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Haynie
127 North Princeton Avenue
Ventnor, New Jersey

ERM:gw

127 North Princeton Ave
Ventnor, New Jersey
May 9, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. Television
485 Madison Ave
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow

I am 13 years old and I have an autograph collection. I would like to have yours among my collection. I am very pleased with your CBS show "Small World." I watch it nearly every week and enjoy it very much. The one I enjoyed most was the talk on music with Pablo Casals, Isaac Stern and Ernest Ansermet.

Yours truly,
Paul Haynes

Hayward

November 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Hayward:

Mr. Murrow has asked that I send this to you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Enclosure

Hazel, D. B.

September 12, 1960

Dear Miss Hazel:

Many thanks for your letter of September 5th.

It was most thoughtful of you to take the time to write and express your enjoyment over my programs. Your kind comments are greatly appreciated.

I do not have the time, unfortunately, to reply to your letter in great detail. I will say that your ideas are interesting. However, I am in no position to accede to your request. I have no control over the various news departments.

Again, thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Docia B. Hazel
Post Office Box 223
Hawthorne, California

DOCIA B. HAZEL
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Notary — Loans
[redacted]
P. O. Box 223, Hawthorne, Calif.
Phones OS 6-1365 OR 7-3400

Sept. 5- 1960

Mr EdwardR. Murrow
C.B.S. News (K.N.X.)
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir;
It is always a pleasure to hear you, on Radio, or Television and because of your prestige- " The honor and respect " we have for you, I am taking the LIBERTY of making a REQUEST of you, which I am sure you can carry-out, if you believe in it.

Now- re; Russia 's Khrushchev, coming to our Soil, for the U.N. Meeting, the Gov. cannot tell him, he canot come to the U.N.
however-
We can set up a "Black-out" on him, have all the News Men, and Photographers " ignore him - completely" Keep ~~everything pertaining~~ to Russia out of all Papers, also Radio ~~and Television~~- for the next- 3 or 4- weeks, he would not be "Mr Big" when ~~he leaves~~ our Shore.
Why do we give Russia ~~so much~~ FREE adv. any way- they certainly give us none.
Lets give him -a Black-out- ice cold, let him see what a FREE Press, is capable, of doing in a Free Country, after the head of an other Country, "Insults our President, and our Country,"as Mr K, did - in Paris at the Public press meeting, (The Summit Conference)
He should be punished- and a Black-out- (boycot him) would surely set that vain man- back on his heels.

He is not coming for Peace- its only propaganda, and Spying, on the Pres. Election- and to " Gloat over taking over Cuba ".

If you can carry this out- The President and both Candidates, should be informed, so they can- have NOTHING to say.

Russia stopped "Napoleon" by burning their City to the ground,
So lets Stop The Butcher of Hungary, with a "Black-out"-Boycot.

I am sure the Gov. of New York, Nelson Rockefllow, will gladly go along for I truly believe he is a great American.
Why - should we jump , every time Mr K- barks.

Yours Truly
Docia Hazel.

Hazelhurst, G. N

March 1, 1960

Dear Dr. Hazelhurst:

Thank you for your letter of February 3rd, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow, as you may know is on a year's sabbatical and has been traveling abroad for the past eight months. Since he is moving about such a great deal and his time for correspondence is therefore extremely limited, I regret that it would not be possible for him to give your letter the attention it deserves at this time.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

George N. Hazelhurst, M. D.
2021 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

GEORGE N. HAZLEHURST, M. D.
Internal Medicine

2021 N. CENTRAL AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

ALPINE 3-4711

February 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last April I sent you a copy of a small booklet entitled, "Love is the Key." I hope that you had an opportunity to read it.

The reason for this letter is to send you the enclosed copy of an article written by a patient of mine, Mrs. Helen Clifton, age 38. At the time of an exploratory operation on July 13th last, she was found to have a liver riddled with cancer nodules. The attending surgeon gave her about two months to live. She is now completely well.

My thesis is so simple that it hardly seems necessary to express it: Cancer is a manifestation of self-hate. If this hate can be converted to love, the cancer will disappear and the patient will be cured. "Love is the Key" supplies the key to this conversion of hate to love.

I have been aware of the vast power of this love for two years now. Despite my efforts to share this knowledge, I find that I still seem to be the only one who appreciates this power; excepting, of course, Mrs. Clifton. The main response of people who have received my book has been silence.

Won't you please take the time to read and ponder these things I send you and perhaps write me? I am endeavoring to ascertain whether or not anyone is interested.

Sincerely,

George N. Hazlehurst

George N. Hazlehurst, M. D.

Mr. Munroe

My Second Chance at Life

by Helen Clifton

Every day there is a celebration in my heart for the miracle that is happening in my body! Every day brings renewed joy, praise and thanksgiving that I am alive - when only a few months ago I didn't dare think of the future beyond the next tomorrow.

In those dark days of last summer when I had been miserable and nauseated for weeks, with all medication to no avail, I suddenly noticed that the whites of my eyes were turning yellow. My whole complexion seemed sallow. Upon telling the doctor, I was sent to the hospital immediately for tests to discover just what the difficulty was. Several tests and a few days later, the doctor spoke of the possibility of a "blockage" and called in a surgeon. Fear surged in my heart, not from the imminence of the operation, but for the dread of what might be found. Outwardly my husband and I remained calm, discussing how to manage at home, talking about trivialities, never daring to speak of the operation itself or of the dread that enveloped us. My fear of what this insidious thing was mounted as the operation day relentlessly approached. It grew until - somehow as I was coming out of the anesthetic - it seemed I heard someone use the dread phrase, "A biopsy was taken and they sewed her back up." I did not want to wake up. The pain and suffering and despair that was to be my future was more than I was able to bear. "Let me give up and drift away right now. How much easier to let go and die as soon as possible rather than face the fight to live. Don't let me wake up." But I did - to see the sadness in my husband's eyes, to notice with what extra gentleness the nurses cared for me, to lie awake in black despair during the night wondering if I would be able to go home at all, and if so, how I could tell my children I wouldn't be with them much longer.

The next day my doctor came to see me, and on my insistence confirmed the pathological report: cancer of the liver.

"Do you know what this means?" he asked gently.

"It means that if there is to be any hope, I must take x-ray or radium treatments, I suppose."

Then came a blow I hadn't expected. The liver is the one organ in the body that cannot tolerate radiation. There was nothing that could be done directly for the liver. However, it was advisable to dry up the ovaries by radiation in order to change the hormone balance in my system with the wild hope that it would stop the growth of the mass.

"How much time do I have left?" flashed into my mind, but something kept me from uttering those words that would not only admit, but ask for, defeat. This same something had made me wake up, and would in the coming days prod me into the fight that a glimmering hope makes possible.

I could hold back the tears no longer, and for a few minutes they flowed freely as I gave way to the feeling of being lost and alone in a vast expanse of black space with nothing to guide me, nothing to hold on to -- except the firm clasp of the doctor's hand on mine. As I dried my eyes, he spoke again, so confidently that I knew he spoke the truth. "Don't despair. With God, all things

are possible." He paused, then went on, "Your first prescription is to read this book as soon as you are able - just a little at a time. And to remember - don't think about the future. Right now live just for each day."

He handed me an envelope containing a small book which he had written himself and which has changed the course of my life. "Love is the Key", it was entitled, and from the first page I began to feel hope and courage that I had not been able to feel from prayer alone. In my desperate need it almost seemed that a modern day Jesus was speaking to me from the pages. "Love your neighbor as you love yourself," it reminded me. Love myself? No, far from it. I had no self-esteem, no self-confidence. Nothing I ever set out to do turned out well. Never did I meet the expectations of my dreams. In fact, I had even ceased to dream. What was the use? I felt beaten even in my regular household tasks. But now the book was telling me there was no need to feel this way - to feel I was only existing for the physical services I could give my family. Life must mean more than that. Surely God wouldn't create an individual for that alone.

I wasn't able to read more than a page or two at a time at first, as my eyes simply wouldn't stay focused any longer. But each time I read a while, I would close my eyes for a short, but deep-felt prayer to God - and then be able to turn right over on my painful side and go off to sleep!

The jaundice which I had first noticed in my eyes had deepened considerably as an aftermath of the operation. I was a dirty yellow all over; - and my eyes! My eyes were downright repulsive - so dull and yellow. The weeks of not being able to eat much suddenly caught up with me, and I lost weight rapidly. What a pitiful sight I was. On top of that, the X-ray treatments had been started. They were painless, of course, and I welcomed the opportunity to take them, for they were my only scientific hope. But oh, the nausea at the very whiff of food, or at the thought that it was another meal time! There was medication to alleviate this, praise be, but still it was a chore to force anything down. These treatments lasted for ten days; then slowly, very slowly, my appetite returned.

During this low physical ebb, however, my spiritual outlook was very different. My sister had flown in to be with me, and between her and my husband plus a few very dear friends, I wasn't left along for long at a time. They brought cheerfulness and encouragement, and I felt the love and prayers so earnestly given. Even after they had all left, I felt their love and was secure in the knowledge that God is with each person who seeks Him - always. In those quiet times, I would slip "the book" out again and read those powerful words and feel such a strong desire to live - to have another chance at life. This time without compromising the truth, this time with self-respect and a new confidence that I could achieve whatever I set out to do. This time I would learn what it means to "love oneself" without selfishness in order to love others more fully.

During those two weeks in the hospital, I had been surrounded with loving care. Comforting cards and beautiful flowers poured in from those who had learned the seriousness of my illness. Many prayers were said in my behalf - I knew it, for I could feel the warmness and closeness of God's presence suddenly, at times, when I had not called on Him myself. It would have been so easy to give in to self-pity and ride the comforting tide of others' love and care. And yet, there slowly emerged the clear realization that that was not enough, that a great deal depended on me as to how long I lived, as well as to how that time would be spent. It was up to me to rise not only from the pit of despair, but to prevent a shell

of pity from being built around me. Pity - I despised the word. "Don't pity me! Don't tell anyone what is wrong - they will feel so sorry for me. They will pity me and shake their heads and sigh, 'That's too bad. She was such a nice person.' WAS - but I'm not gone yet." No, I would not permit myself to think along those lines. I must prevent pity at all cost, for it would do nothing but put me in a grave that much sooner. I could not depend on the feelings and love of others to sustain me in this crises. I must stand alone with my own thoughts, my own moral fiber, my own respect for myself to depend on. It was then that I accepted one of the statements I had read in the little book. Despite my love for my husband and children, despite the fact that they had always been first in my thoughts, now I accepted the truism that each person must needs be the most important person in the world to himself. For even in a crowd one can be so very alone without respect for oneself. No, I felt it was much more than respect that I needed. What word could convey the full meaning of my need? The book had a word for it: love - love of oneself.

As I pondered these things in my heart, I still fought against the necessity of telling anyone that I had cancer. I had had it in another part of my body seven years ago, but it had been operable, and X-rays had followed. Most of those intervening years had brought pretty good health. None but my very closest friends knew anything about it. I avoided the subject of cancer when I could, but even that could not completely drive out the tiny but persistent fear buried in my subconscience that it might strike again. After five years we celebrated my "cure." The fear was just buried a little deeper.

Now here I was again facing the same issue. What would I tell my friends, who naturally wanted to know what the trouble was? "Blockage" was a good word - so safe and ambiguous, and which abruptly ended questions. But that didn't keep people from talking about their poor friend who died of cancer. Even my "roommate" added to my torment as she went into detail about how her dear sister suffered terribly and finally died with cancer. I wanted to shout, "STOP IT! I don't want to know what might happen to me! Just hearing about it and thinking about it will harm my chances."

For solace I turned again to the book. "The road to truth is the hardest road," it read. "One cannot avoid the truth and find achievement." "By facing the truth squarely, one can conquer any obstacle." Once more I felt hope and determination welling up within me and soon I was able to write a letter to my mother using those terrible words, "cancer of the liver," and following it up with the great hope and confidence I was beginning to feel. I could even say it now - calmly, without crumbling inside, and suddenly realized it was not necessary to me to have to say or write it any more. For I had faced the truth completely. I had accepted my present state of being and so was left free to fight for my life and to pursue higher and finer things. I could freely pray for God's healing power, whereas before I had hesitated, feeling I must accept whatever came my way as being His will. Gradually I was able to read about cancer without panic. Gradually I was able to maintain a feeling of calm whenever anyone mentioned the disease - could enter into a discussion and inject hope, not only for myself, but for many others who would fight it with all their will in a determination to live and to live vibrantly.

By this time I was at home again - blessed home - where my dear family outdid themselves in arranging for my comfort, in tempting me to eat "just a couple of bites more," in sparing me any unpleasant thought or bit of news. Both my

husband and my sister read "Love is the Key," and there developed around us and in our home such a radiance of joy and happiness as is hard to describe. We all realized the seriousness of the situation and what the average person would call the expected outcome, but we were also filled with the belief that "With God, all things are possible," and with the great expectation that He would make life possible for me. We often reminded ourselves that "everything will be all right" after all, and frequently surprised ourselves that we could find gaiety in the simplest things.

My doctor called on me regularly and our stimulating talks covered the basic meanings of life, of the importance of wanting to live completely and abundantly, and probed the problem of what I could do about it. First, while I was still weak and shaky, there were carefully selected books to read - books on the importance of an optimistic outlook, not only during illness, but in all of life; books on great faith in God's omnipotent love; books concerning the importance of the individual as he faces the truth about himself and the world around him. Second, there was the question of personal achievement, for man must have pride in his achievement in order to experience a complete and satisfying life. What had my achievement been? I had been in such a frame of mind for so long that I could answer "Nothing" and mean it. Oh, I had dabbled in many things that should have been satisfying and weren't. I had given of myself - and given and given - for the good of my children and their interests, in supporting and encouraging my husband in his work, in helping organizations because they were worthy and because I <u>should</u>. My attitude toward all these things was one of duty - dull, demanding duty - not achievement, not because I really wanted to do them. Then where was the something that I wanted to do for my own self-fulfillment?

I had shoved myself so far into the background that there were no secret desires, no unfulfilled ambitions to dust off and delve into. My husband is a musician, my brother an artist. Both fields required talent I had always wished for, but never felt I could develop. But now I knew I could do anything if I was determined to accomplish it. I went to the hobby shop and sought some simple things to paint. I found some beginning piano books and set out to learn to play that lovely instrument. This, I discovered, was especially good for me, because it requires every ounce of concentration I have to read the notes and make all ten fingers behave as they should. During these practicing sessions, there was no room, not even in the depths of my subconscious, to harbor fear, or for the stinging realization of my fight for life to flash across the face of my mind.

Yes, at first there were times, even through my radiant optimism, when a dark dreadful wave of fear would engulf me. It would come at the most unexpected times. Once right in the middle of a family game of dominos when we were all laughing about a turn in the game, it swept through my mind with these words: "What are you laughing about? You have nothing to laugh about. You're going to die." At such times I had to fight doubly hard to face the thought head-on, then push it from my mind completely, reminding myself pointedly of the inspiring and encouraging things brought to my attention during the past weeks. These experiences gradually became less intense, less frequent, until the blessed day when I knew they were behind me forever. This day my family and I had spent close to nature, in the beautiful Red Rock country of Arizona. While my family hiked, I sat quietly reading an inspiring book, and pausing to thrill to the beauties of God's creation. As I observed the brilliance of the sky, the strength of the mountains and rock formations, a sudden and very clear thought flashed into my mind -- so clear it was almost as if it were printed across my mind and I was reading it. It said,

"I KNOW I will live!" What excitement it gave me! In the days and weeks that followed I would hug it close to my heart, and the feeling of wonderment would return. Not once since then has the emotion of helpless despair invaded my thoughts! Later when I was told that the expected prognosis after surgery was "about two months," I realized with awe that at near the date of predicted death I received instead God's message of life.

Gradually I had been able to think beyond "tomorrow." I could plan on a special activity the following week, then anticipate attending something next month, and finally realized that I would be around to spend Christmas with my family. Occasionally the doctor would refer to "a year from now" - even "ten years from now," and at first I smiled tolerantly, associating it with the necessity of an optimistic outlook; but after receiving my "message," I also began to talk more confidently of the future, until now we are actively making exciting plans for an adventure of a lifetime.

Gradually, also, I had been resuming the usual duties of a mother and housewife, adding participation in church and social activities as my strength grew. Now, six months after surgery, I have a full and busy schedule of duties, meetings, and hobbies, but with such a difference in attitude! I find joy in doing things that used to be a burden. Instead of squabbles and tension within the family, there is now a companionship and freedom founded in recognition of individual worth. One of my sons, for the first time in all his school years, brought home his report card with the comment "cooperative and happy," while the other son has improved in his academic work beyond expectation. The jaundice has long since left me, my weight is back to normal, and I feel better, and look better, than I have in years. All of these blessings are ours because we are becoming so very aware of the power of Love. Now I understand the oft repeated phrase, "living abundantly," for at times I am so filled with the goodness of living, with praise and thanksgiving for my renewed awareness of life, that I become downright excited. This exhilarating feeling continues for hours, sometimes for whole days, as if I had a most marvelous secret and was savoring its headiness awhile before sharing it. These experiences usually come as I actively seek an answer as to why I have not only been spared, but spiritually reborn. Why has God blessed me so? - Unless, perhaps, it is to be a tangible help and hope to those who tread the same purposeless path I trod.

Heathcote-Smith, C.E.

Duckings,
Blackboys, Sussex.
Framfield 314.

21 April 1960

Dear Mr. Edward Murrow,

The enclosed letter and Memorandum EVOLVING COMMONWEALTH UNITY should explain themselves. Some portions - especially para.6 pp.9&10 -, deal with the avoidable, but wholly harmful misunderstandings between the USA and the UK - both in Government and in private citizens' circles.

The USA is also referred to on p.8(v), p. 12 (6) and pp 14/15-Commonwealth Bank.

Memoranda won't provide a remedy - action can. If you are interested, please use any portion of the Memo. you wish, especially anything that could be helpful in raising the question of closer USA-UK understanding and cooperation, and of means to effect this. (e.g. text books in schools (with also and universities)

yours sincerely,
Clifford E. Heathcote-Smith

When I visited New York in 1949 - about Refugees from Europe - I had a talk with you - and you kindly entertained me, - Please forgive the bad typing

Address for reply:
c/o Sir Clifford E. Heathcote-Smith, Duckings, Blackboys, Sussex.

8th April, 1960.

COMMONWEALTH UNITY GROUP

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE 7 MAY 1960

Dear Mr. Edward Murrow,

The enclosed Memorandum EVOLVING COMMONWEALTH UNITY is being sent to a number of Commonwealth personalities, including the Prime Ministers, some Ministers, M.P.s, publicists and industrialists.

The time is ripe for fresh decisions if the Commonwealth is to reach its goal as a great influential Union.

The EVOLVING COMMONWEALTH UNITY Memorandum has no pretensions to being THE solution.

It is a call urging those who have responsibility as the Trustees of the Future, jointly, vigorously and in friendly co operation, to grapple with the whole complex problem of building up effective, permanent Commonwealth Unity.

Initiative by one country alone is liable to be misinterpreted. Absence of initiative will lead to drift towards gradual disintegration. What is required is a decision by the Commonwealth leaders to agree to make the necessary effort.

Yours sincerely,

NAME OF ADDRESSEE
Edward R. Murrow Esq
485 Madison Avenue
New York.

NAMES OF SIGNATORIES:

John Bolton, M.Eng., M.I.C.E.
Bolton Hennessy and Partners,
4, Curzon Place, London, W.1.

Russell Braddon, Australian author;
607 Grenville House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1.

Sir Clifford E. Heathcote-Smith KBE, CMG.
Duckings, Blackboys, Sussex.

Lt. Col. C. Macdonald Hull, MC, Author,
Forest Ridge, Maresfield, Sussex.

Patrick R. Reid, MBE, MC, B.Sc. AMICE,
Writer and engineer; Possington Manor,
Nr. Uckfield, Sussex.

Rt. Hon. Robin H. Turton, MC, M.P.
House of Commons, London, S.W.1.

FACSIMILE SIGNATURES

Russell Braddon.

Clifford E. Heathcote-Smith

C Macdonald Hull

P. R. Reid

R H Turton

April 1960

COMMONWEALTH UNITY GROUP

EVOLVING COMMONWEALTH UNITY

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Annex - All-Commonwealth Links - Summarised List.

PURPOSE OF THIS MEMORANDUM

It seeks to present the situation today; and while aware of their inadequacy, to summarise certain tentative proposals. For brevity's sake, that all-important topic - Commonwealth economic policy - has not been included.

1. THE WORLD'S MOST HOPEFUL EXPERIMENT

The Commonwealth with its innate ideals and sound principles is despite its present shortcomings history's most inspiring example of many varied nations co-operating in equality, in peace and in understanding. This superb achievement must be recognised as unprecedented. The Commonwealth's cohesion however is all too precarious. It is essential it should become a lasting reality.

The Commonwealth experiment is being watched critically. Will it be the first great permanent example of voluntary international union in freedom? If so, it could well be democracy's trump card in winning the Cold War waged by Communism.

Its ultimate purpose is to maintain unity between vastly diverse States and Peoples. By maintaining this unity, the Commonwealth, far from impeding, prepares for and serves the comprehensive but still remote ideal of the United Nations.

2 THE COMMONWEALTH'S WEAKNESSES

Unfortunately the Commonwealth has inherent weaknesses. Although individual States have been built up with skill and forethought, the whole has not yet grown into true union. The forces threatening it - Communism, Nationalism, Pan-racial movements, economic rivalry - could disrupt it even without war.

Within this Family of Nations territorial disputes, conflicting ethical values, and racial animosities are internal stresses

that, failing masterly and temperate handling, could split it.

The kernel of these pervasive weaknesses might best be described as the lack of a strong all-Commonwealth consciousness and team-spirit to act as a binding force, the lack of faith in an integral future. Efforts to instil any such spirit have thus far been painfully inadequate. The approach to the Commonwealth's role by many eminent statesmen and professors has been academic and detached. In speaking of activities making for Unity they have rated economic self-interest as the chief compelling advantage which keeps each Sister State in the Family. Indeed until recently positive measures to hold the Commonwealth together were even discouraged. Thus when Burma "walked out" and later Eire, there were no wide repercussions. In many quarters the vital significance of these precedents and of the loss sustained were not appreciated. These cases were even cited as triumphant proof of the superior value of a "loose association". This attitude militates against Member States that wish to draw closer. Meanwhile many millions in the vast Commonwealth are oblivious of its unique value to their country and to themselves.

3 BELIEF IN THE COMMONWEALTH'S GREAT FUTURE

A dynamic united Commonwealth front has become essential. The Commonwealth, weak because of its own tenuous unity, has both to face the external threat of confident Moscow (and Pekin) and to overcome the dangers of the chauvinistic Uncommitted.

Its effective value, now unwarrantably low, would be enhanced beyond measure if it were imbued with a spirit of confidence and pride. The difficult task of building up, alongside the strong local patriotisms, an All-Commonwealth team-spirit conscious of its greatness and its values must be faced: a baffling quest, but fortunately much invaluable work has been done already.

It should be no insuperable task to find statesmen and other leaders in Great Britain and Pakistan; in Australia and Ceylon; in New Zealand and South Africa; in Canada and Nigeria; in India and the Rhodesias; in Malaya and the Caribbean . . . all of them convinced that the Commonwealth in world affairs, its continued existence, its preservation and strengthening, its beneficent role are of vital importance, both to the world and to their own country. A strong united Commonwealth would in fact bestow great advantages on its Members, and since there is ample material available to prove this, sustained effort by leaders in the campaigns to arouse the interest and pride of the Commonwealth peoples should present no real obstacles.

4 "MENTAL OBSTACLES" TO UNITY

A. Principle of non-Interference

An outstanding asset and a unifying element of the Commonwealth are in general its fine, tolerant standards. Yet if the citizens of some Member-State are subjected to a regime of ferocity or tyranny, too rigid an application of the non-interference principle

would result in a cowardly silence and lead to a charge of acquiescence. Mr. Macmillan's speech on the manner of the Union of South Africa's apartheid enforcement was a skilful example of trying to avoid interference and yet retain the freedom of candid criticism.

Hitherto there has been an excessive tendency to hold completely aloof from expressing candid views, when unfortunate happenings were dealt with in ways debasing accepted Commonwealth values. This gives detractors ground for their allegation that there is scant reality in the Commonwealth's entity and standards.

B. "The Commonwealth's Existence Detracts from the United Nations".

Some support the United Nations so naively and uncritically that they deplore (!) the Commonwealth's existence as being a smaller grouping that will make the realisation of the United Nations more difficult.

This view is strongly held in some U. N. circles. It blandly ignores the facts that the U. N. is rent asunder by two mighty rivals: that it is to-day but an aspiration: and that only in a remote future could there be any genuine prospect of one universal co-operating World Government.

Therefore these U. N. champions, while in full sympathy with the Commonwealth's standards, regret its very existence. But, as the Commonwealth is a microcosm of what the United

Nations should be and would naturally disappear if the union of the United Nations were genuine, this antagonism to the Commonwealth seems grotesquely misplaced.

C. Great Britain's Diffidence about Leading.

Patently Great Britain's one desire is that the Commonwealth shall become a splendid and lasting reality, but until many more countries take healthy initiative to that end much responsibility necessarily is loaded on to Great Britain, who gave birth to its forebear - the Empire, and nurtured the Commonwealth from its infancy. She cannot help the fact that she is still the heart and soul of the Commonwealth, while only too desirous of sharing more of the burden with others. Indeed she is so anxious not to give the impression of "dominating" the association that often she abstains from taking long-overdue initiatives.

D. Unanimity Concept

Progress in common measures is at times stalled by the paralysing unanimity concept that nothing must be done unless all agree. Often if a powerful majority is determined on certain action a way might be found round the difficulty by going ahead leaving abstainers free to follow on later or to remain abstainers, if no vital principle is involved.

E. Tyranny of the Weaker over the Strong

Countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Cuba, and others have developed a technique in this Nuclear Age where by playing the rival Power groups off against each other they get their way,

although infinitely weaker than the one individual country which they are opposing. In some quarters this technique causes Western fanatics for the 'underdog' to uphold the weak 'tyrant' when he is fighting sane and humane Commonwealth policy. This new 'Weakness Tyranny' evil cries out for a solution. Meanwhile its victims suffer.

F. Misconception regarding Meaning of Independence

Since every country, the U.S.S.R. the Belgian Congo, etc are 'abstractions', and since these abstractions are made up of human beings, e.g. Soviet citizens, etc., when independence is granted to a still primitive 'abstraction' it may well be that the bulk of the human beings concerned are going to be deprived of the safeguards ensuring liberty and justice they enjoyed before independence. Yet idealists clamour for the grant of independence to all countries however backward. This misconception has already done much harm in over-hastening the grant of independence to 'abstractions' when the people involved are not ripe for it, despite the polished oratory of a few intellectuals.

G. Misconception Regarding Value of "Pan-Racial Union"

In the abstract, a great union of peoples where similar high standards could be maintained throughout can be excellent, but equally where the Pan-Racial-Union is of backward and inexperienced people, it can degenerate into Mass-Tyranny unless the most stringent safeguards are enforced. Yet already theorists in

Great Britain and elsewhere talk of untrammelled Pan-Africanism as something desirable in the immediate future ...

H Commonwealth "Diplomatic Unity" - or none at all

Certain thinkers are convinced that the Commonwealth cannot advance beyond "diplomatic unity" : that this suffices: and that all its peoples should be satisfied with this. Diplomatic unity is no more binding than any treaty based on temporary identity of interests and in no way involves the peoples. This anaemic conception of Commonwealth unity is both defeatist and unimaginative, yet it thrives in certain top-level bureaucratic circles.

5 CONSTRUCTIVE PRINCIPLES FOR GREATER COMMONWEALTH UNITY

Note: The criticism of an outstanding Commonwealth Statesman who saw the first draft of this Memorandum was that it did not contain sufficiently Constructive Proposals to warrant sending it out for consideration or endorsement.
As its ultimate objective is to present the case for working gradually towards Commonwealth Unity, an attempt is therefore made to sketch out a rough draft of a few Constructive Principles - From some of these, proposals for further activities in common would emerge.

It is suggested that an All-Commonwealth Declaration in respect of the Principles and future of the Commonwealth should be publicly made. A series of Commonwealth Summits would become necessary to reach agreement on the various Principles and activities to be discussed. Suggestions are here put forward in the form of a:-

Declaration regarding the Future of the Commonwealth

That this Family of independent Sovereign States intends in accordance with Commonwealth standards:

I. to settle by peaceful means all questions that may at any time arise between any Members:

II. to maintain certain democratic principles as the embodiment of Commonwealth standards, e.g. personal liberty and justice for all Commonwealth citizens; including a franchise based on whatever each Sovereign State may lay down as the minimum standard of education or property entitling a citizen to vote;

III. to permit no Member State to remain within the Commonwealth if its Government is Communist-dominated:

IV. to help to the utmost, by money and technical and other assistance, to raise productive capacity and living standards in the less-developed Commonwealth countries:

V. to welcome association and co-operation with the U.S.A. (and any other country upholding the principles of freedom as subscribed to in the "WEST") in help to the under-developed Commonwealth countries;

VI. to build, on the already existing substructure, a comprehensive network of links in all fields of activity - social, economic, cultural, welfare, political, parliamentary, communications, press and publicity, sport, entertainment, scientific and technical, and educational and administrative, so that Commonwealth endeavours and achievements shall as far as possible form part of one vast Commonwealth entity.

VII. to bring to maturity in consequence the third great world influence -- the Commonwealth Union.

The links needed to reach such a goal would fill volumes. Some are outlined under Section 9..

6. FRANK UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN USA AND UK - ESSENTIAL FOR FREEDOM'S FUTURE

The Free West's confidence successfully to withstand Communisms's threat would disappear if the Commonwealth disintegrated. Yet the USA can wreck the Commonwealth, unless unreservedly well-disposed to its whole conception. In the past she has not been.

At Yalta President Roosevelt told Stalin the world had more to fear from Britain than from Russia. "Britain is Imperialist: Russia is not" . . . ! It is vital that unprejudiced minds thrash this matter out; and devise measures to eradicate mutual misconceptions: then only can frank understanding prevail and reciprocal trust follow spontaneously and automatically, as it can and should. Despite her most generous financial aid, the USA has weakened Commonwealth solidarity by supplanting schemes and vetoing participation in pacts that would have strengthened Commonwealth integrity . . .

Judging by President Eisenhowever's moving utterances in Delhi, now is the propitious moment for eliminating the canker of mistrust. With clearer understanding, the USA would regard the preservation of the Commonwealth as a prime need of Freedom. Quite fallacious beliefs regarding British Imperialism and Colonialism have done grievous harm to USA-UK relations. As an eminent writer and broadcaster on Anglo-American relations points out, the Americans erroneously believe that their policies have avoided Imperialism: and they have misunderstood the outstanding lesson of their own history -- that America has grown

great, NOT by granting independence indiscriminately, but by limiting it.

When the Confederacy seceded, the great apostle of Liberty, Lincoln, rightly applied imperialism, and at the cost of a great war regained the South. He saw Union was necessary. Had he not, there would have been today no mighty USA champion of Liberty. An ineffective group of separate republics would have been helpless against Hitler's gigantic-scale onslaughts.

Conversely, formerly imperialist Britain has for many generations had a growing sense of duty to help each of her Colonies grow towards independence. Their friendly readiness on becoming Sovereign States to stay within the Commonwealth now belatedly evokes admiration in some USA circles for Britain's altruistic Colonial record. At Delhi, in front of President Eisenhower, Mr. Nehru underlined India's friendship for Britain and her spontaneous joining in the Commonwealth.

Should not the anti-Colonialism bogey be finally buried - to the immense benefit of Freedom and the Free West?

The Commonwealth, in full understanding with the USA would be, not an alternative to the United Nations, but a broad highway towards it.

7 MINIMISING DISINTEGRATION RISKS

(i) The Centripetal Force of Greatness

Nations do not leave a world-influencing Union in which they

are benefitting and prospering, unless for vital reasons. Greatness exercises a centipetal attraction.

They would quit a 'loose association' with a dubious future with no ceremony and even less compunction.

Make of the Commonwealth a Great Union, respected and admired; then defections would only be by Members not worth having.

(ii) The Union Spirit among the Masses

Base Commonwealth Union on the broad understanding and conscious support of many millions of Commonwealth citizens of all races - and there will be a team-spirit often approaching the degree where loyalty is born. This spirit will weigh the scales heavily for lasting Commonwealth membership as against isolation or joining a rival bloc.

(iii) Abrupt Secession from the Commonwealth

A passing phase of acute disagreement might well provoke a State abruptly to renounce membership and quit - the more so if it was really incensed especially against ONE other State - (let us suppose the perennial target Great Britain!) rather than against the Commonwealth as a whole.

By the Statutes of Westminster, agreed to by the then Commonwealth Member-States in 1931, each Member's right to secede was recognised.

The right to secede must remain inviolable. But we should all be narrow doctrinaires if these Statutes, while the Commonwealth is still in its adolescent years, were regarded as sacrosanct and immune from modification.

One suggestion made is that after the 'intention to secede' has been notified, a nisi prius term of one or two years should follow as the agreed procedure before a final decision is announced. During that period the Prime Ministers/or others of the Commonwealth countries would sympathetically confer, singly and/or in conference, with the intending seceder.

In most cases the would-be seceder would have second thoughts and remain a willing Member of the Great Union.

(vi) Territorial Aggression by Communists

For decades ahead it is unlikely that any Member State will be seriously threatened except by Moscow or Pekin. Since USA policy supports the Free West, protective Commonwealth action to ward off Communist encroachment should attract USA cooperation.

To enhance Commonwealth confidence would it not be salutary that Member States willing to do so should proclaim readiness to help within their means any other Member victim of Communist aggression? The psychological effect would be of benefit, even if the statement was only stressing what would happen automatically.

(vii) Subversion

The menace of Communist subversion is now well recog-

nised. 1959 abounds with subversion examples both in 'West-type' and in uncommitted countries. Once a Member-State fell under a Communist regime, the term 'Commonwealth standards' would have become a mockery. Here again, should not a Declaration stating this incompatibility in general terms be made leaving individual Governments freedom of action to deal with each individual case? Mr. NEHRU's policy in respect of the Communist Kerala State is an illuminating example of successful handling of Communist infiltration and subversion.

8 HARMONISING DIVERGENT POLICIES

There have been two main schools of thought regarding the best way of keeping the Commonwealth in being. The one is 'loose association': the other, a well-knit network of links, which however would not infringe any one Member's Sovereign rights. "Nevertheless," say the advocates of 'loose association', "so far, it works." And they are fearful lest offence be taken, should more specific policies be proposed. They hold that no commitments will hold back Members intending to plough a lonely furrow or break away.

The counter-argument is this:- It works while the going is comparatively smooth, but there will be gales ahead. If freely accepted principles can make abstention or quitting less likely, it is still right in the interest of all to secure this acceptance. (For these Principles see Section 5).

9 ALL-COMMONWEALTH VISUAL LINKS INDISPENSIBLE

The goal is to foster the all-Commonwealth spirit. But why visual links? Are not common economic interests, occasional visits of leading personalities, past associations and diplomatic intercourse enough?

Clearly not. Indeed many millions throughout the Commonwealth barely realise its existence.

Ordinary people gain interest in what they can see, grasp, appreciate - visual links. These help to give the Commonwealth a "personality" familiar to all - they keep alive the sense of belonging.

From the 'Constructive Principles' (Section 5) numerous linking activities flow.

But first one link merits special mention because of its Commonwealth importance and the story it reveals - the Bank project.

ALL-COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

This key proposal is well-known to all Commonwealth Prime Ministers and Finance Ministers, its details therefore are not repeated here. Its contribution to Commonwealth unity could be profound. It has had a chequered existence for over two years. Commonwealth Conferences have studied and shelved it, while USA proposals for increase in the World Bank and for the IDA (International Development Association) have been agreed.

The Commonwealth Development Bank project was favourably alluded to by Mr. Macmillan, while Mr. Diefenbaker sponsored it wholeheartedly. Now it has become a Cinderella!

Those who deplore this, consider it is one more indication how much the immense potential of the 'all-Commonwealth's' future is being under-rated. In one quarter it was authoritatively stated that it is not the USA but Commonwealth leaders who have been lukewarm about the founding of the Bank (?) One basic objection raised was that discrimination between rival claimants for loans would cause difficulties. The World Bank has not found this. There is still both time and need to found the all-Commonwealth Development Bank.

OTHER LINKS

An excellent precedent was created at the last Prime Ministers' Conference. This was the decision to establish an all-Commonwealth body - the Economic Consultative Council.

The scope for further links is vast. The Annex lists a formidable number, of which some exist already. The list is not comprehensive nor does it claim novelty. Some items are frankly controversial as befits an "empirical" Commonwealth. The objective is a single target - an integrating network of criss-cross arteries and links within the organic body of the Commonwealth. (See Annex for summarised list).

CONCLUSION

Three salient facts emerge from any study of the Commonwealth; its baffling complexity; the need for inspired leadership; the lasting and invaluable benefits it could bestow.

The group of friendly statesmen of this Family of Nations meeting in Conference in May have the most rewarding task in history before them - to make of their Association, which as Mr. Nehru said 'brings a touch of healing' to troubled mankind, the third great world-wide influence - the Commonwealth Union.

In Mr. Macmillan's words: 'A dawn is rising on the new Commonwealth'. It is for those dedicated to its great future to ensure it is uniquely fitted to play its part.

C.E.H-S.

ALL-COMMONWEALTH VISUAL LINKS

1 COMMONWEALTH CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL AND SECRETARIAT

This would give permanence to the all-Commonwealth entity, keep its archives and correspondence on important interchanges, and be a clearing house for suggestions and recommendations.

2 COMMONWEALTH FORUM:

The formation of an unofficial Forum on the lines of Strasbourg would serve as a meeting place for Parliamentarians and public figures, and as a sounding board for Commonwealth problems. Its publicity would focus attention.

3 COMMONWEALTH CIVIL SERVICE

The gradual building up of a Service recruited from first-class men and women from all Member countries able to provide responsible candidates. It would be invaluable in under-developed countries.

4 COMMONWEALTH REGIONAL CONFERENCES

The suggestion of Regional high-level conferences has been made: e.g. the impact on public opinion say in Asia or Africa would be more direct. The Ministers of dependent territories could also attend.

5 COMMONWEALTH RESOURCES SURVEY

President TRUMAN's well-known Paley Report on the resources of the USA and the Free West is one prototype of what is needed. It influenced the shaping of the USA's policy. In the Commonwealth, much material awaiting co-ordination has been accumulated. A Survey should result in promoting important new developments.

6 COMMONWEALTH FINANCIAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

The name explains the functions. GATT, Ottawa, European Common Market, Commonwealth Preference, all might come within its purview.

7 EXISTING ALL-COMMONWEALTH BODIES

The Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, Parliamentary Association, Press Union, and Telecommunications Board. Other inter-Commonwealth activities cover fields such as Parliamentary, Scientific, Educational, Technical, Cultural, Social, Medical, Entertainment, Soorts, Tourism, Industrial, Commercial, Air and Sea Transport, Research. The older Member-States have long provided professorships, scholarships and students facilities.

Further that key activity Migration is pursued bilaterally between the thickly-populated and the less peopled lands.

8 OTHER SUGGESTED LINKS

a. Text-books on the Commonwealth.

In 1959 the U.K. Ministry of Education issued a circular 'to make the Commonwealth live'. It is being used. This initiative could be usefully imitated overseas.

b. All-Commonwealth Training Institute for Administration

Its value in maintaining the established high standards needs no elaboration.

c. All-Commonwealth University

At a later date the foundation of a great University worthy of the whole Commonwealth might well be regarded as essential.

d. Commonwealth Centre

A magnificent Centre or Forum in the Capital of the Commonwealth, with separate National Pavilions -- and a central Stadium for all-Commonwealth celebrations could be a great magnet.

e. An All-Commonwealth Flag

To be flown alongside the National flag on special occasions; might be welcomed as symbolishing Commonwealth unity: conceivably an all-commonwealth Anthem might find favour.

f. The whole field for multiplying "UNITY" links is indeed constantly expanding . . .

Hechler, Ken

August 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Hechler:

Thank you for your letter of July 27th which followed me around after I left Chicago.

I do not recall characterizing Governor Underwood's speech as "vicious," but if that's what you heard me say, it must be so. Unfortunately, I cannot send you any direct quotations since everything I said on the air was ad-libbed and no permanent record appears to be in existence. I am sorry to have to disappoint you.

Many thanks for your kind words which are much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ken Hechler
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

mcc

KEN HECHLER
4TH DISTRICT, WEST VIRGINIA

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—PLUS ANY VOLUNTEER
HELP WE CAN GET!

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Washington, D. C.

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HUNTINGTON, W. VA., OFFICE
ROOM 219, FEDERAL BLDG.
TEL.: JACKSON 3-4333

July 27, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Murrow:

After Gov. Cecil Underwood's speech to the Republican National Convention on Monday night, you characterized it as "vicious." I agree that it was pretty rough.

I would like to know if you or any other CBS commentators had anything to say about it which you could send to me as a quotation. I would appreciate this very much.

I want to commend you on the excellent job you are doing in reporting the Conventions. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Ken Hechler

Ken Hechler

August Heckscher

December 9, 1960

Dear Augie:

I would be delighted to approach Mr. Hoover, but I would be the wrong person for the mission. I won't bother you with the details. I should think Agnes Meyer or Walter Lippmann might be able to do the job.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. August Heckscher, President
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

ERM:gw

The Papers of Woodrow Wilson

under the auspices of THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE
45 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 4-8083

November 30, 1960

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Dear Ed:

It is a satisfaction for many reasons to have you as a member of the Sponsors Committee for the Woodrow Wilson Papers.

As a member of the Committee, may I put one important matter before you? Would you be willing to approach President Hoover to see how he might feel about giving his financial support to the project?

This seems to me to be the sort of undertaking which would appeal to him both because of his admiration for Wilson - his ORDEAL OF WOODROW WILSON shows his sympathetic insight into Wilson's problems and genius--and because of his deep interest and concern with our American scene.

He has not received the new booklet which I sent you last June. I asked him to be a member of the Sponsors Committee but possibly for political reasons at that time he declined. He has, however, assured us of his favorable reaction to the project and given us leave to quote extensively from his writings about Wilson.

Could you explore the depth of his interest and let us know?

Since so many who we believe would like to support the Wilson Papers have heavy previous commitments, we are stressing the fact that, due to the size and complexity of the whole task, we are working on a five-year program, and that a pledge covering those years, or any part of them, would be a great help.

It may be, for one reason or another, you would prefer not to take the matter up with Mr. Hoover. If so, please let me know frankly. We welcome your help and feel sure you will be glad to do anything that you feel you can.

Sincerely,

Augs

August Heckscher
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

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August Heckscher

June 22, 1960

Dear Augie:

Thanks for yours of June 7th. I am reluctant to accept your gracious invitation because I am not qualified to walk with such distinguished company. If you think that I can really be of any help, I shall be honored to join your distinguished group.

Maybe in due course, we can devise a method of using television to remind people that Wilson was one of the great political philosophers of our nation.

As ever yours,

Mr. August Heckscher, President
The Woodrow Wilson Foundation
45 East 65th Street
New York 21, New York

ERM:gw

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

Woodrow Wilson House • 45 East 65th Street • New York 21, N. Y.

REGENT 4-8083

June 7, 1960

Dear Ed:

To help in preparing a definitive edition of Woodrow Wilson's Papers and Letters, the Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation are inviting a group of distinguished Americans to serve as a Sponsors Committee.

It is my pleasure and privilege on behalf of the Directors to invite you to be a member of this Committee. Your endorsement will be of great benefit in stimulating interest in a project which will belong in the end not only to Americans but to the world.

Historians and scholars have long pointed to the need for a definitive Wilson collection. Following the Woodrow Wilson Centennial in 1956, this Foundation was urged by the Centennial Commission in Washington to initiate and sponsor the enterprise. After careful consideration, the Directors accepted this opportunity to serve and assumed major responsibility for the work involved.

In the past two years the foundations of the project have been laid. Dr. Arthur S. Link, the outstanding authority on Wilson, agreed to be Editor in Chief. An Editorial Advisory Committee - composed of Samuel Flagg Bemis, Julian Boyd, Katharine E. Brand, Henry Steele Commager, Richard W. Leopold and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. - was formed to assist him. Preliminary work has been going forward in the Library of Congress.

Both the Ford and the Rockefeller Foundations have together advanced up to $325,000, and the Woodrow Wilson Foundation has contributed to the limit of its legal ability. The publisher is the Princeton University Press, now in the midst of publication of the Papers of

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Thomas Jefferson, an undertaking that has added in no small measure to the revival of interest in our national cultural heritage.

In addition to lending influence and approval by your endorsement, we hope you will give us from time to time the benefit of your counsel. The undertaking itself, - the entire collection is expected to run to some 40 volumes - will be an impressive symbol of the feeling of gratitude for the service rendered by this great American.

In addition to the members of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Board, the following have been invited to serve on the Sponsors Committee: Bernard Baruch, Chester Bowles, Colgate W. Darden, Jr., Cleveland E. Dodge, The Honorable Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Adlai E. Stevenson, The Honorable Harry Truman.

We hope that you will find it possible to accept membership with them. Will you let us know?

Sincerely yours,

August Heckscher
President
Woodrow Wilson Foundation

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
New York

Richard Heffner

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: RICHARD HEFFNER

from: Ed Murrow

December 30, 1960

Thanks for telling me about Pearlman. I share your disappointment about the fate of the Journal.

gw

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Heffner 30 December 1960

Your suggestion that Moshe Pearlman might write an article on Television Problems in Israel for our projected Quarterly was well founded. Mr. Pearlman has written back with enthusiasm, humor, and, above all else, the insistence that we "transmit warm regards to Ed Murrow."

The fact is that Mr. Pearlman would doubtless provide us an excellent piece even though (because?) he has retired from government service to devote himself to writing. But unfortunately there is to be no Journal! I was informed of its demise just before Thanksgiving -- which fact, incidentally, gave me little for which to be thankful.

I am sorry to have taken up so much of your time in conversations concerning the Journal, but I know that you will realize that I did so with the best of intentions.

For your own files, Mr. Pearlman's present address is now 16 David Marcus St., Talbieh, Jerusalem, Israel.

RDH

RDH:amp

Richard Heffner

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Heffner 14 September 1960

I have been hoping that you would have time to see me -- about a number of things. But one particular matter has grown ever more pressing, so perhaps I can present it in this memorandum.

As you may know, one of my new tasks is to edit a CBS Television Network Quarterly Journal of Communications. This is not a house organ, by any means, but rather a real effort to provide a forum for the examination of certain basic communications issues and questions (with an emphasis on television, to be sure). Early issues will present articles by Agnes de Mille on Television and the Dance, Hotchner on Adapting Hemingway for Television, Tad Szulc of the New York TIMES on Castro and Cuban Television, John Pierce (of Echo fame) on The Electronic Frontier, Marya Mannes on The Lost Tribe of Television (the intellectual), Eugene Burdick (author of THE UGLY AMERICAN) on TV and the 1960 Presidential Campaign, Benjamin Epstein of the ADL on Television and Stereotypes, Max Lerner on TV and New Cultural Patterns and Value Structures, etc.

One of the basic features of the Journal is to be a series of examinations of television in other countries. I am not really concerned with a comparison of foreign television with American television, but rather in each particular country I would like our readers to know of the meaning of television to the people themselves, the role it plays in their lives, what the function of television is within the whole social fabric and of what television is a function itself. We've just sent Marya Mannes off to Russia to do an article for us on television in the USSR. Goar Mestre is doing one on Latin American television, and I am now trying to sign an early article on English television.

We've gone through a lot of names for the article on English TV. But none of them seem quite satisfactory. We keep coming up with people who are more likely than not to address themselves only to an examination of the structure of the medium in England, or only to a comparison of the medium in England and in the United States, or only to an evaluation of programming, or only to a social critique of the impact of the medium, etc., etc. I would really like to get your early advice on someone who could and would combine most of these aspects of English television. In a sense, I would like to assign this piece to a social critic who would not be pro or con but who would be analytical.

We are now really very much pressed for time and though I know we promised your secretary that we would wait upon another call from you, I know you will appreciate my eagerness to know your thoughts on this matter and to have an opportunity to talk with you about still other matters.

RDH:as

Dick Heffner

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

from: Richard D. Heffner

Will see him later

May 27, 1960

It has been almost a year since you once again extended yourself so generously to me--at that time in regard to my million dollar **FACES OF AFRICA** film project.

You will be interested, though saddened, to know that despite the help you and your friends offered, and despite the enthusiastic approval for the project registered by so many organizations and knowledgeable citizens (such as David Lilienthal and some of his associates, Dr. Emory Ross, the Missionary, etc.), the project ultimately failed.

And, believe it or not, it failed almost at the point of success. For the three different African "desks" of the Ford Foundation had taken up the cause--but ultimately dropped it when semantic difficulties got in their way! I am not joking either!! When it came time to write up the project for the Foundation's Board of Directors, the respective "desks" simply could not agree on common language. And the damn thing fell right between the "desks."

Then late in August--on the same Friday in fact--I was offered the deanship of the School of Communications at Boston University, and the position as Editorial Consultant to the CBS, Inc. Editorial Board. After much soul searching, I decided that I had to find out for myself what this industry is really all about. And though I then had to give up **THE OPEN MIND**, which had really sustained me intellectually and spiritually for so many years (if I had taken the deanship, I could have kept it!), I decided in favor of CBS.

The thought of becoming involved in on-the-air editorials just fascinated me and I thoroughly enjoyed the work I was assigned. In a sense, however, I worked too fast and too hard, for by the end of December I had completed my study of broadcast editorials throughout the country and had helped the Editorial Board construct its January 7, 1960 memorandum on Rules and Guideposts for CBS Owned Stations. I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of that memorandum; I am sure you will be interested in it.

VARIETY quotes you this week as having said on **WAGA-TV** in Atlanta that you are not sure about editorials on a national basis. Well, the Editorial Board's decision was to experiment on the C-O station level this year, and I hope and trust that there will be some more heavy thinking about this matter of network editorials before too long.

Since the decision on C-O station editorials included almost total autonomy for the stations, it seemed to me as though, having completed my work so rapidly, I might just become an extra cog if I stayed on in the Editorial Consultant capacity. But at that very moment, I was asked to head up a new department

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to:

from:

here for the CBS-TV Network and this job, too, seemed to offer me an opportunity to learn much more about the real ins and outs of the industry-- and possibly even to contribute something worthwhile. For these and other reasons, I became Director of Special Projects, Information Services, CBS-TV Network--though I had many questions about leaving the programming and/or general "content" area of television work.

The point is that I felt that at no time had people in the industry seriously tried to articulate basic thoughts about who they are, what they are and what this industry is all about. My job is the verbal and written expression of these thoughts and policies and it seemed to me that by taking on the job, I would help "force" the thinking that must stand behind articulation.

I have been in this job almost four months and I do not quite know yet whether I was simply too naive in these assumptions about making people think out the reasons for their existence. "Know thyself" is not precisely the most popular rule of thumb in the industry!

At the end of this long-winded discourse, I would like to express the hope that you will be willing to see me some time soon to help me think through some of the basic questions which you have so forcefully helped bring to the attention of everyone who cares about broadcasting.

I remember so well that when Chief Justice Warren introduced us back in 1954, you were not only the one person to give me some moral support in my quest for making a break out of teaching and into the industry, but you even picked up the 'phone and told Stuart Novins to damn well pretty quick give me a job. And he did offer me one! So thanks again--for all of that--and for what I hope will be the opportunity to speak with you again soon.

Dick

RDH:rg
Enc.

P. S. You will be interested to know that my DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES--about which you had so many nice things to say--has just gone into its seventh printing. My edition of Tocqueville's DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA has just gone into its second printing.

R.D.H.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Hayes, Jones

from: EDITORIAL BOARD

7 January 1960

Rules and Guideposts for Editorials on CBS Owned Stations

The primary purpose of presenting CBS Owned stations' editorials and the replies to them is to serve the public interest by stimulating thinking and decision-making about important public issues. Station editorials are not only to be fair, accurate, and effective, but are also to be carried out with the maximum of care and of attention to detail of all kinds.

(1) Editorials on the CBS Owned stations do not require prior approval by the Editorial Board. Advice and assistance on editorial matters, however, will be provided by the Board's Editorial Consultant as requested by the individual stations; such requests should simultaneously be made known by the stations to their respective divisions, to which stations are responsible for their editorials, just as they are in all other station program matters.

(2) CBS Owned stations may not editorialize either on industry subjects or on national subjects that have no special local implications.

(3) There need be no uniformity of editorial views among the CBS Owned stations.

(4) Editorials should be the function of station management alone, not of individual departments, programs, personalities or "columnists of the air".

(5) Editorials should be clearly identified as such and in this way carefully separated from other programming.

(6) Consensus editorials -- in which a CBS Owned station primarily underscores or reminds the public of basic principles or obligations to which no responsible segment of the community is likely to take exception -- need not be "balanced" on the air and may make unlimited use of production techniques. But great care should be exercised in determining that such editorials do actually deal with consensus subjects rather than with partisan subjects.

(7) Except as indicated in (8) below, editorials are permitted on all local subjects, or national subjects that have special local implications. But partisan editorials -- in which a CBS Owned station clearly takes sides -- should be accompanied by painstaking concern for fairness and balance in providing on-the-air opportunities to the opposition.

While the concept of "equal time" does not apply to editorials, CBS Owned stations should provide as fairly as possible the same kind and amount of time, technical facilities, and promotion to the totality of opposition viewpoints as they make use of for their own partisan editorials. When there are several opposing viewpoints, such provision need not normally be made for each one separately. When a station gives inordinate weight to its own partisan editorials by the pre-emption of commercial time, it should take particular care to choose comparable reply time for the opposition.

CBS Owned stations should make every effort to search out opposition to their partisan editorials rather than simply wait for opposition to develop and channel itself into demands for broadcast time.

The opposition to CBS Owned stations' partisan editorials need not be provided with "the last word" on the air. It should, however, be provided an opportunity to reply to particularly novel arguments or information included in station editorials.

Frequently the "letters to the editor" technique of presenting the opposition to CBS Owned stations' partisan editorials will be patently insufficient to guarantee fairness and balance. Where used it normally should be limited to instances in which opposition letters (a) have been previously solicited and are presented immediately following the station editorial they oppose; or (b) are presented by themselves at another previously announced and comparable time; or (c) are presented (without too much of a time lag) when the next station editorial is presented -- but are presented before, rather than after, that new editorial.

CBS Owned stations' policy on the use of production techniques in partisan editorializing should distinguish between editorials and editorial "programs", providing that (a) editorials themselves should make use only of those production techniques that within the framework of the realistic limitations of opposition production "know-how" can be and are in turn fairly offered to -- though not necessarily used by -- the opposition; while (b) editorial "programs" may use production techniques without limit when these techniques are part of a factual report that fairly and impartially presents the different sides of an issue as a documentary prelude to simple editorial statements by station management and by the opposition. In this way the attractiveness of editorial "programs" can be guaranteed by competent use of exciting professional techniques without compromising our desire to be totally fair.

(8) CBS Owned stations' editorials may take a stand on all local issues -- and on national issues with special local implications -- that are before the elctorate, but should not support candidates. Such editorials should generally be broadcast some days before the balloting. This procedure is mandatory when a station editorial presents novel arguments or information.

(9) CBS Owned stations' editorials should not be delivered by on-the-air news personalities whose impartial presentation of the news may thus be questioned. Nor should editorials be delivered by announcers who are otherwise primarily identified with commercials or essentially entertainment programming. Nevertheless, though each station should have at least one professional editorial researcher-writer responsible for the preparation of editorials to the General Manager, and though editorials must be delivered by management spokesmen, editorials need not necessarily be delivered by the General Manager himself. Each station should search out -- and, when feasible, use -- those individuals who best combine on-the-air presence with some considerable degree of managerial responsibility, or should hire a special editorialist whose function is to speak for management.

(10) CBS Owned stations' editorials should be broadcast with considerable regularity and frequency.

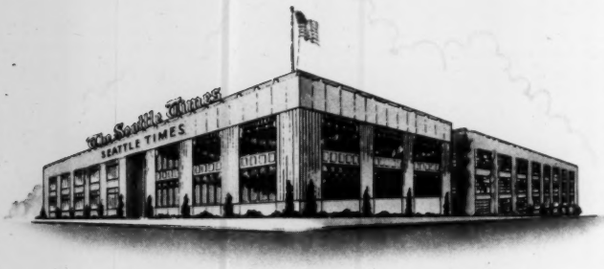
(11) CBS Owned stations' editorials should be of sufficient length to present the logic and evidence behind their conclusions. Only rarely should a television or radio editorial be less than 5 minutes long. Editorial "spots" should never be used.

(12) CBS Owned stations' editorials should normally be repeated only in order to reach different audiences. When partisan station editorials are repeated, the opposition should be seen or heard repeatedly as well.

(13) Promotion and publicity procedures relating to CBS Owned stations' editorials should be designed primarily to alert the public to listen or to watch. Promotion and publicity provided for partisan station editorials should be provided for the opposition as well.

RDH:as

Bob Heilman



The Seattle Times

SEATTLE 11, WASHINGTON

FAIRVIEW AVENUE NORTH AND JOHN STREET
TELEPHONE MAIN 2-0300

July 5, 1960

Dear Ed:

Here is a copy of a note Stone wrote me May 19:

"Dear Mr. Heilman: I returned from Asia this week and I share your views on the mass media in respect of Asia and the Middle East. I am not certain, however, that the Foundation can do much about this problem at the present time. If anything should develop I shall let you know. In the meantime, if you happen to find yourself in New York or if I visit Seattle, we might have a talk. Sincerely, etc...."

I told him thanks and accepted the invitation to chat, here or there.

Hope you liked the restrained bit about you in Newsweek, culled from the voluminous wires, memos and clips I sent.

Hurry back to Seattle, Bellingham and waypoints.

Yours,

Bob

Hellman, R.

May 23, 1960

Dear Miss Hellman:

Thank you for your gracious letter of May 11th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I am so sorry that it is not possible for us to send you a favorite recipe of Mr. Murrow's to be published in your Cookery Book. Mr. Murrow has practically no interest whatsoever in food. He eats to live, rather than the other way around.

In view of this fact, I am sure you will understand why it is impossible for us to fulfill your request.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Renee Hellman
2, Acacia Road
London N. W. 8
England

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Telephone No.: CHANCERY 2297
HOLBORN 3474 Ext. 27.

Please reply to 2, Acacia Road, London, N.W.8.

11th May, 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

On behalf of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund I am editing a Cookery Book consisting of recipes donated by world-famous people. This book will be published by Messrs. Andre Deutsch Limited who have generously agreed to waive all profits and royalties in favour of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. The production costs of the book will be covered by a few select pages of advertising.

We would be most honoured if you would contribute to this Cookery Book by letting us have your favourite recipe.

I need hardly say that a recipe contributed by you would add enormously to the appeal of the book and I do hope you will be able to help us in this way.

Yours sincerely,
Renée Hellman
(Miss) RENEE HELLMAN.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK,
N.Y.

Hendrix, J. M.

January 13, 1960

Dear Mrs. Hendrix:

Thank you for your letter of January 11.

Here is a copy of Mr. Murrow's biography, which has just recently been up-dated.

Best of luck with your project. Your efforts, I hope, will find as their just reward - the enthusiastic reception of a captive audience.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. John M. Hendrix
c/o Jackson Mills
Wellford, South Carolina

JACKSON MILLS

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TEXTILE FABRICS

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WELLFORD, S. C.

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PLANT NO. 2. WELLFORD, S. C.

WELLFORD, S. C.

January 11, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In my Garden Club for the month of March, 1961, I have taken a project and will have to make a report to the club on your biography. It would be most helpful if you could send me any information concerning your life works, television program, or any other items that would help me in giving this report.

I know this is going to be most interesting to me as well as to the club, and I will certainly appreciate anything that you can send me.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. John M. Hendrix

(Mrs.) John M. Hendrix
Wellford, S. C.

Larry Hennessey

November 4, 1960

Dear Mr. Hennessey:

Thank you for your letter of October 31st which I am answering in Mr. Murrow's absence from the city.

I regret that with the pressure of election activity and last minute preparations for a trip to Quemoy and Matsu next week, it may be some time before I am able to bring your letter to Mr. Murrow's attention.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Larry Hennessey
St. Christopher's Inn
Graymoor
Garrison, New York

Oct. 31, 1960

Dear Ed:-

This note is presumptous but nonetheless necessary.

You may remember me from my OWI days in London and Paris during the early 40's.

My last newspaper job was with the Washington Post which I blew about a year ago. Since then it has been one binge after another.

I came up here two weeks ago and must leave next Monday, the 7th. I now feel well enough for another (probably my last) effort. I need enough money to get another job. Not necessarily newspaper work. I will not go to New York -- probably up-State somplace.

If you can see your way clear for a "touch" - wonderful.

(2)

If not -- to hell with it.
In any event thanks.

Regards.

Larry Hennessey
ST. Christopher's Inn
Graymoor, Garrison, N.Y.

Hickersom, Z. B

October 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Hickersom:

Your letter to Mr. Murrow has been turned over to me for reply.

Mr. Murrow would like to take the time to answer your recent inquiry, but - and I hope you will understand - he is traveling very much these days and has little opportunity to reply to requests such as the one you make in your letter.

He has asked me to tell you this, and to thank you for your kind comments and reminiscences of his London broadcasts.

Sincerely yours,

CM

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Z. B. Hickersom
501 Burnett Drive
Baytown, Texas

Mr. Ewd. R Morrow

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Pleaze excuze my writing technique and alzo the machine az you can zee, one very ezzencial letter refuzez to work. Enough for the apologiez;

Pleaze do not think me prezumptuouz. Iam truly zincere when I zay I believe you to be the leading contemporary hiztorian. Iwell remember your broadcaztz from London, ezpecially the one after Coventry, when you reported of the houze completely diztroyed with the open book on the table entitled "The Deprecion of Property". Conzidering you in thiz light, I feel you are the bezt qualified to anzwer a few qeztionz in thiz "I agree with you" campaign. I believe it bezt to vote according to the pazt record of the partiez. Therefore will you pleaze take the time lizt ten actz which have mozt benefited the Country that have been enacted in the pazt twenty yearz, and which party fozrered them? Alzo the ten mozt harmful and by whom foztered, II firmly believe you know the correct anzwerz.

MOZT BENEFICIAL	MOZT HARMFUL
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
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6.	
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8.	
9.	
10.	

Pleaze find time to reply.

Very truly yourz

Z. B. HickerZom
501 Burnett drive
Baytown, Tex.

Jones, Emily
ERM

Dear Edward R. Murrow,

I would like for you to send me a picture of you. I see you a lot on Sir Wiston Churchill when you talk about things of the world. I am really interested in your programs that you have on our station. I am hoping that you will have more like the ones I have seen so far. I would like this picture as soon as you can get it off.

Sincerely,
Miss Emily Dell Jones
Newark
Maryland

ant 1/9/60

Higgins, J. W

October 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Higgins:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of October 12, and your kind comments on THE YEAR OF THE POLARIS.

The response, both in the press and by the public, was most gratifying, and Fred Friendly and I feel that we may be justly proud of the program and of our colleagues who put so much of their energies into it.

Cordially,

Mr. James W. Higgins
Director of Television
Station WCNY-TV
P.O. Box 211
Watertown, New York

WCNY-TV
WATERTOWN DAILY TIMES
TELEVISION STATION

P. O. BOX 211
WATERTOWN, NEW YORK

JAMES W. HIGGINS
DIRECTOR OF TELEVISION

October 12, 1960

KC — Very thanks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I offer the most sincere congratulations from all of us here at WCNY-TV to you and Fred Friendly for the perfectly splendid "Year of the Polaris" show last night. We are hearing good comments on all sides this morning and there is no doubt that you and Mr. Friendly have another resounding success.

We have the greatest enthusiasm here at WCNY-TV for Murrow-Friendly productions. It is our policy to clear for every one of them, no matter what other programs we must drop. Additionally, we give them the wide publicity and promotion which I feel they deserve.

It's mighty good to have you back.

Cordially,

JWHiggins

JWH:csa

High, Patricia R.

507 West Fifth St.
Duluth 6, Minnesota
July 19, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Broadcasting
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a letter written to Governor Nelson A Rockefeller which may be of interest to you.

Copies of this letter are being mailed also to:

Drew Pearson
Doris Fleeson
Harry S. Truman
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Hubert H. Humphrey
Wayne Morse
Eugene McCarthy
John A. Blatnik
Orville L. Freeman
Adlai Stevenson
and the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune ....

just in the hopes that someone, somewhere will read it!

Yours very truly,

Patricia Reed High

Patricia Reed High
(Mrs. Warren L. High)

COPY

507 West Fifth Street
Duluth 6, Minnesota
July 18th, 1960

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller
Governor of New York
Albany, New York

My dear Governor Rockefeller:

Cynically, so many are asking now, "What ever happened to the Great American Legend ... the oft-repeated tale told to every school-boy about the honest (even poor !) lad who can aspire to becoming President?"

We watched this four-year, carefully built, Kennedy Steam-Roller, loaded with money and favors, barrel through to its inevitably successful finish. It crushed many a dream and many a heart but who could stand up against its planned, unalterable course? The entire Democratic Convention was a farce ... Tammany-technique (refined) won out ... and it behooves us to question the motives of any man who will personally pay so much money for the office of President of these United States. Is it a desire for power, for homage, for prestige, or is it a truly burning patriotism? The Roman Emperors knew no conscience in their ambitions to be gods ! Do we hear the Visigoths coming over the hill?

From all indications ... Wayne Morse, Hubert Humphrey and Eugene McCarthy seemed to be three men who weren't bought and paid for ... and Harry Truman was the one voice crying in the wilderness. But these alone were not enough ... neither strong enough nor loud enough. Alas, quite ineffectual !

All my life, I have given my support to the Democrats. But what do I do now? How can one respect and give loyalty to common men and their feet of clay? There are many who say they will still support the Democrats as the lesser of two evils ... but how do they measure evil? Is this what has become of the constitutional right of the voter who lives in this so-called "Democracy ... the Land of the Free ... the Home of the Brave" ?

Where, in this land today, are the men with the true stature of men ... the men who have courageous conviction and compassion ... the men who can refuse to play this National Game of "Blindly I Follow the Leader" ?

How, in this land today, is the way to protest the poor political fare given us to swallow ?

There are some who say that the day of State Primaries and National Conventions is past. They are two phony shows and in these times of mass communication a National Primary is practical and it would be possible to give the individual citizen a voice without party designation, dictation or prejudice.

Perhaps this is a solution to the mess we are in. However, something should be done so that we need not have to use these age-old cliches such as "Political Expediency", Party Unity", and"Personal Realism"

to cover our naked shame and embarrassing sickness. We are trying, we say to advertise the Democratic system to the world ... but neither the copy nor layout are very good right now. The convincing salesman uses and believes in his own product ... and certainly we are not properly utilizing our own materials nor presenting a very good piece of merchandise to the watching world.

If I were a person of more influence and prestige ... I am sure that something would be done to quiet me. But I am just one little voting citizen. Therefore, I can still be allowed the privilege of Free Speech ... for what harm can this little voice of mine do ... so small ... so alone ... and so ignorable !!!

However, I will say, and continue to say, that these are sad days in this land ... the sound of rejoicing is hollow ... and I ask, "What can I tell my children NOW about the rights and privileges of a citizen ... the values in a democracy ... respect for its leaders" ???

Yours very truly,

Patricia Reed High
(Mrs. Warren L. High)

P.S. As an Independent Voter now, my slogan is ...

"Don't Pick Dick and Don't Back Jack ... Just Talk Rock" ...

COPY

Hill, Charles

November 17, 1960

Dear Chuck:

Mr. Murrow has gone up to the country for a few days, and Kay thought that perhaps you might have some suggestions for Lady Goulding. Would appreciate your reading her enclosed letter. Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles Hill
The National Broadcasting Company
Rockefeller Plaza
New York 22, New York

encl

Chuck replied.

CENTRAL REMEDIAL CLINIC

PROSPECT HALL, GOATSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN

TEL. 981581/2/3 & 981609

HELP FIGHT POLIO

MEDICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE: J. Boyd Dunlop, M.B., F.R.C.S.I. — Brendan O'Brien, M.D., F.R.C.P.I. — Ita Brady, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. — Edward Freeman, M.D., F.R.C.P.I. — F. C. O'Herlihy, M.B., D.P.H., D.C.H. — A. B. Clery, F.R.C.S.I. — P. A. McNally, M.D., F.R.C.P.I. — Harold Quinlan, M.D., [illegible]

8th November, 196[illegible]

Mr. Edward Morrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
CBS Building,
Rockefeller Center,
NEW YORK CITY.

Dear Ed,

You were so very kind to me, and the Clinic, when I was in America that I feel you may not mind my bothering you with a small problem about which I would appreciate your advice and views. A proposition has come to the Clinic which might conceivably bring in [illegible] if properly handled. It is this:-

The old Abbey Theatre, which you will remember was destroyed by fire some years back, is now being demolished to prepare for the re-building, on the same site, of the new Abbey Theatre. The Clinic has been offered certain scrap material from the burnt out building, which includes the stage door, a staircase and balustrade upon which Yeats was accustomed to lean looking into the auditorium and some other items. The scrap also includes the bricks of the exterior. It seems to me that certain souvenir and sentimental values attach to all this, and I wonder if you would be so very kind as to advise me on the following points:-

Do you think there might be a "market" for these items in America?

If so, what particular section would the idea appeal to?

Would the cost of publicising the project be great?

Might we be able to get a sponsor for the project?

I know how very busy you always are, and I do [illegible] for bothering you, but I would be so tremendously [illegible] if you would advise me. I shall very much look forward to [illegible] you.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Chairman.

GOVERNORS: Mrs. Cedric Cruess Callaghan — Miss Nora FitzGerald — The Hon. Lady Goulding (Chairman) — Noel Judd — John Morgan

Chuck Hill

9/15/60

Dear Ed,

Last Friday I gave Saul the word that I was departing. It upset him plenty.

I hope I won't be bad mouthed. If I am, so be it.

I am leaving the family here until I can secure a position in New York.

It's a hell of a gamble, but I know I'll make it some how. At least I feel like a man again. This is the first time in my adult life that I have been out of work, and frankly it scares hell out of me. I'll never admit it to Betty.

I hope that my departure won't harm your relations with Saul, but Ed, it was impossible. God, how I tried.

Last weekend he fired some poor announcer because he didn't like to hear the music the library had selected for him. Saul was loaded, but the deed was done.

Enuff sed.....

Will leave here Sunday, would like to call you Monday and really scramble for a job.

C.Hill

Hill

Hill, Charles

August 12, 1960

Dear Chuck:

The suggestion that I take over FACE THE NATION has collapsed. The powers that be felt that I would make too many changes in the format of the show and it could no longer be used as a forum for second rate politicians.

I will keep you advised of developments and try to do a little promoting for "Espionage."

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Hill
KIRO-TV
1530 Queen Anne Avenue
Seattle 9, Washington

KIRO-TV 7 1530 queen anne ave. seattle 9, wash.
OWNED AND OPERATED BY QUEEN CITY BROADCASTING COMPANY

Wednesday

Dear Ed,

Thank you once again for taking the time to listen and listen during your busiest time. I am elated about the prospects of working with you once again, when CBS arrives at what to do about 10:30.

"Espionage" will have to wait until I can be in New York for good. It is most frustrating to get something started, then to stop because of my Seattle location. One must be there in New York to follow up any project.

I would gather Person To Person is set for the fall. In a way I wish I could have been assigned to that until a time when your plans are secure.

Again being here puts me at a disadvantage. So, now I will pray for your new show. "Issue-Democracy" Of course the Republicans won't like that title. Well, I like it, even if it's my own idea.

So, I will continue to do the best job I know how until I hear from you.

Sincerely

Chuck

Chuck Hill

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Dann and Milford cc: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Seward

June 28, 1960

During a telephone conversation yesterday, Chuck Hill told me that he would very much like to resume work on PERSON TO PERSON and that he would telephone Mr. Milford about this. This is merely to tell you both that Mr. Murrow and I think him an excellent director for this type of program and that his withdrawal last December, to take a job with KIRO at Seattle, in no way reflects on his loyalty to CBS or his interest in the program. Please telephone Mr. Murrow if you would like to have further details as to Hill's competence.

J.M.S.

Hill, C

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

January 29, 1960

Dear Chuck:

It was very good to hear from you and know that things are going so well in Seattle.

I am going to send the literature about "The Priceless Gift" on to Ed and I am going to try to look at the film one of these days but, as you suggested, time is a cruel keeper and the earth moves about the sun too fast to enable everything that should be done to be done.

Anyhow, thanks for writing to me and please give Saul Haas the best wishes of Murrow and Friendly.

Sincerely,

Fred W. Friendly

Mr. Chuck Hill
KIRO-TV
1530 Queen Anne Avenue
Seattle 9, Washington

FWF/hl

7 1530 queen anne ave. seattle 9, wash.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY QUEEN CITY BROADCASTING COMPANY

January 15, 1960

Mr. Fred W. Friendly
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Fred:

Congratulations on all of the excellent programing you are doing. I shouldn't be amazed, but there must be a genius at work and I suppose it makes its home within you.

I am inclosing clippings from a local paper about a television program that Saul Haas produced at KIRO. Our station representative, Peters, Griffin, Woodward, Inc.--Mr. George Castleman, 250 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York, has the film. I would like to suggest (and I say this laughingly) that in your spare time you take a look.

Could you possibly forward the literature to Ed in Europe. He has indicated an interest in Saul's program and gives the material inclosed.

My very best to Natalie and Palmer. If there is anything I can do for you in the Pacific Northwest, please call upon me once again.

Sincerely,

Chuck

CHUCK HILL
Asst. to the President

CH:nej

Enclosures

TV News and Views: Seattle TIMES Sun. Dec. 27

The Picture On The Screen Is Not All Black

By C. J. SKREEN

WHILE television has been absorbing its lumps on a number of counts in recent weeks, it should be noted that blanket criticism of the medium is, in some respects, unfair.

In the rush to pillory network television for its obsession with crime and violence, the positive good that TV has accomplished on the local level may be overlooked.

Seattle stations have done a remarkable job to fill the gap occasioned by the networks' romance with ratings.

In the past year, local viewers have been treated to some execptionally effective documentaries that took patience, time, effort and money to produce.

The most notable public-service program, in our judgment, was KIRO's recent "Priceless Gift," which depicted how a blind Seattle man regained his sight through surgery. If nothing else, the program focused public attention on the pressing need for more donor eyes to make such cornea-transplant operations possible.

●

Civic Issues Aired

ON a less humanitarian but nonetheless informative level, KING's "Lost Cargo" and "Civic-Center Crossroads" and KOMO's "The 11th Commandment" offered strikingly graphic reports on such local issues as the crisis facing the Port of Seattle, the civic-center controversy and juvenile delinquency.

All of these were thought-provoking, sometimes eloquent and invariably illuminating programs that compelled viewer interest. The painstaking research that went into these projects provides solid evidence that television is not completely unaware of its responsibility to the public.

This awareness has not been limited to an occasional documentary. On a more regular basis, such programs as KOMO's Viewpoint and What's New in the Schoolhouse?, KIRO's Retrospect and What People Think, KING's Community Workshop and What's the Story? and KTNT's Exposure and Ask Your Doctor have attracted receptive weekly audiences among those who turn on the TV set for something other than escapist entertainment.

Virtually the only legitimate criticism that can be leveled at these programs is that the majority are not offered at peak viewing time. These discussions of education, politics, morals, health and varied topics warrant better scheduling if only as a showcase of what local television is capable of producing.

●

Public Service Lauded

PERHAPS the most significant compliment paid Seattle television came from Dick Hart, television co-ordinator for the University of Washington.

Hart, whose field is largely educational television, declared that commercial stations here "have demonstrated a particularly enlightened viewpoint toward public service."

Hart also commended the stations for their willingness to provide time for worth-while organizations. "From my own experience," said Hart, "I've found that virtually any civic agency with an interesting story to tell can get time readily on one or more of the Seattle stations."

On another front, Hart paid high tribute to the quality of children's programing here. Said the university official: "The programs produced for young audiences by Seattle stations are of exceptionally high caliber."

While these views from an individual outside the commercial-TV field are not intended to excuse the prevailing imbalance in programing on the networks, they should do something to dispell the widespread notion that the picture on the TV screen is all black. On the local level, at least, the picture is considerably brighter than a lot of critics are willing to concede.

THE WEEK ☆ ☆ ☆ IN TV
(SUNDAY, DEC. 13 Through SATURDAY, DEC. 19)

The Seattle Sunday Times
DECEMBER 13, 1959
HANDY PROGRAM GUIDE
• NEWS, FEATURES AND PICTURES •
Sunday and Monday Radio

Eyes for Blind Is Theme of KIRO's 'Priceless Gift'

By C. J. SKREEN

SEATTLE television-viewers will have an opportunity to see one of the most unusual documentary dramas ever produced when KIRO TV presents "The Priceless Gift" in color over Channel 7 at 8:30 o'clock Thursday night.

ROBERT K. WEST

The term "drama" is used advisedly, since the hour-long offering, which relates how a Seattle man, blind 15 years, regains his sight through a cornea-transplant operation, has all the ingredients of an O'Neill tragedy.

"The Priceless Gift" tells the story of Robert K. West, 49, of 3303 E. 118th St., who first discovered he was losing his sight when he appeared before a Tacoma draft board in 1944.

Drama Unfolds

Step by step, the cameras unfold the compelling story of one man's search for the sight that failed: West's decision, after exhausting his finances in years of fruitless treatment by eye specialists, to undergo a cornea operation; the prolonged wait after that decision before a donor eye became available; the actual cornea-transplant operation and, ultimately, the miraculous restoration of sight.

The most electrifying element in this highly charged personal drama is told in terms of the clock.

With all the impact of a referee counting a knockdown in the ring, the sound track ticks off the timetable of the medical team at work in Operating Room 8, Providence Hospital:

[illegible]—Operation begins in [illegible] the cornea from the [illegible] eye; 4:44—Preparation of the donor eye is finished; 4:50—The patient is wheeled in and prepared for surgery; 5:00—The final delicate operation of replacing the patient's cornea with an undamaged donor eye begins; 5:45—The operation is complete.

Sight Is Restored

The camera follows West through the postoperative period until the memorable day, three weeks after the operation, when the final stitches are removed and he is able to see again.

Today, West is back at work at a South End grill and is able to live a normal life with his wife and three children.

Fourteen months went into the preparation of the documentary, which was written and produced by Larry Field and narrated by Lou Gillette of the Channel 7 staff.

Saul Haas, head of KIRO-TV, who conceived the idea for the film, had more in mind, of course, than a demonstration of the great strides made in medicine or a tribute to the Providence Hospital Eye Bank.

As Haas puts it: "There are hundreds of unfortunate people in this area who would be able to see if they could undergo a cornea-transplant operation.

"Unfortunately, the biggest deterrent is the overwhelming lack of donor eyes from people who no [illegible] will ha[illegible] Doctors tell us that [illegible] per cent of an[illegible] cessful[illegible]

"Our purpose in producing the film is to help more blind people to regain their sight. If enough viewers see their way to sign donor-pledge forms (inquiries may be made by writing KIRO-TV), then, perhaps, the day will come [illegible] few people will be [illegible]d."

two-hour color special at 8:30 o'clock tonight on Channel [illegible] as Dorothy [illegible]

Seattle Te... Post-Intelligencer Sun. Dec. 13.

Regained Sight Basis Of Story

BY W. F. JAHN
Post-Intelligencer TV and Radio Editor

"THE Priceless Gift," a touching story of a blind man who received the gift of sight, will be the unusual public service presentation of KIRO-TV this Christmas season.

The hour-long color film presentation tells the story of a Seattle man, blind for 15 years, who regains his sight through a cornea transplant operation at Providence Hospital in Seattle.

"The Priceless Gift" will have its premiere presentation on Channel 7 at 8:30 p. m. Thursday. Three additional showings will be colorcast at 4 p. m. next Sunday; 2 p. m. Wednesday, December 23 and at 5 p. m., Saturday, December 26.

THE UNIQUE human-interest film was the idea of Saul Haas, president of the Queen City Broadcasting Co., in January, 1958, just before KIRO-TV took the air.

SAUL HAAS

Months of research and preparation were necessary, and considerable costly experimentation in filming the delicate eye operation sequences, before actual production of the documentary could be started.

"Many things are now possible to help the helpless that are not generally known," Haas declared in explaining the reasoning behind "The Priceless Gift." "Our purpose is to let people know that there are dedicated men of science who are doing things to cure mankind.

"Even more than that, the ability of modern science to restore sight through surgery, opens the door for those, rich or poor, who could give sight to someone who is blind.

"I felt I should donate my

(Continued Page 10, Column 1)

Story Of Blind Man Who Regained Sight Related On Thursday Sho

(Continued from Page 1.)

corneas when I no longer have need for them. And I felt many others, after seeing "The Priceless Gift," might want to do the same.

"The Priceless Gift" tells the story of a person, not as the medical journals, by describing new drugs and techniques, but showing the advance in the healing arts, as related to a human person.

"This we thought would give hope to others similarly afflicted. The people who are afflicted are searching

ROBERT K. WEST, 49, of 3303 E. 118th St. is the real-life hero of "The Priceless Gift."

West began to lose his sight in 1944, during World War II. His vision failed to [illegible] where he couldn't see beyond three feet. He was declared legally blind.

Unable to support himself and his family, he couldn't drive, had trouble walking downtown streets. During the years that followed, he exhausted his finances seeking medical advice and attention in Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles.

Two years ago he learned of the Providence Hospital Eye Bank, and the successes that hospital doctors there had had with cornea transplant operations. It was decided West would undergo such an operation.

SIX MONTHS DELAY awaited his case, however. A delay caused by the lack of a donor eye from a deceased person willing and able to provide the miraculous "gift" of sight to a blind person.

Finally the eye became available, and the color film cameras of KIRO-TV recorded every scene of the delicate eye operation in which the disease-clouded cornea of one of West's eyes were removed and replaced by the cornea from the donor eye. The cameras follow West through the post-operation period until the day when he is able to see again.

The final scene shows West, hale and hearty, his vision restored, casting his line in the Snohomish River with even his sports fishing hobby possible once more.

West now again earns his living. He operates a [illegible] the Transport [illegible] Airport Way, lives a normal life with his wife, Margaret, and three children.

LARRY FIELD, KIRO-TV production director, wrote and produced "The Priceless Gift."

Cameramen were Tom Carson, former Post-Intelligencer cameraman; Jay Culp and Ralph Umbarger. Narration was handled by Lou Gillette. Art director was Frank Yamasaki; film editor, Culp, and sound, Lyle Thompson and John Dubuque. The film was produced with the cooperation of Ra[illegible] Film Studios.

"[illegible]LESS GIFT" [illegible] photographed [illegible] intensely interesting [illegible] its personalized case history of a man gratefully emerging from the darkness into the light.

KIRO-TV CAMERAMAN PHOTOGRAPHS EYE OPERATION

Doctors Restore Sight To Man

—(KIRO-TV Photo.)

As Saul Haas compassionately states the appeal:

"The conflict is one that involves all of humanity. Whether the increasing knowledge of the laws of God—sometime called science—shall turned to man's physical destruction or salvation."

"There are hundreds of poor unfortunate people walking the streets of Seattle and other cities in this area who are unable to see. This situation is all the more unfortunate when you realize that many of them would be able to see if they could undergo this cornea transplant operation.

"But unfortunately, the biggest deterrent is the overwhelming lack of donor eyes from people who no longer have use for their eyes. Doctors tell us that 95 per cent of all eyes can be used successfully in these operations.

Application forms for donating eyes are available at KIRO-TV.

HOPE FOR better television programing was offered last week by Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

He announced that CBS has authorized the development of a survey and detailed analysis of "what people want from television."

"Beyond ratings, both quantitative and qualitative, we need to know something else," Dr. Stanton declared, "what people want to look at. It is not satisfactory to have indications of approval or disapproval of what we are doing. We need constantly to know what the audience thinks we ought to be doing.

"Ratings properly taken serve a useful purpose. They provide a yardstick for the measurement of audiences. But what ratings do, at best, is to reveal the choice that viewers have made among the programs available."

In his remarks, made before the Television Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York, Dr. Stanton declared **"It is clear now that millions of American people think that television programming can, and should be improved — that there are too many Westerns and crime shows, too much violence; tha[illegible] range of programs ava[illegible] during prime evening h[illegible]**

(Continued Page 12, Colu[illegible]

ROBERT K. WEST

Can See Again

—(Forde Photographers Photo.)

COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY
27/33 WORMWOOD STREET E.C.2
LONDON WALL 5678 TELEX 22911 COMCABLES LN

169, PICCADILLY W.1
-5 NOV 1959
TEL. HYDE PARK 9050

CCC-PY

PY24 EDD1210/CBS2 NEWYORK 52 5 1248P

EDWARD MURROW CONNAUGHT HOTEL LONDON =

CHUCK HILL HAAS ARRANGEMENT SET WITH HAAS WANTING NOVEMBER FIFTEENTH EFFECTIVENESS AND HILL COLLINGWOOD AND COLUMBIA WANTING DECEMBER FIFTEENTH STOP HAAS ADAMANT STOP COULD YOU CABLE HIM URGING DECEMBER FIFTEENTH DATE IN LIGHT OF YOUR PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF SCREWED UP PROGRAM PROBLEM STOP PLEASE ADVISE =

JAMES SEWARD ++

CCC-PY

VIA COMMERCIAL

COMMERCIAL CABLE CO
27/33 WORMWOOD STREE
LONDON WALL 5678 TELEX 2291

VIA COMMERC

Hoffman, F. M.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Sept.18,1960

To Whom It May Concern:

Will the United Nations - General Assembly meeting this week be opened with audible prayer?

If this is done, would it not be heart-warming news to the entire American Nation to know where we stand- and hope to be led, by God's Guidance? A report in the newspapers would give a great re-assurance to our people in these days of world crises.

The U-N meeting place, given as a gift by Americans dedicated to peace, was surely also a chosen place set aside for the world by God.

The audible public confession of our Faith and Humility would result in a deeper respect by our Allies and Enemies, a richer sincerity by the doubtful smaller member nations, and a very necessary and more abiding trust by all Americans in a better world.

Psalm 91: He shall call upon me and I will answer him;
I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him,
and honour him,- because he hath known my name.

—

Respectfully,

Mrs. Florence M. Hoffmann
2834 No. 57th St.,
Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin.

Copies to - President Dwight D.Eisenhower
United States Secretary of State
U-N Secretary

Mr.Edw.R.Murrow- CBC
Mr.Dave Garroway- NBC

Hoffman, Paul

February 23, 1960

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

Thank you for your recent letter and the enclosed booklet, which I have forwarded on to Mr. Murrow.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman
Managing Director
Special Fund
United Nations, New York

SPECIAL FUND FONDS SPECIAL

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS SPECFUND NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

19 February 1960

Dear Ed,

I don't ever remember having asked you to read anything I have written but the enclosed booklet is, I believe, worth your attention. I say this because unless we change our approach to the problem of speeding the development of the less developed countries - and our own - we are not going to get the results which should obtain in the 1960's.

Sincerely yours,

Paul G. Hoffman
Managing Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Hofstra College

October 18, 1960

Dear Marge:

Many thanks for your very cordial letter of August 24.

I had delayed writing to you because I hoped I might see my way clear to participate in the 1961 Conference to be held at Hofstra College in May. Unhappily, I shall not be able to do so. I find that my radio and television schedule for the next few months is such that I am unable to undertake anything in addition.

Furthermore, I am never quite certain of the dates when I shall be in or out of the country. Even at this moment, I am at the point of departure for a quick trip to London which, up to a week ago, was totally unforseen.

I am sorry to have to refuse, but I'm sure you will understand the situation.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Margaret Fitchen
713 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

Sheila Hogg

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: George Abramson

from: Kay Campbell (Edward R. Murrow's Office)

April 4, 1960

As you may know, Mr. Murrow's secretary, Sheila Garrigue has been working in the Executive Pool ever since she returned from her leave of absence. It was agreed that she be returned to us upon Mr. Murrow's return to his office. It now appears that Mr. Murrow will be here sometime early in May, and since we have considerable preparation to do before he arrives, I have asked Mr. Mickelson whether I may have Sheila back in this office starting April 11th. Mr. Mickelson is agreeable to the request, and has suggested that I ask you to process the necessary papers. Many thanks.

gw

Holding, W. H.

fwr

109 Interlaken Road
Stamford, Conn.
September 9, 1960

Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Attn: Public Relations Department

Gentlemen:

This is to advise that I, like many others, are crossing Channel #2 off my list. Your News Commentators are entirely too partial to the Welfare (Democratic) Party.

In your presentation of the recent Republican Convention conducted by Messrs. Kronkite and Morrow, there was scarcely an unbiased opinion expressed: -- Walter at times tried to be neutral, but Edwin R. (Pink-Red) Morrow revolted every even-keeled citizen with his sneering negations.

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. Holding

Wm. H. Holding

WHH:eb

CC: Mr. W. Kronkite
Mr. E. R. (Red) Morrow

F M
Hollander, W.

September 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Hollander:

Thank you for your letter of September 10th to Mr. Murrow. Rather than delay a reply any longer, I am taking the liberty to acknowledge your letter since Mr. Murrow has been in the office so briefly during the past few weeks.

It was most kind of you to take the time to send us your ballad.

I shall call it to Mr. Murrow's attention upon his return to the office.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Mr. Walter Hollander
Middletown State Hospital
Middletown, New York

September 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Morrow

Mrs Dorothy Harris recommended that I submit to you a ballad I wrote and and am writing about asylum life. Herewith enclosed are some stanzas of same - it consists at present of some 250 stanzas -

This is the tale of a journey
That every man may take
Over the hill and far away
Where fools and wise men wake
Prisoners of an endless day
And the bitter heartache

This tells of ills which plague mankind
Of dread that chills the bone
The stark scream of the nightmare dream
The solitary groan -
Of bars, closed doors and desperate men
All these will here be shown
Yet in this voyage into time
The story will be told
Of how one man though lost, afraid
Traveled through the bleak cold
Realms god could never have made
To be over hero bold

Strait is the gate, narrow the bed,
Tomorrow desolate
In the land of the living dead
Where the past seems to wait
For oblivion in fearful dread
Of exorable fate
While the Now broods, is urgent
And as terrible as
A mechanical Frankenstein
Moving slowly and crass
As Death among the song and wine
Of each day soon to pass

So with me clamber on the steed
Pegasus as he roams
Through great cities and quiet towns
Through fields and streets and homes
In the dreamer's vast dominion
O'er which he champs and foams

And with me see the fearful sights
Inside Asylum found.
The hidden rooms and woeful plights
That brick walls do impound.

. . . . . .
. . . . . .

The smoking room was thick with smoke,
The men were standing round,
The ventilating fan roared loud
Above ~~so~~ their voices sound,
And in and out wandered a mist
As though it were hell's ground

It must be such a place as this
Imagination dreams.
In lonesome beds on lonely nights
Where everything ~~the~~ seems
To be a dreadful dungeon cell
With sweat and fear and screams

etc –

One was cadaverous and lean,
His face like a shovel
He'd smirk and stare and stare and smirk
All to him was novel –
Then suddenly he'd punch himself
To his knees and grovel

A soldier, taciturn and sour
Had now assumed command
Was giving orders to the lost
That none could understand
In remnants of his uniform
Like Caesar did he stand

The sailor ashore forever
On land always to be,
Sailing to his port of call
In ships of memory —
Never to take the wheel again
Upon the sounding sea —
etc,

There were the crippled and the lame
The short and squat and small
The hunchback fat and the skinny
The runt and the nunny —
Idiot, moron, blind and clown
Forlorn and cast quite down
etc,

And each was waiting for the grave
Dug in a nameless field
Beyond the hawthorn and the spray
Upon the open weald
~~When~~ And each was waiting the end
When life to death would yield.

etc

Like Oswald come right out of Ghosts
See one among them too
With pants trailing upon the ground
All naked to the view
A vacant smirk upon his face
Not knowing what to do -

etc

~~Lost~~ In bedlam bound, betrayed, alone
With noone to turn to -
Surrounded by the bright bleak eyes
Of the crazed inmates who
Capered in fantastic fashion -
Where false was mixed with true.

In bedlam bound, betrayed, alone
With noone to turn to.
For comfort but memories bone
To gnaw on while the rue
And despair like a constant drone
All hopes leveled and slew

etc etc.

I hope this has some interest for you and that I may hear from you about it.

Sincerely
Walt Wallace

Ignore September 29, 1960

Dear Miss Cecchini:

Thank you for your sweet acknowledgement.

The ballad consists of over 200 stanzas and the part I sent is just the introduction so that if Mr Murrow is interested I can send or bring the entire work to date to your office –

I am going to be released from here in about 3½ weeks.

I await your decision

Thank You –

Walter Hollander

Mr Walter Hollander
Middletown State Hospital
Middletown, New York
Ward 19

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg Aug. 16 1960

Mrs. Hollister writes rather long letters but the gist of them is that she wishes you to give your name as sponsor of her project. I would not bother you with the correspondence, except that the sponsors she already has seem to be rather eminent people and it may be that this is something you would wish to know about. The list is at the back together with a diagram sketch of the building to be erected in Washington.

f

MRS. DICKERMAN HOLLISTER
MAHER AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

Aug 10

Dear Mr. Murrow -

As Miss Hogg can tell you I have tried desperately hard to see you - but how you stay ALIVE I do not know - as I truly think you are busier than I AM - which AT the MOMENT - is NO small feat!

I particularly wanted to see you - being an ardent Admirer

of your capacity for original thought and a fresh- and daring point of view! Thank God- for that! -

The literature - now in one of the many piles on your desk. will explain to you my problems!

We hope to open JAN 1st, with an approach for the ~~whole~~ whole world's alteration - in a completely NEW WAY! and I wanted you keep one small housewife!

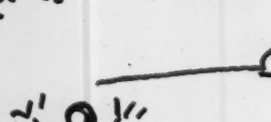
For "T-O-U" we have

MRS. DICKERMAN HOLLISTER
MAHER AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

a Board of World Wide Leaders - including V.P. of India Radakrishnan & similar ilk - & I wish. wish wish, we could do a sudden Brand new year R. th - W - 12:01 A.M. spiritual leaders - etc. India - China - JAPAN - France - Burma Cambodia etc. opening gun etc. because all of these countries are endorsing this plan & Heaven knows, this poor

confused little planet is desperate enough to warrant some dramatic and dynamic emphasis upon something other than foam rubber and Cuba!

This Building is FOR the whole world - & to my knowledge - Nothing like this have ever existed before. Even the Russians want it - behind the IRON curtain!! I am WAY over my head



HELP, MR. MURROW!

But the Madison Ave. fellows are too slick for me & take the ♡ out of things

MRS. DICKERMAN HOLLISTER
MAHER AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

So tho' they pursue - I resist but You are not - to me - in that category!

However - if this all leaves you unimpressed etc. - never mind but do be a spruce for good will - & write ideas if they come to you - & if you're really interested - let me come and talk to you in NYC. I am

So busy - that I'm quick - and will keep you long - !

Most sincerely.

Juliette Hollister

also - can pay something if that's the way it's done!

Ignorant Lady H.

~~From the desk of~~
MRS. DICKERMAN HOLLISTER
MAHER AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

Forgive scrawl -
It is 3 A.M. &
I am that
weary!
Sally

Dear Mr. Murrow -

I tried and tried
to reach you re this
project but dear man,
you are harder to see
than either Pope John
or Mr. Hoffer or Mr.
Nehru - and I know for
I have just left Hah

there!

I so need your good clear brain. This "thing" is bursting at the seams — and in a few ~~months~~ MONTHS — it has to have GLOBAL Publicity — Something FABULOUS. ALL AT ONCE!

What! Please let me see you!

Judith Hollister

Judith Hollister

August 8, 1960

Mrs. Dickerman Hollister
Maher Avenue
Greenwich, Conn.

Dear Mrs. Hollister:

As Mr. Murrow is away from New York at present, I am sending you an interim acknowledgement of your letter and the material about the Temple of Understanding. I am sorry you have had trouble reaching Mr. Murrow, but since his return from leave he has been preoccupied with his CBS duties to the exclusion of almost everything else.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

"A TEMPLE OF UNDERSTANDING"

Washington, D.C.

U. S. A.

"TRUTH IS A DIAMOND OF MANY FACETS..."

This is a Dream.... It may grow, with the Grace of God and the industry of man, into a Reality!

The Purpose of this proposed edifice is to extend the horizons of men's minds.

Its Function is three-fold:

First - to erect a symbol which indicates our common Spiritual Parentage.

Second - to educate the peoples of this planet in the religions of one another.

Third - to emphasize the spiritual values in human life.

It is hoped, thus, to increase an awareness of our common Spiritual Source and our common Spiritual Destiny!

It is proposed to build a "Temple of Understanding" in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., in a central part of the city readily accessible to the traveler-at-large. A site has been chosen so that the Temple may be surrounded by a park, the grounds of which will provide an atmosphere of quiet for those who wish to attend lectures there, or to spend the day with their families, or even to be quite alone.

The building is to resemble a jewel set in a reflecting pool of water. It will be constructed of glass and marble, and is to be relatively small in size. The dome at the center will be of glass, faceted to resemble a cut diamond. Inside the building, beneath the central dome, will be a circular pool of water in which the light from this dome will be reflected. The dome will be illuminated all night in order to indicate, symbolically, that even while the world sleeps, the light of "understanding" shines on.

Radiating from this central dome will extend six wings, each to represent one of the six major spiritual forces of the world--Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam. The interior of each wing will contain a small chapel furnished in accordance with the customs of the denomination it represents and, using the symbols of worship of that religion, will illustrate its particular method of prayer.

To the right of each chapel, or wing, will be a combined library and reading-room. The books of this adjacent library will cover the main currents of thought of the particular religion, including its various branches. Each library is to be attended by a scholar able to answer intelligently the questions of the public relating to

that area of religious thought. The interior, and books pertaining to both the chapel and the library, will be supplied by that sect, and the choice will be in their hands.

The Temple is not to be used as a house of worship, but as an educational edifice. The hope is, as previously stated, three-fold:

First - That this "Temple of Understanding" will stand in the eyes of the world as a symbol of the brotherhood and sisterhood of mankind and of our present awareness and acceptance of that fact.

Second - That by having in one place the accoutrements of the various world religions, the basic books to explain their beliefs and aims-- as well as a well-educated attendant to explain the concepts behind the symbols used, and to answer questions on the denominations' history and beliefs-- the peoples of this planet, and especially the new generation, will become more cognizant of the varied spiritual lives of their brethren. This, in turn, should establish more profound political, social and spiritual relationships and help build a more stable world in this Atomic Era.

Third - That this "place of understanding" will prove to be far more than a mere building. It is hoped that it will render an inestimable service by stressing the spiritual values in human life. The end result of material abundance, we have learned, is not necessarily either personal happiness or peaceful co-existence. To emphasize the spiritual aspect of our humanity-- thus leading to greater enlightenment and a more profound "pursuit of happiness"-- will be an essential function of this Temple. As we are rapidly entering into a new era of global relationships, and the boundaries of both time and space are shrinking in dimension, it is felt that universal understanding must

inevitably replace nationalistic limitations-- and that such an understanding of our neighbors' religious aspirations must, of necessity, be common knowledge for the citizen of the world.

In no way will this project, or those connected with it, seek to proselytize any one religion. Each will be treated equally, subject only to the main concept as expressed in the architectural design of the building: "Truth is a diamond of many facets...."

The original idea was conceived by a few citizens in the United States. Since its inception in January, 1960, the founders have sought co-operation from the spiritual and political leaders of our planet, as well as from those of us who walk a more humble path.

The initial plan is to finance this project from the heart of the world at large. Although some offers have come from religious organizations and foundations to help supply the necessary five million dollars for its creation and endowment, these offers are being held temporarily in abeyance. As the originators of this project feel that the means of creating this particular building are as important as the completed project, it is their desire to initiate a world-wide campaign for funds.

The idea has been presented, and may prove feasible, to have the name of each and every contributor engraved in the stone walks leading to the Temple. The minimum amount of the contribution, to permit the name of the contributor to be thus engraved, would be, for instance, one dollar, in the United States. Needless to say, in Asian and European countries, the amount would be of proportionate size, the idea being a sum of money easily raised by a child. It is hoped, by this method of fund-raising, to realize three objectives:

First - To capture the interest and support of the world citizens at large, regardless of age or position.

Second - To give to the peoples of the world who subscribe to this type of thinking and wish to reinforce it, an opportunity to do so.

Third - To erect a building of spiritual significance rather than merely a meaningless edifice. It is hoped that one day when these "contributors of the world" visit our nation's capital, they may show their children their names engraved on the structure of this symbolic edifice and say, we hope with some small pride, "I helped create this Temple!"

As this is to be a world-wide endeavor-- in effect a spiritual United Nations-- the Committee has been advised to seek the cooperation of the more than hundred countries which comprise our world. In addition, and equally important, we seek the help of the men and women everywhere whose thinking is in global terms-- those who would be concerned with the birth of such a new idea in these times of extremity. The response, still in its initial stages, has been quite overwhelming, as you may see by the list of endorsers which follows.

Agreement to be a sponsor of this Temple means, first and foremost, that you honor this "idea" and will give to it your love, your blessings and your prayers; secondly that, as an official sponsor, your name may be used in connection with the world publicity soon to be forthcoming; and last but not least, that you will do whatever you can to assist in the imminent materialization of this "dream."

After earnest consideration, we are asking if you would like your name to be placed on the list as one of our sponsors. We humbly and prayerfully await your response.

FOUNDING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Dickerman Hollister, Chairman
Mr. and Mrs. William W. Prout
Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Douglass
Mrs. Robert Loree
Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Mrs. Harold Rasmussen
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sheppard
Mrs. Rhett du Pont
Mr. and Mrs. Garret J. Garretson
Mrs. C. J. Mills
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Davis
Mrs. Henry Rudman
Miss Edna Hale
Dr. and Mrs. W. Farnsworth Loomis

The following endorsements are listed in the order in which they were received:

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Prout	Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt	New York, N.Y.
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sheppard	Greenwich, Conn.
T. J. Natarajan	Acting Permanent Representative of India to the United States
Rabbi Israel Goldstein	Hon. Pres., American Jewish Congress Hon. V.P., World Jewish Congress
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rasmussen	Rye, N.Y.
Thomas J. Watson, Jr.	Pres., International Business Machines
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marzullo	Greenwich, Conn.
Mr. and Mrs. James M. Tompkins	American International Underwriters Japan, Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Mrs. Rhett du Pont	Greenwich, Conn.
Nebyam Balakrishna Menon	1st Secretary of Indian Embassy Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Robert Loree	Department of Christian Education of the Episcopal Diocese

Helen Carr	
William S. Harmon	Assistant Director of World Neighbors
Samuel F. Pryor	Vice President of Pan American Airways
Clyde B. Morgan	President, Rayonier Incorporated
Mr. and Mrs. J. Carvel Lange	Economic Advisor to Time, Life and Fortune Magazines
Dr. Wen Yen Tsao	Cultural Counselor, Embassy of China
Dr. Toshiro Shimanouchi	Counselor, Embassy of Japan
Dr. Frank Graham	United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan
Herman Jaffe	Director, Labor Temple Fellowship
Dr. Richard Evans	President, Labor Temple Fellowship
Ambassador Kamel A. Rahim	Representative League of Arab States at United Nations
Miss Patricia Patterson	Rome, Italy
Aly Abdel-Rahman El Kholy	Egyptologist, Cairo University, Cairo
John E. Goodridge	Manager, First National City Bank of New York, Cairo Branch, U.A.R.
Pierre Stonborough	First National City Bank of New York, Cairo, U.A.R.
Anwar el Sadat	Secretary General, Islamic Congress, Cairo, U.A.R.
Mahmood Shaltout	Rector, Azhar University, Cairo, U.A.R.
Professor Mohamed Abdullah El Araby	Professor, Law Faculty, Cairo University, Cairo, U.A.R.
Mrs. Joyce Paul	New Delhi, India
Shyam Das	New Delhi, India
Mrs. Ellsworth Bunker	American Embassy, New Delhi, India
Vice President of India Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	New Delhi, India
Swami Saswatananda	Trustee, Ramakrishna Order, Belur Monastery Calcutta, India
B. K. Birla Sarala Birla Aditya Birla	Birla Industries, India

Mihir K. Mukerji	Calcutta, India
Cornelius Bond	I.C.A., Bangkok, Thailand
Somdej Pramaha Veerawong	Head Buddhist Priest, Bangkok, Thailand
Adam W. Aitken	Regional Vice President, American International Assurance Company, Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand
Ambassador W. Alexis Johnson	United States Ambassador to Thailand
Max Lerner	Foreign Correspondent to U.S.A.
Princess Prem	Bangkok, Thailand
Arthur Godfrey	Radio and TV star
James Robinson	Foreign Correspondent, N.B.C., Hong Kong
Chen Chao Shung	Dean of Students, New Asia College, Hong Kong
Tseng Te	Lecturer and Director of Students' Activities and Welfare, New Asia College, Hong Kong
Professor Tang Chun	Professor of Philosophy and Dean of New Asia College, Hong Kong
Dr. Irene Cheng	Educator, Hong Kong
Shumwai Yau	Editor of Wah Kiu Yat Po (Overseas Chinese Daily News), Hong Kong
R. B. Kramers	Head of Buddhist-Christian Mission Tao Fong Shan, Hong Kong
Cecil Brown	N.B.C. Foreign Correspondent
Keisuke Ishikawa	Secretary General, United Nations Association, Kyoto, Japan
Professor Tetsutaro Ariga	Professor of Christian Teaching and world-wide lecturer, Kyoto, Japan
Tenko Nishida	Leader of Itto-en Religious Movement, Kyoto
Ami Kozai	Head Priest of Shinto, Kyoto, Japan
Shizem Kozai	Kyoto, Japan
H. S. Hisamatsu	Head Zen Buddhist Priest, Kyoto, Japan
Ambassador Douglas MacArthur, 2nd	United States Ambassador to Japan
Professor Wm. P. Woodard	Professor of Comparative Religions, Tokyo University, Japan, and Director of Research, "International Institute for the Study of Religions."

Rev. Dr. Akurala Wimaladassi Tissa	President of Community Center, Akurala, Ambalangoda, Ceylon
Ellen Watumull	Watumull Foundation, Honolulu, Hawaii
Louise Dillingham	Honolulu, Hawaii
Juanita Vitousek	Honolulu, Hawaii
Murray Turnbull	Chairman, East-West Center Committee, University of Hawaii
Willard Wilson	Vice President, University of Hawaii
Professor Charles A. Moore	Senior Professor of Philosophy, University of Hawaii
Miss Vivian Minton	La Jolla, California
Mrs. Dorothy B. Shimer William A. Shimer	Directors of Hawaii Chapter of World Brotherhood, Honolulu, Hawaii
Jack Benny	Radio and TV star
Brigadier C. R. Sarin	New Delhi, India
Princess Rudivoravan of Thailand	Thailand
James A. Linen	President, Time-Life, Inc., New York, N.Y.
Willis G. Kirkland	Washington, D. C.
Thanom Nophawan	Embassy of Thailand, Washington, D.C.
Pierre Boyer	Cultural Attache, Embassy of France Washington, D.C.
Jamal A. S'ad	Arab Information Center, Washington, D.C.
L. R. Sethi	Embassy of India, Washington, D.C.
Ambassador Avraham Harman	Ambassador of Israel, Washington
Mrs. William B. Nichols	New York City
Rusi Manaji	Bombay, India
S. A. Mohamed	Cultural Attache, U.A.R. Embassy Washington
Ambassador Nong Kimny	Ambassador of Cambodia, Washington
Ambassador R.S.S.Gunewardene	Ambassador of Ceylon, Washington
Ambassador U. On Sein	Ambassador of Burma, Washington
Ambassador Aziz Ahmed	Ambassador of Pakistan, Washington

Bill Nahr	Stork Club, New York City
Dr. and Mrs. W. Farnsworth Loomis	Greenwich, Conn.
B. D. Goenka	Express Newspapers, Ltd., Madras, India
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Davis	Darien, Conn.
Miss Edna Hale	Brunswick School, Greenwich, Conn.
Rev. Raymond E. Burns	Albertson Memorial Church, Stamford, Conn.
Dr. Isabelle MacDonald Kerr	Stamford, Conn.
Mrs. James Garretson	Greenwich, Conn.
Faith Baldwin	Author
Mrs. Marie Cavanne	New York City
Miss Emily Hubbard Roosevelt	New York City
Bud Collyer	T-V star, Greenwich, Conn.
Elizabeth C. Allen	New Jersey
Professor T. K. Venkateswaran	Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass.
Professor Sao H. H. Win, M.A.	International Institute for Advanced Buddhistic Studies, Rangoon, Burma
Professor Kodo Matsunami	Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass.
Mr. Baldwin Garretson	Jones, Brakeley & Rockwell, New York City
Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Yoakum	Greenwich, Conn.
Ernest Lee Jahncke, Jr.	N.B.C. Director of Standards, New York City
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mills	American Viscose Company, New York City
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rudman	Stamford, Conn.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Deutsch	Greenwich, Conn.
Mr. Garret J. Garretson	Vice Pres., Turner Halsey Co., New York
Mrs. Garret J. Garretson	Vice Chairman of the Board of the Community Service Society, New York City
Mr. William L. Tsitsiwu	Ghana
Dean Edward W. Barrett	Columbia School of Journalism New York City

Mr. Carl W. Painter	Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine & Wood New York City
Mrs. Carl W. Painter	Board of Directors, Greater New York Council for Foreign Students, Inc.
Mr. C. Harold Taylor	Hall, Haywood, Patterson & Taylor, New York City
Mrs. C. Harold Taylor	Connecticut Board of Planned Parenthood
Mrs. John T. Harrison, Jr.	Board of Directors of the Y.W.C.A. of the City of New York

Additional Names Received Since
The Above Was Printed

Rev. C. Gordon Beale	Second Congregational Church Greenwich, Conn.
Rev. M. Lawrence Snow	First Methodist Church, Greenwich, Conn.
Rev. H. W. Heck	First Lutheran Church, Greenwich, Conn.
Albert P. Morano	Ex-Congressman from Connecticut
John C. Rinello	
Rev. Cecil D. Gallup	First Baptist Church, Greenwich, Conn.
Rev. John J. Hawkins	St. Paul's Episcopal Church Riverside, Conn.
Rev. T. W. Graham	First Presbyterian Church Greenwich, Conn

To quote only a few of the many endorsements already received:

<u>From the Hindu world</u>

Vice President of India
Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan ---- New Delhi, India

"It is a very important work that you are doing, and the temple which is to be built will be a preparation for a new age of world understanding, unity and government.
"You have been able to obtain the collaboration of very eminent leaders, and that in itself is a great assurance for the future."

Brigadier C. R. Sarin ---------- New Delhi, India

"A wonderful project, which has no less potentialities than the discovery of the powers hidden in the atom. May God Almighty bless you with success! In this enterprise you will have the good wishes of every human being who has the good of mankind in his heart."

<u>From the Judaic world</u>

Rabbi Israel Goldstein --------- Hon. Vice Pres., World Jewish Congress
New York City

"There has been shown such a fine dedication to a noble idea that I would like to encourage it."

Ambassador Avraham Harman ------ Embassy of Israel, Washington, D.C.

"A very interesting and attractive idea!"

<u>From the Buddhist world</u>

Ambassador R.S.S. Gunewardene -- Embassy of Ceylon, Washington, D.C.

"As a Buddhist who believes in toleration and understanding and the sanctity of life in all forms, I welcome the idea of a Temple of Understanding. I consider America to be a nation of destiny, having a vital role to play in the shaping of this world. This duty and responsibility cannot be adequately discharged unless and until

---- the people of this great country understand the religious beliefs, the history and the traditions, the motivating factors of the various peoples that inhabit this earth. I do sincerely hope that this great effort will make a contribution toward a better understanding of the nations of the world. I trust that the dream will soon be a reality."

Keisuke Ishikawa --- Secretary General, United Nations Association, Kyoto, Japan

"We live in countries far far away, but we always look at the same moon."

From the Confucian world

Dr. Wen Yen Tsao --- Cultural Counselor, Embassy of the Republic of China, Washington, D.C.

"The idea of common spiritual parentage of mankind will become a tremendous inspiring force to a world torn by racial, political, ideological and sectarian antagonisms. As a universal symbol of brotherhood of man, the Temple of Understanding will render its service unique and unprecedented in the history of inter-racial relations."

Chen Chao Shung ---- Dean of Students, New Asia College, Hong Kong

"All different things have the same destination with different ways.
"All the ways go side by side-- without obstruction." (Confucius Book of Mean)

From the Christian world

James Linen -------- President, Time-Life, Inc., New York City

"A very badly needed symbol as well as a very exciting project."

Edna Hale ---------- Teacher, Brunswick School, Greenwich, Conn.

"It is fitting that this Temple should be erected in the capital city of the world's most powerful nation, since the Bible says, 'With all thy getting, get UNDERSTANDING!'"

From the Islamic world

Professor Mohamed Abdullah El Araby -- Law Faculty, Cairo University, Cairo, U.A.R.

"Islam believes in all divine religions. As Moslems, we are ordained to respect all revealed

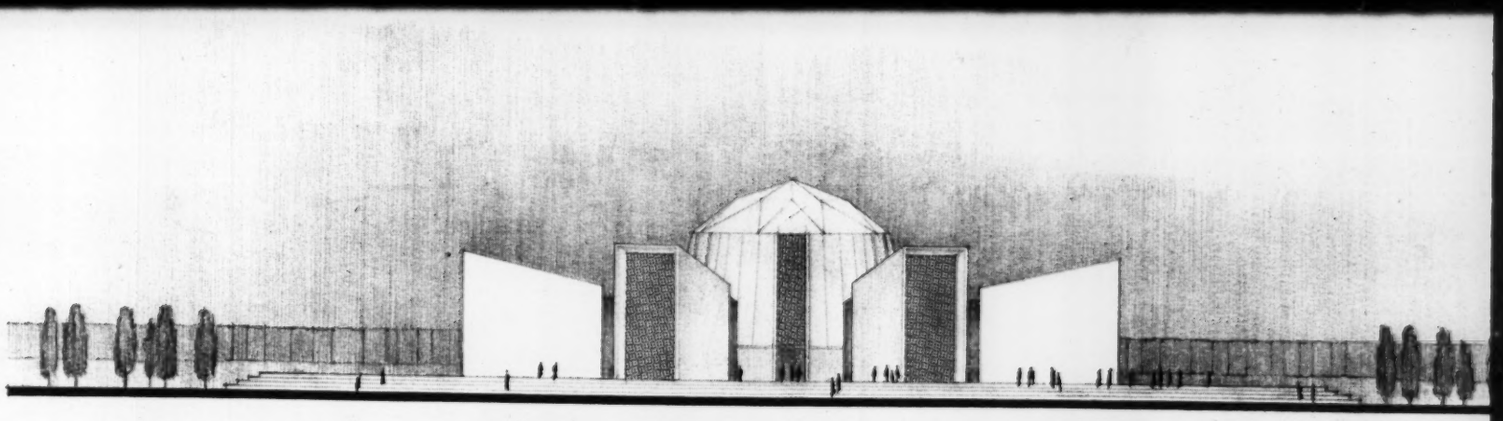
----- religions, to believe in all God's prophets and messengers. We believe that Mohamed is the last Messenger, who was ordained to unite all mankind in a fraternal Cooperative Society. "Your project is an echo of our beliefs. May it achieve all success."

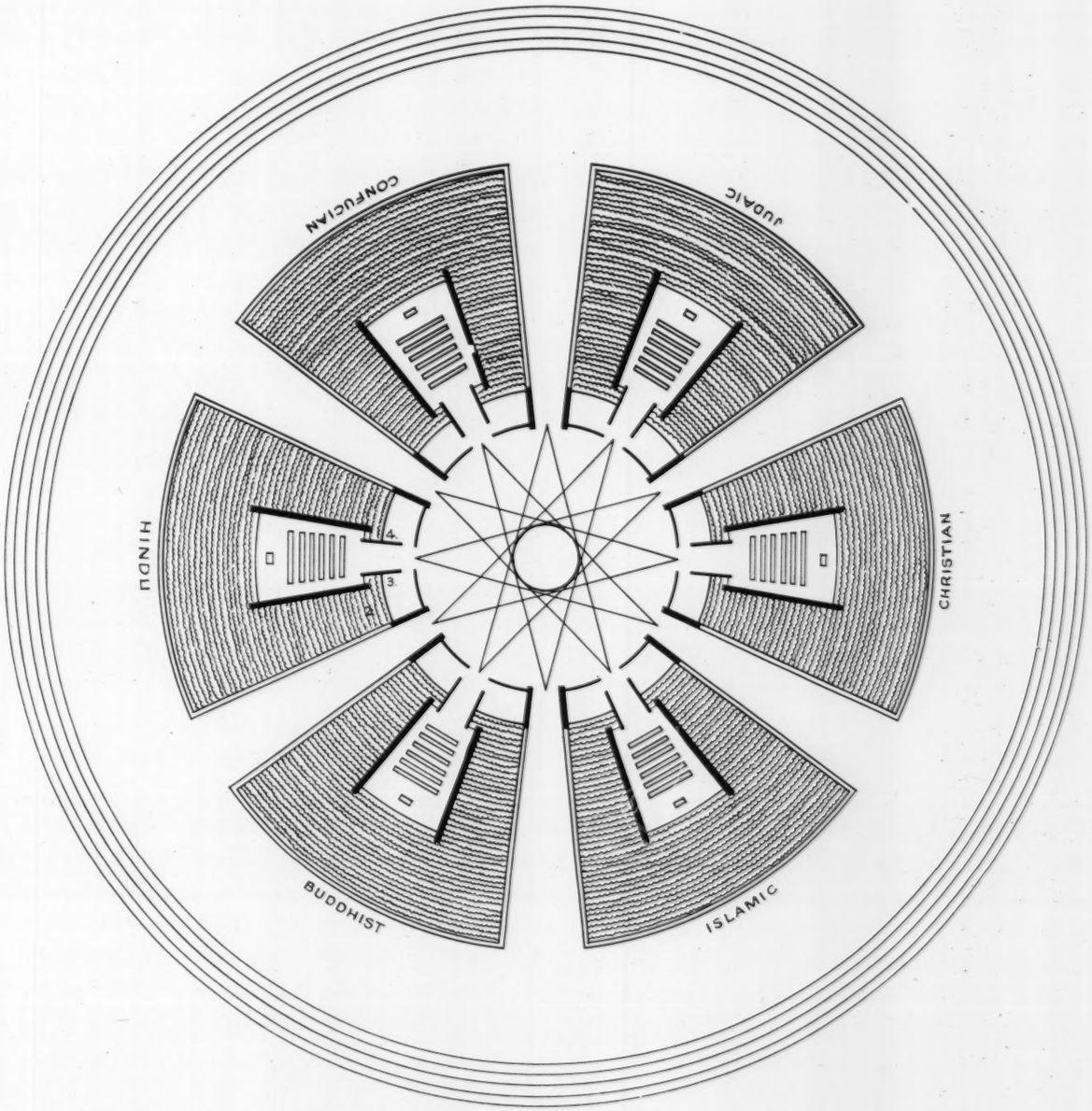
S. A. Mohamed ---------- Cultural Attache, Embassy of U. A. R., Washington, D.C.

"Islam advocates tolerance and brotherhood among all human beings without distinction as shown in the following verse from the Holy Koran: 'O, ye people, we have created you from a single pair of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes that you may know each other. Verily the most honored of you in the sight of God is he who is the most pious.'

"This sublime project will bind together the followers of the holy religions which God the Almighty has sent through his prophets to guide us to the right path. From the bottom of my heart, I wish this project every success."

MRS. DICKERMAN HOLLISTER
23 MAHER AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONN.





The Temple of Understanding

It is proposed to erect this edifice in Washington D.C. to help educate the people of this planet in the essential Brotherhood of Mankind

Truth is a Diamond of Many Facets

Russell Holman

November 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Holman:

Thank you for yours of November 16th. I hold Danny Kaye and all his works in the highest possible esteem, but I do not feel it would be appropriate for me to undertake the narration you suggest.

In the interests of historical accuracy, I am sure you will not mind my pointing out that General De Gaulle had little if anything to do with the planning for D-Day.

Please say my thanks to Danny, Mr. Shavelson, and the rest, and give them my best wishes for the success of the picture. I shall look forward to seeing it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Russell Holman
Eastern Production Manager and
Studio Representative
Paramount Pictures Corporation
Paramount Building
New York 36, New York

ERM:gw
cc: Fred Friendly

PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION

PARAMOUNT BUILDING NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
BRYANT 9-8700 CABLE ADDRESS FAMFILM

November 16, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow,

In your absence today I spoke to your secretary about the following:

Paramount Pictures Corp. is making at our Hollywood studio an important feature picture starring Danny Kaye called ON THE DOUBLE. The screenplay writers and producers are Mel Shavelson and Jack Rose, who make many of our top quality pictures, including the last previous Danny Kaye picture THE FIVE PENNIES. Mr. Shavelson is directing the current picture.

ON THE DOUBLE is a comedy with London World War II as the background. I attach the first two pages of our screenplay. Please note especially Scene 1. which is described on the first page of the script and on the second page down to where I have made the pencil line. This will precede the main title of the picture and the title credit titles.

The purpose of Scene 1. is to set the London wartime background of the picture plus the first action scene. You were so much a part of this background that Danny Kaye, especially, who remembers you so well from your association with him in the picture about children which you and he did for UNICEF, was anxious to have you speak the commentary that is laid out in these two pages of script. You would not be photographed for this purpose. Just your voice would be used. Danny, Shavelson and Rose and Paramount feel that it would add substantial interest and atmosphere. They have asked me, as the representative of our studio in New York, to discuss the matter with you, which I am anxious to do. If you are in-

terested, the recording should be done as soon as possible since the shooting of the picture in Hollywood is nearing completion.

I believe we could agree upon the compensation which you naturally would receive for your services.

We all greatly hope that you will work with us on this.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Russell Holman

Russell Holman
Eastern Production Manager and Studio Representative
Paramount Pictures Corp.

Jack Rose
Melville Shavelson
September 12, 1960

ON THE DOUBLE

BEFORE the CREDIT TITLES, we

FADE IN:

1. BIG BEN - LONG SHOT - (ZOOMAR) - (DAWN - FOG)

It is STRIKING the hour of six through the fog of a London dawn as CAMERA STARTS to ZOOM BACK and PAN DOWN to the Houses of Parliament and the Thames. OVER this we HEAR the VOICE of EDWARD R. MURROW:

MURROW'S VOICE
(OVER RADIO)
This...is London. April 15, 1944... Everyone here knows that the opening of the Second Front cannot be too long delayed.

CAMERA has PANNED DOWN to reveal that we are inside an automobile. The illuminated dial of the auto radio is at the BOTTOM of the SCREEN. It is from here that Murrow's VOICE is emanating.

MURROW'S VOICE (Continuing)
(OVER RADIO)
Here, in this beleaguered city.... in a secret room at Supreme Allied Headquarters...a staff of the best military minds in the free world is planning the strategy to free mankind from the yoke of Nazism.

Through the side window of the automobile, we see the exterior of an imposing government building. Several military limousines stand at the curb outside.

MURROW'S VOICE (Continuing)
(OVER RADIO)
Perhaps at this very moment, in the early dawn, weary, troubled, but confident, they may be leaving for a few hours restless sleep....

Some high MILITARY PERSONNEL in uniforms of the various Allied Commands, start out of the building, crossing toward the waiting cars.

MURROW'S VOICE (Continuing)
(OVER RADIO)
Men such as General Charles de Gaulle, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery--

(Continued)

1. (Cont'd)

The barrel of a pistol is slowly raised INTO CAMERA from below and aimed toward the figures in b.g., as CAMERA PANS with it.

MURROW'S VOICE (Continuing)
(OVER RADIO)
General Dwight D. Eisenhower, and
General Sir Lawrence MacKenzie-Smith,
the keenest military strategist in
the British Empire--

Suddenly, the PISTOL FIRES, the GLASS of the car window CRACKING so that it partially obscures our view of what has happened beyond. As the car MOTOR ROARS into life, from o.s. we HEAR the SHOUTS of the SOLDIERS, a WHISTLE, and some answering SHOTS.

2. HIGH ANGLE SHOT - COURTYARD

In the murky fog, we see a black Rolls-Royce with a shattered window, in a SCREECHING turn as it heads for a highway. We cannot make out who is at the wheel.

OVER this we SUPERIMPOSE the CREDIT TITLES.

BEHIND the CREDIT TITLES, we see two military jeeps, one with British and the other with American markings, take off after the fleeing Rolls. The CREDIT TITLES DISSOLVE OUT, and we

CUT TO:

3. CLOSE SHOT - A LOUDSPEAKER - (MOVING CAMERA) - (NIGHT)

This is a cluster of speakers on top of a pole. We HEAR the VOICE of a BRITISH OFFICER.

BRITISH OFFICER'S VOICE
(ON LOUDSPEAKER)
This military base is now sealed by
orders of the Supreme Allied Command.
All leave from this camp is cancelled,
effective forthwith.

CAMERA has PULLED BACK to reveal we are at:

4. EXT. ENTRANCE TO BRITISH MILITARY BASE - MED. SHOT

This is the SENTRY POST which guards the entry to the

Cmdr Holt, B B,

February 9, 1960

Dear Commander Holt:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 2nd and for the enclosed photographs taken during Mr. Murrow's visit to Naples.

Since Mr. Murrow is still traveling in Europe, I have forwarded your letter and pictures on to him there.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Commander B.B. Holt USN
Public Information Officer
Fleet Air Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean
Naval Activities Mediterranean
Navy 510, Fleet Post Office
New York, New York

18 Sept.
6 Nov.

FLEET AIR
EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN
AND
NAVAL ACTIVITIES MEDITERRANEAN
NAVY 510, FLEET POST OFFICE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

February 2, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed are prints of the photographs taken during your visit to Naples. The negatives have been forwarded to the Chief of Information without local release.

Helen and I particularly enjoyed our brief contact with your family. I might reiterate that we were especially impressed with your son's poise and maturity.

The message concerning your proposed Sixth Fleet, Seventh Fleet, Washington program was on its way prior to your departure from Naples, and you should hear from CHINFO shortly.

If you should need any assistance on this matter or any other, please don't hesitate to call on me. Also, when your schedule permits, let me know and I'll try to arrange the Nevada goose hunt.

Please extend our regards and wishes for a pleasant trip to Mrs. Murrow and Casey.

Sincerely,

Bill

B.B. HOLT
CDR USN
Public Information Officer

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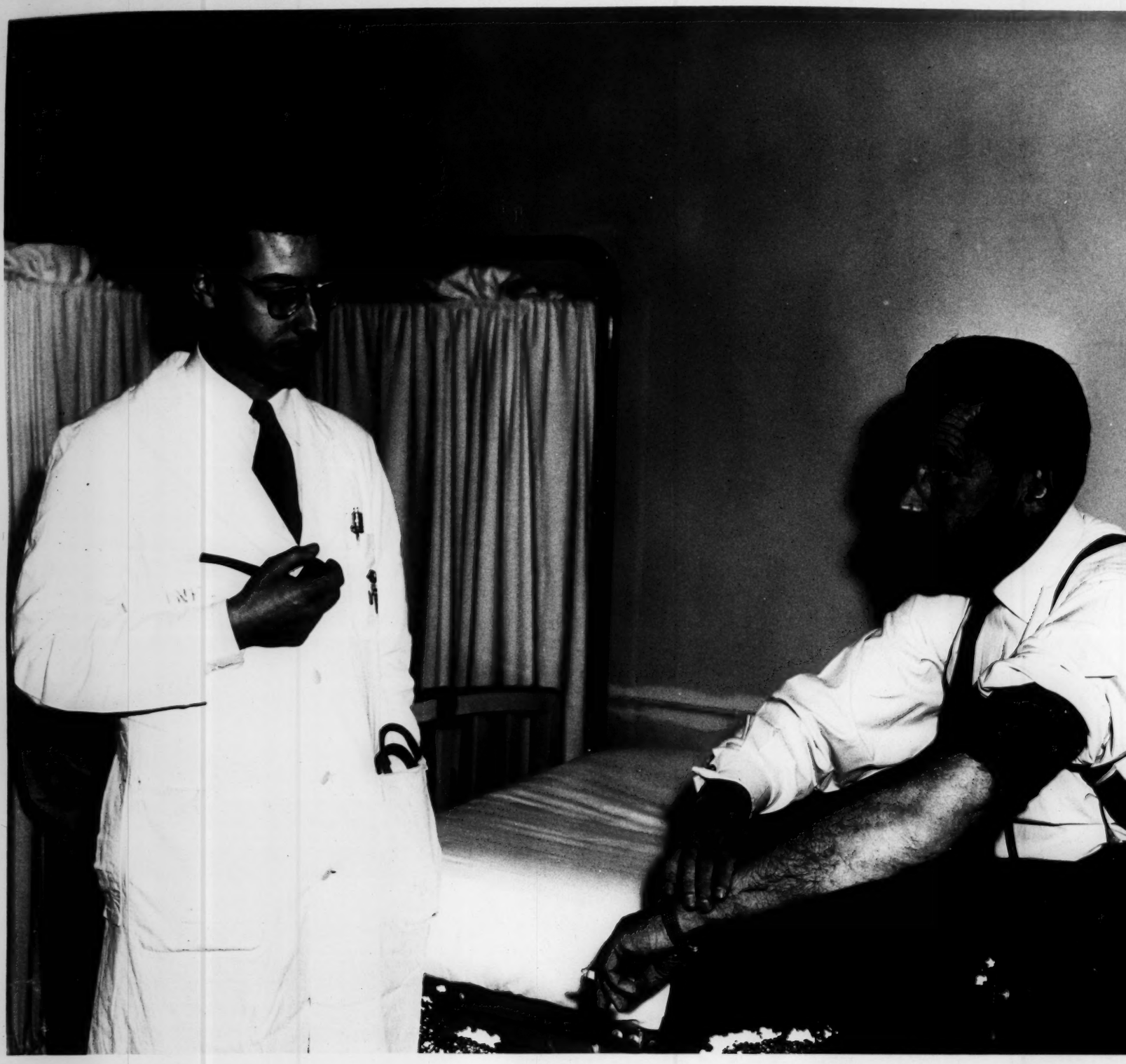

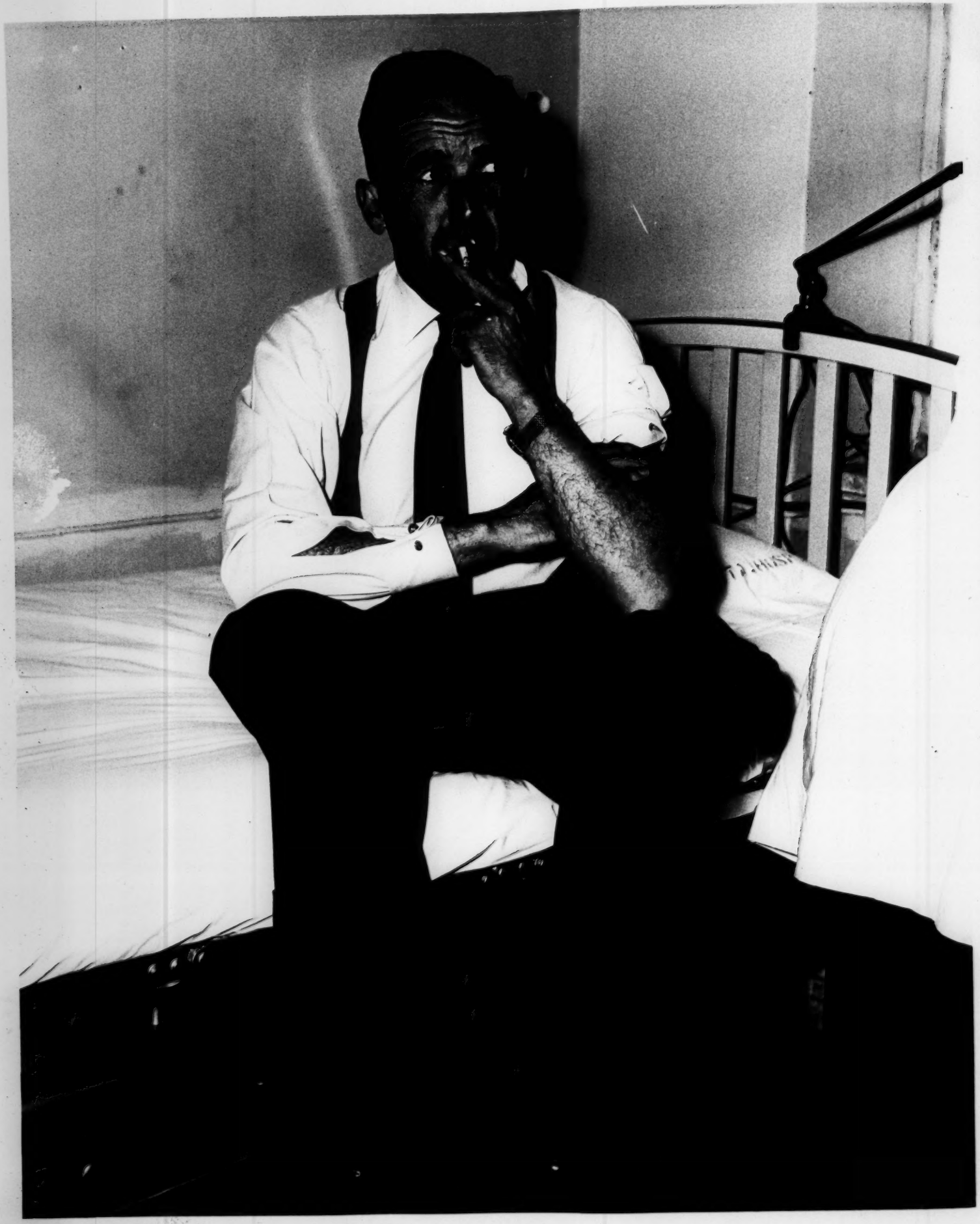

250
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50

John Horn

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. John Horn

from: Gaby Wachsner

October 25, 1960

We have had several requests lately for Mr. Murrow's biography, and I find that not only are we out of copies, but the information sadly requires revision. I have made the following corrections and additions.

Page 1

Programs: Remove old programs
Add Background and CBS Reports

Page 2

Honorary Degrees: Add Dr. Humane Letters Colby College
L.L.D. Brandeis University
L.L.D. University of Rochester

Honorary Titles: Add Officer of the Order of Leopold bestowed by King Baudouin 1959

1908-1930 Correction - Dewey is the Spokane, Washington contractor. Lacey is consulting engineer, brigadier general, Air Force Reserve

Page 8

Mention of old/grams ERM With the News, Small World, Hidden Revolution, no longer host on Person to Person, sabbatical, a few words about Background and its purpose and something about CBS Reports.

Would so much appreciate your bringing this up to date. May I see the final copy before it is mimeographed in case of any last minute thoughts? Many thanks.

John Horn

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: Hank Warner cc: John Horn ✓
Elliott Tozer
Steve Klein

from: George Ettinger Marie Dehler

September 16, 1960

Edward Murrow has been set for the following telephone interviews on Wednesday, September 21 from 3:00 PM - 4:00 PM New York Time.

3:00 PM Tony LaCamera - Boston American

3:30 PM Walt Hawver - Albany Knickerbocker News

Note to Steve Klein: Will you please see to it that both editors have material on Polaris and "CBS Reports."

ge/lc

JOHN HORN

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: John Horn Aug. 5, 1960

Bill Peters, a friend of Arthur Morse, is writing a piece for Redbook on "Current Morality in America," and interviewing such leaders as Niebuhr, Chief Justice Warren, Robert Frost, Conant, Reuther. He wants to interview youon the subject, as the representative of the broadcasting media.

Ordinarily I'd say no, but the company is good and Peters (Pelham 8-2720) says that you can check the finished piece before it is published. He'd like to see you anytime next week. Have you the time?

Best.

John

Will see - Thursday or Friday.

TO Miss Campbell Hoskins, C.B

FROM

"Forewarned is forearmed" - or at least that's the way I remember it.

Ed

5/1/60

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

JAMES M. SEWARD

Executive Vice President

May 12, 1960.

Dear Mr. Hoskins:

Art Hayes wasn't able to get to your May 9 letter to him because of yesterday's Board Meeting and related committee activities and he is out of town today and tomorrow. Consequently, he asked me to reply.

Ed Murrow hasn't yet returned to New York; he went directly to Atlanta from the Coast to take part in some filming for a May 27 CBS Report. He will probably arrive here sometime during the weekend, however, and - while we are not certain of his plans for next week - Mr. Bunnelle would probably be able to reach him at his office early in the week.

On the other hand, it would seem fairly certain that he could not be in Asheville on July 14 and 15, as those are the two final days of the Democratic National Convention and Ed is committed to take part in the broadcasting of those proceedings.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

Mr. Cecil B. Hoskins
General Manager
Station WWNC
Asheville
North Carolina.

bc: Mr. Hayes

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ASHEVILLE · N · C ·

JMJ

May 9, 1960

Mr. Arthur Hull Hayes
President
CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Art:

My Boss, Robert Bunnelle, President and Publisher of the daily newspapers, is anxious to get in touch with Edward R. Murrow by telephone.

Mr. Bunnelle was Manager of the London Bureau of the Associated Press during World War II, and is well acquainted with Murrow. He would like to personally invite Ed down to the North Carolina Press Association Convention, to be held here in Asheville, July 14th and 15th.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this request, I am

Cordially,

Cecil

Cecil B. Hoskins
fb

General Manager

~~Hartley~~ ~~Engelke~~
Hartley Howe

October 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Howe:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of October 6th. I had been looking forward with great pleasure to attending the Conference on Anglo-American Relations on October 17th at E-SU National Headquarters. I am therefore most regretful to have to tell you that my work calls for me to make a quick and totally unforeseen trip to London on Saturday the 15th, and I shall be away for several days.

I am sure you will realize how disappointing it is for me to have to miss this very interesting and informative occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hartley E. Howe
Director of Information
The English-Speaking Union
16 East 69th Street
New York 21, New York

ERM:gw

Dear Mr. Howe:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of October 6th. I had been looking forward with great pleasure to attending the Conference on Anglo-American Relations on October 17th at E-SU National Headquarters. I am therefore most regretful to have to tell you that my work calls for me to make a quick and totally unforeseen trip to London on Saturday the 15th, and I shall be away for several days.

I am sure you will realize how disappointing it is for me to have to miss this very interesting and informative occasion.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS
Honorary Chairman

ARTHUR H. DEAN
Chairman

BRIGADIER J. W. F. TREADWELL
Vice-President

GRINNELL MORRIS
Treasurer

HENRY J. FISHER
Honorary Chairman

JAMES H. CASE, JR.
Director General

HARTLEY E. HOWE
Director of Information

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The English-Speaking Union

OF THE UNITED STATES

16 East 69th Street • New York 21, N. Y. • TRafalgar 9-6800

October 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The English-Speaking Union is delighted that you are planning to attend the Conference on Anglo-American Relations that it is holding in celebration of its 40th year. As you know, the meeting will take place on October 17th at E-SU National Headquarters, 16 East 69th Street, New York City.

Enclosed is the schedule for the meeting. The panel session in the morning, led by Dr. Arnold Wolfers of Johns Hopkins, will be devoted to political matters. It will be followed in the afternoon by the panel session on military matters, led by Dr. Henry Kissinger of Harvard, and the session on economic relations, led by Dr. Richard Gardner of Columbia. Luncheon between the sessions and the dinner that will conclude the Conference will both be at the Lotos Club, 5 East 66th Street, only three blocks away from National Headquarters.

The speaker at the luncheon will be Milton Katz, Henry L. Stimson Professor of Law at the Harvard Law School. A distinguished expert in the field on international relations, Professor Katz was formerly U.S. Special Representative in Europe with ambassadorial rank, and Chairman of the Defense Financial and Economic Commission of NATO. Speaker at the dinner will be The Honorable Ernest A. Gross, for many years a member of the American Delegation of the United Nations and subsequently Legal Adviser to U.N. Secretary General Hammarskjold.

An advance paper prepared by Dr. Wolfers is enclosed. Also enclosed is a list of persons who have accepted invitations to attend the Conference.

We are looking forward to welcoming you on the 17th and hope that you will find the Conference both stimulating and constructive.

Sincerely yours,

Hartley E. Howe

Hartley E. Howe

HEH:apd

Enclosures

CONFERENCE ON ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS
held in honor of the 40th Anniversary
of the English-Speaking Union of the United States

National Headquarters, The English-Speaking Union
16 East 69th Street, N.Y. 21, N.Y.
October 17, 1960

Chairman: Frank Altschul

PROGRAM

Registration, E-SU National Headquarters 16 East 69th Street, N.Y.21	9:30 a.m.
Conference opened by Chairman Altschul	9:45
Welcome by the Honorable Arthur H. Dean, National Chairman, English-Speaking Union	9:50
First Panel: (Political relations, Dr. Arnold Wolfers, leader) "How the political alliance between the U.S. and the U.K. can be strengthened with full appreciation of the independent and sometimes conflicting interests and obligations of the two countries in many parts of the world"	10:05 - 11:50
Lunch, Lotos Club, 5 East 66th St., N.Y.C. Speaker: Prof. Milton Katz of the Harvard Law School	12:15 - 1:45
Second Panel: (Military relations, Dr. Henry Kissinger, leader) "How a joint U.S.-U.K. defense policy can best be developed and implemented in view of recent disclosures concerning Soviet advances in nuclear weapons"	2:00 - 3:45
Interval	3:45 - 4:00
Third Panel: (Economic relations, Dr. Richard Gardner, leader) "Future relationship between the U.S. and U. K. in the three areas of trade, finance and aid to less-developed countries"	4:00 - 5:45
Cocktails and dinner, Lotos Club Speaker: The Honorable Ernest A. Gross	6:15

CONFERENCE ON ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS
held in honor of the 40th Anniversary
of the English-Speaking Union of the United States

National Headquarters, The English-Speaking Union
16 East 69th Street, N.Y. 21, N.Y.
October 17, 1960

GUEST LIST

Frank Altschul - Investment Banker; Vice President and Secretary, Council on Foreign Relations; N. Y. Board Member ESU

DeWitt C. Armstrong III - Lt. Col., Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army.

Hanson Baldwin - Military Affairs Expert, New York Times

Harding F. Bancroft - Secretary, New York Times; former U. S. Delegate to U. N.

William L. Batt - Former Chief, ECA Mission to Great Britain; former U.S. Representative, Defense Production Board of NATO; ESU National Board Member.

Barry Bingham - Editor-in-Chief, Louisville Courier-Journal; National Board Member ESU

Hugh Boyd - Publisher, New Brunswick (N.J.) Daily Home News

Everett Case - President, Colgate University

James H. Case, Jr. - Director General, English Speaking Union of the U. S.

Emilio G. Collado - Director, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey

Gray Cowan - Professor of Law, School of International Affairs, Columbia University

Arthur H. Dean - Former Head of U.N. Delegation to Korean Peace Conference; International Lawyer; National Chairman ESU.

John Dickey - President, Dartmouth College

William Diebold, Jr. - Director of Economic Studies, Council on Foreign Relations

Hedley Donovan - Editorial Director, Time, Inc.

Lewis W. Douglas - Banker; Insurance Executive; former U.S. Ambassador to Britain; National Honorary Chairman English-Speaking Union.

Roscoe Drummond - International Affairs Specialist, New York Herald-Tribune

Frederick S. Dunn - Director, Center of International Studies, Princeton University

Dr. Ruth Emery - Executive Secretary, Conference on British Studies

Thomas K. Finletter - Lawyer; Diplomat; former Secretary of Air Force

John Fischer - Editor, Harper's Magazine

William T. R. Fox - Professor, Institute of War and Peace Studies, Columbia University

George S. Franklin, Jr. - Executive Director, Council on Foreign Relations

Ronald Fredenburgh - Director, Commonwealth-American Current Affairs Division, Commonwealth ESU

Lincoln Gordon - William Ziegler Professor of International Economic Relations, Harvard Business School

Miss Guild - Dr. Wolfer's Assistant

W. Averell Harriman - Former Governor of New York State; former U. S. Ambassador to Britain.

William Henderson - Associate Executive Director, Council on Foreign Relations

Hartley E. Howe - Director of Information, ESU of U.S.

John K. Jessup - Senior Political Writer, Life Magazine

Milton Katz - Director of International Legal Studies, Harvard Law School

W. John Kenney - Lawyer; former Secretary of the Navy; President, Washington Branch, ESU

J. Burke Knapp - President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Irving Kristol - Editor and Book Publisher

Keith Kyle - Representative of Commonwealth ESU

George A. Lincoln - Colonel, USA; Professor, U.S. Military Academy

Charles B. Marshall - Center for Advanced Study, Johns Hopkins

Laurence W. Martin - Professor of Economics, MIT

Porter McKeever - Director of Information, Committee for Economic Development

Philip Mosely - Director of Studies, Council on Foreign Relations

Edward R. Murrow - Broadcaster and News Correspondent, Columbia Broadcasting System

Paul H. Nitze - Foreign Service Educations Foundation

John B. Oakes - Member Editorial Board, New York Times

Gardner Patterson - Director, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University

Henry L. Roberts - Professor of History, Russian Institute, Columbia University

Michael Ross - Director, Department of International Affairs, AFL-CIO

Dean Rusk - President, Rockefeller Foundation

Eustace Seligman - International Lawyer; Board Chairman, Foreign Policy Association

Stephen H. Stackpole - Executive Associate, Commonwealth Program, Carnegie Corporation of New York

Charles M. Spofford - Former Chairman, North Atlantic Council Deputies and European Coordinating Commission; National Board Member ESU

James W. Swihart - Officer in Charge, U. K., Ireland and British West Indies Affairs, Department of State

Brig. J. W. F. Treadwell - National Vice President ESU

Jacob Viner - Professor of Economics, Princeton University

Howard Whidden - Foreign Editor, Business Week

Howard Wriggins - Chief, Foreign Affairs Division and Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.

Advance Paper

Conference on Anglo-American Relations
English Speaking Union of the U. S.
October 17th, 1960

CURRENT PROBLEMS IN ANGLO-AMERICAN POLITICAL RELATIONS

Questions for the discussion of "How the political alliance between the United States and the United Kingdom can be strengthened with full appreciation of the independent and sometimes conflicting interests and obligations of the two countries in many parts of the world."

By Arnold Wolfers

Political relations between the United States and Great Britain have been so friendly during the last 20 years -- except for the short-lived rift over Suez in 1956 -- that it may seem almost superfluous to make them a subject of discussion. Have not the close ties between the two English-speaking countries been one of the most significant and encouraging features of the post World War II international scene? Yet, while a degree of identity of interest, thought and action exists between them that is rare among major powers, tension between them has not been absent. Most frequently it has arisen over matters of an economic or military nature which it will be more useful to discuss in connection with the economic and military relations between the United States and Britain; some serious friction has its root, however, in real or imagined differences less about political goals than about the methods by which to pursue common political objectives. After all, if there were nothing but harmony and unity, it could not be explained why anxiety should flare up from time to time among people in Britain over a possible return of the United States to isolationism, and among people in America over a possible future swing of Britain toward neutralism.

Five sources of actual or potential political tension in Anglo-American relations would seem to deserve attention at this time. They will be briefly identified here with a view not to suggesting the best way of eliminating them or of mitigating their impact but for the purpose of raising questions that may be suitable for discussion:

1. Responses to the Sino-Soviet Threat

All British governments since the beginning of the Cold War have agreed with the United States that the Sino-Soviet threat constitutes the major issue confronting their country. However, the respective policies of the two countries toward the Cold War are not identical.

A large section of the British public places higher priority on the avoidance of nuclear war than on meeting the Sino-Soviet threat. Moreover, the British government is less inclined than the American to subordinate all other foreign issues to the requirements of the Cold War or to ascribe to the Communists all difficulties it encounters abroad.

As a result, while U. S. Cold War policy places the emphasis on firmness and on the attainment of positions of strength sufficient to assure deterrence of Sino-Soviet aggression, Britain is more concerned about mitigating the East-West struggle and preventing power competition with the Soviets and distrust of Soviet intentions from becoming obstacles to fruitful negotiation and compromise. The issue is clearly illustrated by the difference in attitude toward Summit conferences.

If this is found to be the case, the following questions might be raised:

a. How important is it that the approach of the two countries to the Cold War be identical? Cannot some advantage be gained from having Britain serve as spokesman for the many nations and people in the Free World who place their hope in relaxation of tension and negotiation while the United States guards the Free World against the pitfalls of unilateral concessions and of military weakness?

b. Is it necessary or wise for the United States to insist that all the troubles besetting the Free World originate with the Communists, whether the trouble be in Japan or Indonesia, in Egypt, Cuba or the Congo, when Britain and many other allied countries consider such simplification dangerously misleading and a cause of intensified difficulties in the uncommitted parts of the world?

c. Could not open clashes over the way to deal with the Soviets -- for instance in such matters as West Berlin -- be avoided, or rendered less dangerous for Western unity, if there were more continuous common and anticipatory study by the two governments and peoples of impending East-West crises? If so, how could one go about creating appropriate channels for such study?

2. Relations with Red China

The treatment to be accorded Red China is obviously tied in with the Cold War; yet in many ways it is a separate issue in Anglo-American relations. Here, more than anywhere else, Britain and the United States have pursued different policies, partly, it may be assumed, owing to their special positions and interests in Hong Kong

and Taiwan respectively, but partly because of the greater British inclination towards accommodation. So far discord over their China policies does not seem to have had serious adverse effects on the two countries and the West; even if there had been a common policy either of recognition or non-recognition of the Peiping government, either of extension of trade or of restriction of trade with Red China, it is unlikely that the Red Chinese threat would have been diminished or the Sino-Soviet alliance destroyed. But looking toward the future some questions such as the following suggest themselves:

In view of the fact that the issue of recognition and of the admission of Red China to the United Nations continues to be acute, should not an attempt be made to work out a concerted Anglo-American position? What if any concessions should the United States make to bring about agreement with Britain and what British concessions might it ask in return?

In view of the fact that a new crisis may arise any day over Matsu and Quemoy, an issue over which public opinion, if not the governments, in Britain and the United States are seriously divided, is some give and take between the two countries conceivable, for instance in the form of a British commitment to assist in the defense of Taiwan against direct attack on the island, in return for a modification of the U. S. attitude towards the off-shore islands?

3. <u>The Problem of Germany</u>

There has been comparatively little public awareness of Anglo-American differences over Germany. Yet, the German problem has at least intermittently constituted an irritant in Anglo-American re-

lations. For understandable reasons, the British have been far less willing than people in this country to forget the bitter experience they have had with Germany twice in the course of this century. As a result the unqualified support and encouragement the United States has given to the enhancement of West German power and the confidence it has placed in the reliability of West Germany as an ally have caused serious misgivings in Britain. If Churchill disapproved of the "one-track mind" approach to the Hitlerian danger that characterized U. S. policy to the very last days of the war, many Britishers today deplore a similar approach to the Soviet dangers, an approach that now precludes any concern with possible future difficulties with Germany.

Here the following questions might be posed:

Because the British fear a united Germany naturally even more than they fear a West German state growing in industrial capacity and military might, could it be made clear to them that U. S. advocacy of German unification does not foreshadow action to bring it about, but is necessary to prevent the Soviet Union from assuming the popular role of champion of German unity?

Because the integration of West Germany into a "little Europe", composed of only six countries, appears not to allay British fears of eventual German predominance in Europe or of German adventurism, should not the United States make every effort to promote a Europe of the kind in which Britain would feel able to take her place?

Could not the fear that Germany might entangle the West in conflict with the East, through conflict arising along the borders be-

tween East and West Germany -- a fear that has prompted some of the British disengagement proposals -- be allayed if the NATO forces in Germany were so regrouped that British and American forces would control the area adjoining East Germany?

4. European Integration

The integration or union of countries in Western Europe has itself become a bone of contention between the United States and Britain. The dispute has not arisen out of conflicting economic interests; the United States and Britain are both likely to suffer commercially from the establishment of the Common Market and its external tariff, though Britain will be hit much more seriously. But while the United States is willing to pay a high price for what it expects to be the great advantages of political union in Western Europe, the British are apprehensive, on political as well as economic grounds, of the development of the Europe of the Six which is receiving such strong backing by the United States. Whereas the United States places great faith in the benefits of supranational ties among West European countries, as a means both of integrating Germany into the West and of creating a stronger bulwark against the East, the British, prevented by their interests and traditions from accepting supranational forms of federation, focus on the risks of a Europe split into two blocs and on a Little Europe vying for a superpower position under either French or German hegemony.

If it is agreed that the controversy over the future of Europe could seriously impair Anglo-American cooperation, some questions such as the following suggest themselves for discussion:

Is it preferable, from the point of view of the United States, that countries in Western Europe aim at a tight union on the model of the United States of America or that they content themselves with whatever looser form of integration will join Britain with them? Would Britain be likely to play a useful role as mediator and balancer among the continental states or would her participation threaten the close ties between France and Germany?

Are not the British fears, as well as the American hopes, of an early emergence of a "United States of Europe" unrealistic in the face of President de Gaulle's recent statements indicating his decision in favor of European bonds modeled far less on the United States of America than on the British Commonwealth? Since part of Britain's reluctance to accede to a united Europe stems from her desire not to forfeit her privileged position as America's foremost ally, could not the United States allay her fear of losing this position were she to participate in European integration?

5. The Colonial and Post-colonial Issue

For a long period of time the worst stumbling block on the road to political harmony between the two English-speaking countries was their conflicting views concerning "colonialism". But in recent times this source of discord has virtually disappeared, although during the Anglo-Iranian and Suez crises the British were suspected in some American quarters of persistent colonial aspirations. Actually Britain has pushed ahead with such speed in granting self-government to erstwhile colonies that other colonial powers have been dismayed and placed under great pressure by her actions. While

still troubled in some areas such as in the Middle East by deep-seated native resentment and hard put to solve her problems in East Africa, Britain's position in the uncommitted and underdeveloped parts of the world is no longer very different from that which the United States occupies in Central and South America. Therefore, conditions favor a common outlook towards the emerging new nations and the national and social movements that account for the character and orientation of their regimes.

If this is so, one may ask oneself:

Is it not desirable that Britain and the United States attempt together to map out a way in which they can best deal with those areas of acute or most active turmoil in which one of them has a predominant stake? Would it be wise for them to agree to keep hands off of such areas unless asked to intervene by the country enjoying an established primary interest or should they attempt instead to reach agreement in advance that an offer of good offices or mediation by the other will be regarded as a friendly act?

Would the common interest of the two countries in a future development of the new states that is compatible with the ideals and institutions of the West, be served by agreement on the policy to pursue towards the United Nations and its pacificatory role in the Afro-Asian world and what should this policy be?

August 18, 1960

Mr. Hartley E. Howe
Director of Information
The English-Speaking Union
16 E. 69th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Howe:

Further to my letter of July 11, I can now tell you that Mr. Murrow hopes to attend the conference on October 17. I did telephone your secretary about this, but thought I should also write and tell you.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

upc.

July 11, 1960

Mr. Hartley E. Howe
Director of Information
The English-Speaking Union
16 E. 69th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

yes

Dear Mr. Howe:

Mr. Altschul's letter of invitation to Mr Murrow to participate in the conference on October 17 arrived after his departure for the West Coast to cover the Democratic Convention. I shall bring it to his attention as soon as I possibly can.

I should perhaps tell you meanwhile that it is extremely difficult for Mr. Murrow to make commitments of this kind because he seldom knows from week to week what will be required of him here. His new program CBS REPORTS is likely to involve a good deal of travelling and, this being so, it is impossible for him to make other commitments on anything but the most tentative basis.

I shall hope to obtain a definite answer from Mr. Murrow shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS
Honorary Chairman

ARTHUR H. DEAN
Chairman

BRIGADIER J. W. F. TREADWELL
Vice-President

GRINNELL MORRIS
Treasurer

HENRY J. FISHER
Honorary Chairman

JAMES H. CASE, JR.
Director General

HARTLEY E. HOWE
Director of Information

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The English-Speaking Union

OF THE UNITED STATES

16 East 69th Street • New York 21, N. Y. • TRafalgar 9-6800

June 30, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
Vice President, Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I would like to invite you, on behalf of the English-Speaking Union of the United States, to a special one-day conference on Anglo-American relations that is to be held in celebration of the E-SU's 40th Anniversary.

I am writing as Chairman of the conference, which will be at E-SU National Headquarters in New York on Monday, October 17th. Participation will be limited to persons who, like yourself, are particularly expert in the field. We hope to keep the size of the meeting to 50 or less in order that there may be every opportunity for a full exchange of views. The proceedings will be off the record to encourage full and frank discussion.

There will be three sessions, one each devoted to the political, economic, and military aspects of the question. The political discussion, which will be led by Dr. Arnold Wolfers of the Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research of Johns Hopkins, will be centered on the general theme of how the political alliance between the U.S. and the U.K. can be strengthened with full appreciation of the independent and sometimes conflicting interests and obligations of the two countries in many parts of the world.

The military discussion, to be led by Dr. Henry Kissinger of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard, will have for its general topic how a coordinated United States/United Kingdom defense policy can best be developed and implemented in view of recent disclosures concerning Soviet advances in nuclear weapons.

The economic discussion, of which the leader will be Dr. Richard Gardner of Columbia University Law School, will be focussed on the problem of future economic relations between the United States and the United Kingdom, with special

emphasis on the problems posed by the new economic groups formed in Western Europe.

The discussion leaders are planning background notes on their areas for advance distribution among those planning to attend the conference.

I hope very much that you will accept this warm invitation to attend and take part in the sessions. The objectives of the conference are two-fold: to enable the participants to broaden their own insights into the problems of Anglo-American relations through discussion with other experts; and to help develop an informed public opinion in this area through wide distribution of the report of the conference. We plan to circulate the report to key persons in the communications field as well as to leaders in government, finance, the academic world, and so forth.

There will be a luncheon between the morning and afternoon sessions and a dinner following the afternoon sessions. Each will be addressed by an outstanding figure in the field of Anglo-American relations.

Our sister society, the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, is hopefully exploring the possibility of holding a similar conference of British experts in London a few weeks after our own. This would discuss the same questions, but from a trans-Atlantic viewpoint. The proceedings of the two groups will be directly exchanged for circulation among the participants. In addition, it may be possible to combine the proceedings of the two conferences into a joint report to be published in both countries.

Do not hesitate to let the English-Speaking Union know if you would like more information about the conference. Since I shall be abroad for some time, I suggest that you address your enquiries to Hartley E. Howe, the E-SU's Director of Information, at E-SU National Headquarters, 16 East 69th St., New York 21, N. Y.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Frank

Frank Altschul

Human Rights Day

October 18, 1960

Dear Elly:

Many thanks for your cordial letter and invitation.

I am terribly sorry that it is again impossible for me to join you on the occasion of your annual Human Rights Day celebration on December 11. Present plans call for me to be out of the country on that date, and since for the next few months my movements will be governed entirely by the demands of my radio and television programs, I cannot even suggest an alternate date.

I'm sure you'll realize how much I dislike having to refuse, but I'm equally sure you'll understand the situation.

With all best wishes to you and Ted,

Cordially yours,

Mrs. Edward H. Kay
18 Harmony Drive
Larchmont, New York

Parks Hunter

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PARKS D. HUNTER
DISTRICT MANAGER

August 19, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I take this opportunity to thank you for participating in our press dinner last night.

It was a wonderful experience for the entire audience and contributed immensely to the success of the evening.

Your comments were very stimulating and enjoyable - - also I am still curious as to what brand of cigarettes you smoke.

Whenever we might be of service to you in Greensboro, please do not hesitate to call me. Again may I thank you for so graciously joining in our program.

Yours truly,

Parks D. Hunter
District Manager

PDH/nhb

Julian Huxley

June 22, 1960

Dear Sir Julian:

I thank you for your recent letter. I am sorry not to be able to accede to your request, but I have made it a policy not to sign petitions of any sort. Enclosed is a copy of "The Population Explosion."

Sorry I missed you in England and hope to see you here soon.

Sincerely yours,

Sir Julian Huxley
31, Pond Street
London, N. W. 3
England

ERM:gw
encl

31, Pond Street,
London, N. W. 3.

Telephone: Hampstead 5908.

June, 1960

Dear Ed Murrow,

Not long ago I was talking with my good friend Cass Canfield, head of Harper & Brothers, the New York publishers, and President of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, about the world population problem and the importance of widespread birth-control in dealing with this crisis.

We agreed that while there is almost no quarrel among scientific and other intellectual leaders about this, their convictions are having little impact on public thinking or public policy, mainly because their views are not generally known and have not been presented in any organized way. So we are attempting to do something about the situation, since we feel that this challenge to man's future must not be allowed to go by default.

This letter is being sent to a number of distinguished men and women, including Nobel Prize winners. We are confident that most of them will consent to sign the enclosed statement, and that its circulation with signatures will be invaluable in furthering the idea of sound population policies.

Accordingly, we hope you will sign and return the statement, adding any comments of your own on the reverse side of the sheet. You will agree, I think, that the time has come for men of ideas to stand up and be counted on the profoundly serious and urgent problem of population control.

Sincerely yours,

Julian Huxley

Sir Julian Huxley

P.S. -- In order that the statement may continue to circulate and carry maximum weight, we hope you will obtain another signature and comments from among your colleagues and associates. We enclose an extra copy of the statement for this purpose.

I do like you call support this excellent idea of Cass Canfield.

Yours sincerely, I have missed you when you were not here, & when we were on expedition last fall! JSH

A STATEMENT OF CONVICTION

BECAUSE - Two-thirds of the world's people are now hungry;

- Each day one hundred and forty thousand people are added to the world's population;

- Within another generation, unless there is a striking change in population trends, there will be twice as many human beings on our planet: United Nations demographers estimate 1960 world population at nearly three billion, and predict more than six billion by the year 2000;

- Mainly as a result of medical progress, man's life expectancy has been greatly prolonged and is certain to increase further;

- The spreading impact of technology, spurred on by population growth, is rapidly wasting wide areas of natural beauty and wiping out incalculable numbers of plants and animals that are of basic importance and interest to mankind;

- In spite of technological advances the earth cannot provide much longer enough food and minerals for a population which is increasing more than geometrically;

- Unless a favorable balance of population and resources is achieved with a minimum of delay, there is in prospect a Dark Age of human misery, famine, under-education and unrest which could generate growing panic, exploding into wars fought to appropriate the dwindling means of survival;

WE BELIEVE that widespread, effective use of medically sound and individually acceptable birth-control is an essential factor in any humane design to raise world living standards and achieve international peace as well as social and family stability.

THEREFORE WE SUPPORT with conviction and urgency the efforts, within individual nations, to control the birthrate.

AND WE URGE that the United Nations, dedicated to the service of mankind, take the lead in establishing and implementing a policy designed to limit population the world over -- in order that human beings everywhere may grow on a qualitative rather than on a merely quantitative level, and in order that they may be assured of the opportunity to develop their highest capacities, and to enjoy individual freedom, the advantages of education and public health, privacy, abundance, security, and the beauty and wonder of the world.

....
(signature) (date)

.....
(address)

NOTE: Please sign the statement in the space provided, add any comments of your own on the reverse side, and mail to Sir Julian Huxley, c/o Mr. Cass Canfield, 17th floor, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

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BECAUSE - Two-thirds of the world's people are now hungry;

- Each day one hundred and forty thousand people are added to the world's population;

- Within another generation, unless there is a striking change in population trends, there will be twice as many human beings on our planet: United Nations demographers estimate 1960 world population at nearly three billion, and predict more than six billion by the year 2000;

- Mainly as a result of medical progress, man's life expectancy has been greatly prolonged and is certain to increase further;

- The spreading impact of technology, spurred on by population growth, is rapidly wasting wide areas of natural beauty and wiping out incalculable numbers of plants and animals that are of basic importance and interest to mankind;

- In spite of technological advances the earth cannot provide much longer enough food and minerals for a population which is increasing more than geometrically;

- Unless a favorable balance of population and resources is achieved with a minimum of delay, there is in prospect a Dark Age of human misery, famine, under-education and unrest which could generate growing panic, exploding into wars fought to appropriate the dwindling means of survival;

WE BELIEVE that widespread, effective use of medically sound and individually acceptable birth-control is an essential factor in any humane design to raise world living standards and achieve international peace as well as social and family stability.

THEREFORE WE SUPPORT with conviction and urgency the efforts, within individual nations, to control the birthrate.

AND WE URGE that the United Nations, dedicated to the service of mankind, take the lead in establishing and implementing a policy designed to limit population the world over -- in order that human beings everywhere may grow on a qualitative rather than on a merely quantitative level, and in order that they may be assured of the opportunity to develop their highest capacities, and to enjoy individual freedom, the advantages of education and public health, privacy, abundance, security, and the beauty and wonder of the world.

....
(signature) (date)

.....
(address)

NOTE: Please sign the statement in the space provided, add any comments of your own on the reverse side, and mail to Sir Julian Huxley, c/o Mr. Cass Canfield, 17th floor, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

Julian Huxley

March 7, 1960

Dear Sir Julian:

Thank you for your pamphlets, which were received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Since Mr. Murrow is still traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months, I have forwarded them on to him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Sir Julian Huxley
31 Pond Street
Hampstead
London N.W. 3,
England

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Cultural Process and Evolution

Julian S. Huxley

LONDON, ENGLAND

YOU HAVE invited me, a biologist, to give my views about the central subject matter of cultural anthropology, and indeed of human history. If you ask a representative of one branch of science to express his views on the main subject matter of another, you cannot expect more than the fruits of his immediate reactions to a new landscape of fact and idea. This is all I can offer—a series of obiter dicta, doubtless colored by my biological knowledge and ideas. However, they will at least show how your subject looks to an outsider; the attitude will help to arouse opposition and stimulate discussion, and may perhaps serve as a broad background against which individual contributions may appear in a better perspective.

As I see it, culture in the anthropological sense is neither an entity nor a principle: it can only be treated as a type of process. It is not just the sum or even the organization of all "artefacts, socifacts, and mentifacts," but constitutes a self-reproducing and self-varying process whereby the pattern of human activities is transmitted and transformed in the course of time.

As organisms are what evolve in the biological phase of evolution, so cultures are what evolve in its psychosocial or human phase. To put the matter baldly, biological species, with their bodies and their physiological functions, confront the environment with organized systems of self-reproducing matter and its products: the human species does so with organized systems of self-reproducing mind and its products, superimposed on the constituent biological organisms.

In general, cultures are not so highly organized nor so specifically adapted as organisms. Indeed, in the present state of our knowledge, a culture is best envisaged merely as a system of human ac-

tivities and products which happens to survive and be transmitted and so to possess continuity in time. Cultures will accordingly always be in some degree "adapted" in the narrow sense of being suitably related to their immediate environment. However, since the rate of cultural change can sometimes be rapid, and since a cultural group can unconsciously or deliberately alter its environment, the concept of adaptation as applied to cultures must include a suitable relation to change, both to changes in themselves and to changes in their environment.

It should be noted that this dual concept of adaptation—adaptation to long-term survival as well as to immediate success—has recently been found necessary in biology also.[1] Thus certain types of genetic system permit accurate, immediate adaptation; but they do so at the expense of reserve variability, so that environmental changes (as of climate) may cause their extinction. For continuing success, a compromise has to be reached between the immediate advantages, conferred by inbreeding, of accurate adaptation to the present environment, and the long-term advantages, conferred by outcrossing, of extra variability (and therefore less accurate present adaptation) as a reserve against possible future environmental change. On a still more extended time scale, extreme specialization will also reduce potential variation; so that specialized products of one biological type are likely to be extinguished in competition with the products of a biologically higher type (as happened with most groups of reptiles in favor of mammals in the late Mesozoic).

Cultures, too, though not so highly organized or so fully integrated as higher organisms (as is obvious when one looks at, say, American or British culture today), do of course show some degree of organization or pattern. Cultural organization too necessarily stands in some relation with social organization.[2] However, the relation need not be either close or exact. Thus in classical times the Greeks shared a common culture but were socially organized in the form of separate and often competing or conflicting city-states. A similar situation exists in modern Europe, with the existence of competing or conflicting nation-states within a single

1. See e.g. C. D. Darlington, *The Evolution of Genetic Systems,* Cambridge, England, 1947.

2. I am using social organization in the broad sense, to include political organization.

cultural framework. In other cases, as with ancient Egypt, the boundaries of the culture and the social organization are essentially coterminous; even then, however, cultural and social organization cannot be equated.

Cultures, like organic types, also show differentiation or diversification, usually on a geographical basis. Thus, to take an obvious case, European culture (or civilization—for from the broad anthropological point of view one can only define civilization as culture at a certain high level of technological and social organization) is differentiated into main subcultures, such as Latin, Germanic (Nordic), and Slavic, and these again into subsectors, such as French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish within the Latin subculture. Here again the cultural and social boundaries need not coincide: the obvious example is that of Switzerland, in which Latin (French) and Germanic (German) subcultures (as well as others) coexist.

To return to our central topic, I would suggest that the adaptiveness of cultures is best considered as a problem in relatedness, and that the essential relation is the relation between the form and pattern of the culture and what I may, perhaps provocatively, call the group's current vision of destiny. Under this head I would include the current knowledge, ideas, assumptions, and beliefs, often unconscious or only partially conscious, concerning human nature as embodied in the particular group, the nature of the environment, and the relations between the two. It is often, but I believe falsely, stated that cultures are *determined* by their environment —climate, geography, fauna and flora, and resources. It is of course true that they are *related* to the environment, but the relation is not a simple one. It is conditioned by the knowledge which men have about the environment, by the skills which they have developed for coping with it, and by their ideas and attitudes concerning it and themselves.

This applies even to the exploitative aspects of culture, the human activities concerned with getting a living from the environment. In Arabia the same environment which conditioned the development of a nomad culture in the pretechnological Semitic population is now beginning to support a culture based on the exploitation of oil resources, which in previous periods were unsuspected and even if they had been known could not have been utilized for want of technical skill. Similarly, the technical skills

of horse training and horse breeding, when introduced by Europeans to the North American continent, completely transformed the culture of the Plains Indians.

Perhaps the most striking examples are those like North America and Australia, where the same environment has provided the basis for cultures at radically different levels of knowledge, skill, and organization. The cultural contrast is most extreme in Australia; but it should be remembered that the high level of white culture could never have been established there without the introduction of domestic animals and plants, of technological skills and their products, and of ideas and attitudes, from other regions. All such examples, of course, emphasize the great importance of culture contact and cultural diffusion in the genesis, development, and transformation of cultures during the process of cultural evolution.

The suggestion that cultures are essentially related to the current vision of human destiny can now be amplified. The most important factor in progressive long-term cultural evolution appears to be knowledge or, to use a more general term, awareness. In this, two elements are involved. One is the quantitative amount and accuracy of factual knowledge, and of its application in the form of skills and technology; the second is the way in which knowledge and awareness are organized, whether in explicit concepts and ideas, in esthetic and ritual expressions, or in conscious or unconscious beliefs, assumptions, attitudes, and general approach. I would emphasize that any over-all progressive trend in cultural evolution can only be detected when the process is looked at on the largest possible time scale. On smaller time scales what is detected is recurrence, as by Toynbee and Spengler, or limited advance or specialization, as in histories covering limited areas for limited periods.

The basic difference between man and other organisms is that human experience can be cumulative over the generations. This clearly applies primarily in the sphere of knowledge, its organization and its practical applications; but increased and better organized knowledge will eventually affect social structure, political organization, attitudes, belief systems, and modes of expression. We must, however, remember that social, political, and ideological organization, once established, can in their turn affect the central process of accumulating and organizing knowledge: the general

change-resisting properties of ancient Egyptian civilization, and the ideological opposition of the Church of Rome to scientific advance in many fields, are examples.

From the evolutionary point of view, the most important characteristics of a culture concern cultural stability (self-reproduction) and cultural change (self-transformation). Some degree of stability is of course necessary, and some degree of change is probably inevitable. But, broadly speaking, cultures can be classified into two main types: those which promote stability and resist change, and those which encourage or at least permit change. And this difference is associated with different views or assumptions about destiny. Thus most primitive cultures are adapted simply to securing their own continuance in conditions which are assumed to remain constant.

In general, savage societies accept the continuance of their environment and of their methods of making a living from it; and the rituals (*rites de passage,* hunting or agricultural magic, etc.) and the ethicosocial systems (taboos, kinship and marriage systems, etc.) are designed to give cohesion and continuity to the cultural group. High civilizations may continue to be stability-centered—e.g. ancient Egypt, or historical China with its ancestor worship and reliance on tradition. At the other extreme we have that modern phenomenon: cultures focused on the idea of transforming themselves and the environment, and relying on science and the scientific method, which itself is consciously based on the idea of increasing the amount and improving the organization of knowledge.

There are of course a number of intermediate cases. Sometimes the idea of change becomes operative in one department of life, for instance in nations which become obsessed with the idea of increasing their size or their power by military conquest, though they may be stability-centered in other ways, e.g. in their religion or ideology: ancient Assyria provides a crude example, and the classical Roman Empire a more elaborate one. In the politico-religious sphere, Islamic expansion resulted in a conscious and explosive transformation, but since then socially and intellectually Islam has been stability-promoting and tradition-ridden, resistant to change. Or the idea of intellectual and artistic discovery may become powerful, as in classical Greece. In this case, freedom and change

were consciously sought in the ideological sphere but (owing to various peculiarities of Greek culture) not emphasized in technology and the application of scientific knowledge.

In other cases, notably in the French and Russian Revolutions, what may be called the millenary notion of change has been operative: the idea that a violent revolutionary change could and would initiate a new, better, and definitive stable system. This has always proved deceptive, for the simple reason that the process of change, whether in the biological or the psychosocial sphere, does not operate in this way. Though revolutionary periods may occur in which change is particularly rapid and old systems are largely destroyed, evolutionary change is always a dialectic process, in which stability, even if reached, is reached slowly and gradually. Furthermore, man's cultural evolution is so near its beginning that it is now quite impossible to envisage the possibilities before it, and especially to envisage any definitive stable state.

There is also the frequent phenomenon of what has been picturesquely (though not very correctly) called cultural fossilization. This often occurs when culturally important ideas or attitudes become embodied in an organized institutionalized system: the cultural inertia of such a system, together with the powerful vested interests which it creates, will usually promote resistance to social and cultural change. Obvious examples are the institution of absolute monarchy based on the concept of Divine Right, and that of the Roman Catholic Church based on the authoritarian assumptions of revelation and dogmatic certitude; but the phenomenon has been widespread in all periods and places. The fundamental cleavage is between the assumption of continuing stability, leading to backward-looking cultures based on tradition, and that of possible change, especially change for the better, including quantitative change in knowledge and qualitative change in ideas, leading to factual discovery and ideological revaluation and so to technological and social transformation.

When we envisage the matter of cultural adaptedness in the broadest possible way, we see that the basic problem is that of adapting cultural systems to the facts of the evolutionary process in all its sectors, including the progressive realization of new and desirable possibilities. Regarded in this light, the development of change-promoting cultural systems is seen as itself an increasingly adaptive and progressive evolutionary trend. Various steps in this

trend can then be recognized. There was first the discontinuous or sporadic appearance of change-promoting elements in various cultures, the most notable being the already mentioned rise of the spirit of free inquiry in classical Greece.

Continuity of the trend has only become apparent since the transition between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance in the 15th century. It began with the idea of geographical discovery, which was soon complemented by that of historical discovery, or if you prefer, the rediscovery of ancient knowledge. Then came the idea of scientific discovery, in the 16th century largely confined to mathematics and astronomy, but soon extended to other branches of "natural knowledge." In the 17th century, thanks in the first instance to Bacon, the idea of scientific discovery was generalized in the concept of scientific method. This was a truly revolutionary event, leading to the supersession, in field after field of study, of backward-looking tradition by the idea of forward-looking attitudes and research. The former inevitably and sometimes consciously resisted change; the latter inevitably facilitated and sometimes deliberately encouraged it.

Rapid cultural change, especially if also progressive, usually stems from the discoveries or achievements of exceptional individuals, but will not operate effectively except in a group receptive to the notion of change and technically and professionally equipped to apply the new discoveries and ideas. As Kroeber has shown, the effective manifestation of the gifts of exceptional individuals is elicited by the cultural environment. The effective application of their achievements is then made possible through the activities of less exceptional individuals in the cultural group. For rapid progress, both an adequate supply of exceptional individuals and also an appropriate culture and an adequately educated community are necessary. It should be stressed, however, that the role of the individual in evolution has increased in importance, not only in the passage from biological to cultural evolution but also in that from stability-promoting to change-promoting cultures.

The promotion of change need not imply the abandonment of the ideal of stability, but it does imply the replacement of a static concept of stability with a dynamic one: the ideas of stability and change tend to become combined in the ideal of integrated process —the moving equilibrium of an ordered transformation. This is the eventual step; in earlier stages the ideal of a stably integrated

but directional process was lacking, and change, at least change in certain aspects of a culture, might be regarded as desirable per se, and little attention paid to its direction or to its effects on other aspects.

Before this eventual step could be taken, the fact of evolution had to be discovered. With this, the change-promoting method of science revealed the fact that nature itself was not, as had been previously assumed, a static mechanism but a dynamic process, a process of orderly or at least comprehensible self-transformation. In the heady intoxication generated by this discovery, together with the spectacular results of the practical application of scientific knowledge, a misconceived and oversimplified idea of the change-promoting process arose: the myth of universal and inevitable progress was born.

It remained to clarify and extend the concept of evolution, and to apply scientific method to the study of man, including his values and his history. This has brought us to a fresh critical point. We now are beginning to see the whole of reality as a unitary process of evolution (though comprising three distinct sectors or phases), and man as the agency by means of which that process is becoming self-conscious and could become consciously purposeful. Evolutionary progress, both in the biological and the human sector, is now seen as a fact, but as occurring only rarely and by no means inevitably: from being a myth, it is becoming a subject for scientific study. From a slightly different angle, we may say that cultural evolution, i.e. evolution in the psychosocial phase, can now be seen as an extension of biological evolution, but with its own peculiarities of method and results, and "progress" and "advance" can be profitably redefined as processes leading to greater realization of desirable possibilities.

As our analysis of the evolutionary process in general, and of evolutionary progress in particular, becomes more accurate, as our knowledge of them becomes fuller, and as our application of that knowledge grows more efficient, a new and decisive increase in the adaptedness of culture will have been taken. Human culture will be not merely purposefully but also adaptively change-promoting: the type of change which it sets itself to achieve will become increasingly adjusted to the realities of the actual process, including both its limitations and its possibilities. Man's vision of his destiny will become more closely adjusted to the facts of

destiny; and the direction in which he consciously steers will become increasingly "right"—in other words, will have more long-range adaptedness. This statement is not, as some may think, uncritically optimistic. I believe it to be a reasonable extrapolation from past human history. In any case, it is optimistic only in the long run: any such process will take a long time, and will be subject to many temporary and local setbacks. But pessimism is the result of incomplete knowledge or of too short a view: any general or long-run pessimism is contradicted by the facts of evolutionary progress in the past.

So far, I have only been considering what may be called directional adaptedness: the better adaptation of cultures to the process of cultural change, so as to permit that change to be as progressive as possible. It now remains to consider diversificational adaptedness: the adaptation of different cultures or subcultures to local conditions, including of course their history, traditions, achievements, and existing organization, as well as the conditions of their physical and biological environment, resulting in greater variety in cultural evolution.

With the increase of communications, population pressure, economic interdependence, and interpenetration and culture contacts of all sorts, the maintenance of satisfactory cultural diversity is becoming increasingly urgent as a practical problem: with the obvious and inevitable trend toward world unity in all spheres, it will speedily pose itself as a basic theoretical problem. Just as the basic theoretical problem in the sphere of directional adaptedness is the reconciliation of stability with change, and their synthesis in a moving but integrated equilibrium, so in that of diversificational adaptedness the basic theoretical problem is the reconciliation of uniformity with diversity, and their synthesis in a system of variety-in-unity. This appears to me as one of the most important fields for cultural anthropologists and social scientists to explore at the present time. Here I can merely give a few examples to illustrate its nature and its importance.

In general, when cultures differing in level of scientific and technological advance come into contact, the less advanced are more affected. But the result differs widely in different cases. Sometimes the less advanced culture simply disappears, as has happened with that of the Australian aborigines over much of Australia, and seems destined to happen to many tribal cultures

in Africa. Sometimes it persists in modified and partial form as a subordinate factor in an invading culture, as with the pre-Columbian elements in much of Latin America; or elements of it persist subterraneously in the basement, so to speak, of the new culture, as with witchcraft and magic in medieval Europe or with voodoo and similar practices in the West Indies today; or it may persist, though with considerable transformation, as an overt but minor factor in the new culture, as with the Maoris in New Zealand. Or it may be eroded or even degraded by the infiltration of cheap, mass-produced goods, as in too many Asian areas today; or by that of new but imperfectly assimilated ideas, as too often when missionaries impose Christianity on primitive peoples. In this last case, new and alarming ideological systems may arise, as with various of the nominally Christian sects in black Africa.

It is an empirical fact that primitive cultures react in very different ways to contact with more advanced cultures. Some are exceedingly fragile and go to pieces under the impact; others are tough and are capable of assimilating suitable new elements while preserving their basic identity and continuity and their essential values. Here is an important field for urgent study.

Sometimes the preservation of less advanced cultures has depended on historical and geographical accident. Thus the barbaric but highly organized cultural systems of the kingdoms of West Africa were saved from destruction at the hands of Moslem (Fulani) invaders from the north by the tsetse flies of the forest zone, which killed the horses on which Fulani military success depended. In general terms, the problem that now faces the world in this sphere is how to ensure that the contact between more developed and less developed cultures (especially as regards technological and industrial techniques but also in regard to political, social, and religious ideas) should have the maximum of desirable effects and especially the minimum of undesirable ones. Or the problem can be formulated in a more restricted way: how desirable elements of advanced scientific and technological culture may penetrate into "underdeveloped" areas without destroying what is good and desirable in the recipient cultures. The usual tendency is for cheap, mass-produced goods from outside (and, after industrialization, from inside) to cause the decay of craftsmanship and the creative arts; for population increase consequent on improved death control to disrupt the social and economic

system; for industrialization to create a depressed urban proletariat cut off from local cultural tradition; and for the overready adoption of ideas and idea systems from advanced cultures (e.g. democracy, Christianity, Communism, self-determination, etc.), leading to meaningless slogans, unworkable political systems, nationalist touchiness, and so on. Ideas and idea systems can rarely be imported and maintained intact, and in point of fact usually become more or less seriously distorted and degraded in an alien and unprepared cultural environment, resulting in an undesirable hybrid culture.

When racial (ethnic) differences as well as differences in cultural level are involved within a single political area, the problem may become highly complex. Thus in South Africa the drawing off of male Bantu labor, notably for the mines, is causing a radical deterioration of the social setup in the reserves, while at the same time it is creating a detribalized Bantu proletariat in the cities. And the coexistence of a dominant white minority with a subordinate Bantu majority, with all the fears, conflicts, and cultural clashes that it involves, has led to the formulation of the unworkable and theoretically undesirable cultural principle of racial *apartheid,* and to a potentially explosive political situation.

When the two racial-cultural groups reproduce at markedly different rates, further difficulties arise. Thus in Fiji the immigrant Indian population not only has work habits, cultural background, and attitudes to education quite different from those of the native Fijians, but is multiplying so much faster that it will shortly be in the majority [as this book goes to press, already is]. It is indeed clear that attitudes toward family planning and population control are becoming important elements in the world's cultural setup.

The problem may be illustrated with reference to two cultures with which I have a slight personal acquaintance. India is a large and powerful but in many respects underdeveloped independent state which has deliberately embarked on the task of modernizing itself, not only scientifically, technologically, and industrially but also socially (e.g. in regard to the untouchables and the depressed classes and the large tribal elements in the population) and politically (e.g. in regard to constitution, political democracy, and administration). Modernization has to be superposed on a traditional culture, inevitably dependent on agriculture, and involving such important elements as caste and the village system; pervasive non-

doctrinal and nonecclesiastical religion ranging up to great spiritual heights from the depths of essentially magic and sometimes barbaric rituals, rigid taboos and a kaleidoscopic polytheism, and including veneration both for cattle and for holy poverty and meditation; a newborn nationalism of a very particular kind; and various legacies of Gandhi's influence, such as a belief in nonviolence and satyagraha, in the superiority of hand over machine production, in the desirability of prohibition and the undesirability of birth control. It has to be carried out in an environment whose agricultural resources have been impoverished by erosion, deforestation, and bad methods of cultivation, and with a population which is largely undernourished, already excessive, and still rapidly increasing. The picture is further complicated by the existence of strong and often mutually hostile religious minorities, by considerable ethnic differences, and by great linguistic diversity.

Among the resultant practical problems I may mention the following: How to increase the well-being, the competence, and the productivity of the villager while maintaining his satisfactions and without undermining the stability of the village system. How to introduce scientific ideas and methods without either destroying the entire framework of traditional beliefs and practices or introducing a grave cleavage of thought between different sections of the population. Conversely, how to do away with the bad effects of what are essentially superstitions such as belief in the sanctity of cattle, or in the merit of suttee, without damaging the general spiritual framework of Indian life, or provoking violent reactions. In the most general terms, the problem is how to induce the common man and woman to want and to work for desirable change in a desirable way. I am sure that this can be accomplished; but it will not always be easy. On one hand, there is a massive inertia and resistance to change; on the other there is a dawning awareness, even among remote illiterate villagers, that science is somehow making possible a freer life and a greater well-being. But this awareness is still mainly on the mythical level: the limitations in the way of quick scientific application, the need for slow, rational advance in place of magical or millenary wish fulfillment, are not yet apparent. Here as elsewhere the proper organization of public awareness is a prerequisite for desirable change, and right education is an essential key to progress. Truly desirable change can

never be wholly imposed from outside; it must be essentially a self-generating process.

Then there is the problem of how to reconcile the potent new idea of democratic equality with the facts of biological and social inequality and the inevitable limitations of opportunity. Here the distortion of the idea of democracy has introduced new difficulties. For instance it is perfectly obvious that there are now many too many college and university students in India. Many are destined to fail; there are not nearly enough positions for the remainder; and meanwhile professors and lecturers are grossly overworked and the standards of teaching and research are being depressed. But any suggestion that colleges and universities should restrict their intake of students is met by the statement that this is impossible because it would not be "democratic."

Finally there are the problems of national unity and of international integration. In both these fields an exaggerated nationalism and an understandable but unfortunate reaction against anything British are creating difficulties. English is the only language that has ever been shared by all the different regions of India; and it is the language which is far and away the most able to help India to advance in all international fields, notably in science and learning. Yet because of the prevalent nationalist spirit it has been decreed that Hindi, though normally spoken only by a minority of the population, shall become India's official language; and, though it lacks many scientific terms and though its adoption will make interchange of scientific and other ideas more difficult, it has been decreed that it shall become the medium of instruction even at the highest educational level. Recently there has even been a recommendation that an Indian national calendar should supersede the Gregorian calendar, which would introduce still further difficulties. These last examples show how important it is, from the standpoint of cultural adaptedness, to distinguish between the sectors where uniformity is desirable and those where variety is desirable.

My other example is Bali. This differs from India in many ways, notably in being a small, dependent portion of a definitely underdeveloped state and in being inhabited by a homogeneous cultural minority (Hindu instead of Moslem like the rest of Indonesia). It is probably unique in that, with insignificant exceptions, the entire

population engages in and finds satisfaction from creative activity of some sort or another—music, dance, drama, celebrations of various sorts, decoration, carving, painting; even the normal heavy tasks of agricultural labor are clothed with cultural satisfactions, in the shape of communal rituals of various kinds.

The resultant "cultural democracy" is obviously something very vital and very desirable. Meanwhile, however, Bali is already being exposed to a flood of cheap and often esthetically nasty mass-produced goods; health leaves much to be desired; and in many fields educational standards are low. The Indonesian Government is taking measures to improve health and is introducing education of essentially Western type (with Western uniforms for the children); and it has permitted the entry of Christian missionaries (there is even a Roman Catholic bishop in Bali). Bali is not at the moment overpopulated. But as health measures succeed the death rate will drop; and unless birth control is not merely permitted but encouraged, population will soon outrun food supply. Then population pressure will result in increased pressure toward technical efficiency and industrialization.

In Bali the major conflict is a straightforward one between two desirable ends—the maintenance of a creative cultural democracy on the one hand, and on the other better health and greater intellectual and scientific enlightenment. Desirable ends may have certain undesirable consequences—e.g. overpopulation as the result of improved health; and the situation is further complicated by the intrusion of alien elements under the cloak of freedom—mass-produced industrial products under that of freedom of trade, missionaries under that of freedom of belief. If the Balinese come to feel that their creative activities are in any sense inferior or stand in the way of the better health and education that they rightly desire, the resultant change will be a retrograde step in cultural evolution. Here again it is apparent that compromise is necessary, but the precise nature of the most desirable type of compromise must be determined in relation to local circumstances. Unfortunately speed is also necessary; changes of various sorts are already rapid, and if not corrected may quite unbalance the entire culture. In such a situation, it is eminently desirable to consult real experts —those who have studied and thought deeply about similar problems elsewhere. They will undoubtedly make mistakes, but their

mistakes will certainly not be as serious as those made by local politicians in a hurry.

It would be possible to prolong this disquisition to almost any length. There are obviously many interesting points which I have not discussed. There is the long-term nonadaptedness of certain cultural trends—some (like unchecked militarist expansion or addiction to the idea of world dominance) being manifestly in the long run self-defeating; others, like a belief in one's own intrinsic racial superiority, manifestly untrue; still others, like overexploitation of resources, self-limiting. There is the notion of ideas as transmissible, self-reproducible cultural templates; the question whether such ideas are most effective in the recipient when fully conscious or when largely subconscious, when fully rational or with the pill of rationality covered with an emotional or esthetic coating; and how and under what conditions they may be distorted in the process of translation into action by the recipients. There is the problem whether certain primitive cultures, such as that of the Congo pygmies, admirably adapted to their original conditions but obviously destined to disappear if brought into free and full contact with modern civilization, should be preserved intact as living cultural specimens for their own good and for the interest of the rest of mankind; and there is of course the greatest purely cultural problem of our time, of how to cope with the politico-ideological conflict between organized Communism and the Western world—whether by war, hot or cold, by competitive coexistence, or by some attempt at cooperative synthesis. But the limits of my competence and of my and your energy and time make such discussion impossible here.

I will close by summing up my main argument from a rather different angle. In the past half century there has been much talk, chiefly originating from cultural anthropologists, of the relativity of morals, which has often been construed to mean that no type of morality is or can be better than another; much talk too, chiefly originating from psychoanalysts and psychiatrists, but reinforced from the camp of dogmatic religion and obscurantist philosophy, of the nonrational bases of human behavior, which has often been construed to mean the supremacy of the irrational, the bankruptcy of reason, and the inadequacy of science, and has indeed led to a widespread revolt against reason and a glorification of unreason.

Even among professional biologists, who ought to know better, the thesis has been proclaimed that no organism can properly be called higher or lower than another, because all, by the fact of their existence and survival, are "equally adapted." And historians have asserted that there is not, or even cannot be, any such thing as progress in human affairs.

These unfortunate assertions turn out to be quite erroneous when considered *sub specie evolutionis.* Adaptation is not merely the capacity to survive, nor is it merely to the immediate present. It also covers adaptation to change; and when change is so rapid and drastic as it can be in the psychosocial sector, adaptation to change and to the direction of change may become of overriding importance.

As regards *higher* and *lower* in the biological sector, for one thing it is obvious to inspection that some organic types have a higher (more complex, more efficient, and more integrated) organization than others; and for another, paleontology and comparative anatomy have demonstrated that the proof of the pudding has been in the eating—the acquisition of higher organization in this sense has in fact conferred evolutionary success, the more highly organized types having become more abundant and dominant at the expense of less highly organized types. Similarly progress, when adequately defined, is seen as a fact of evolution, both in the biological and the human sector. And finally, when for *relativity* we substitute *adaptation,* in the proper sense of appropriate relatedness on all levels, we at once realize that one moral system can be "better" than another. And a morality which is adapted to a tribal community emerging from ignorance in a sparsely populated world will not be adaptive in a large industrialized community based on vastly increased knowledge in a densely populated world.

Since in the long run the decisive element in a culture appears to be the predominant "vision of destiny," better cultural adaptation connotes a more adequate relation between the formulation of that vision and the facts of the situation, including both the static and directional elements in it, both the short-term events and the long-term trends, both the actualities and the possibilities of the external environment and of human nature. This being so, cultural adaptation, like biological adaptation, will always involve a compromise between many conflicting or competing advantages. Again like long-term biological adaptation, it will tend in the long

run to produce organized pattern systems of greater integration and better equilibration. Further, we must never forget the many fundamental differences between organisms and cultures, between evolution on the biological and on the psychosocial level. Besides the totally new methods of transmission available in the psychosocial sector, including culture contact and idea diffusion, and the totally new types of result involving convergence toward unity instead of only divergence toward variety, there is the fact that the average, and especially the maximum, speed of cultural evolution show a marked acceleration during their course, as against their general uniformity in biological evolution; and that in recent times cultural evolution has proceeded at speeds many hundreds of times greater than anything seen in the biological phase. This means that the emphasis in modern cultures must shift from maintenance and stability to progress and change, and that backward-looking visions of destiny must be replaced by forward-looking ones. Here again, education is needed, to ensure that these ideas enter the general awareness of the human species.

There is also the fact (often overlooked or played down owing to the overintellectualization of most philosophers and educators and learned men in general) that in all man's creative activities, including the construction of "visions of destiny," imagination and intuition are as essential as logic and reason. And there is the further fact that if knowledge is lacking on which to build a coherent and satisfying vision, imagination will almost universally be called on to provide mythical [3] explanations and interpretative extrapolations of actuality; and that these imaginative formulations may then canalize and condition the whole culture.

It follows that one of the most important steps to be taken to ensure better cultural adaptation is the application of scientific method to the study of the central explanatory and interpretative elements in man's vision of destiny, with a view to the progressive replacement of mythical elements by scientifically based concepts tested against fact. Note, however, that I do not say *scientific* but *scientifically based* concepts. The analytic and rational concepts that are effective in the natural sciences are inadequate by themselves for constructing a useful "vision of destiny," whose supporting framework must always include values. For this, the scientific and rational basis must be compounded with imagination, emo-

3. I am of course using "mythical" in the same sort of broad sense as Cassirer does.

tion, and aspiration. This is another way of saying that cultural adaptation involves adaptation both to the external facts of physical and biological nature and to the internal facts of human nature —including value judgments and their results. Furthermore, facts in this context must be taken to include our knowledge of future possibility (and limitation) as well as present actuality.

In a few final words, I must try to relate my topic to the more general field of behavior and evolution proposed for this symposium. There are two points I would like to make. The first is that in man behavior has been largely internalized and subjectivized, in the form of concepts and intellectual ideas, memories and imaginative creations. From an evolutionary point of view, human thought and indeed all higher mental processes can be regarded as latent or potential action—internal behavior. My second point is that culture, in the anthropological sense, is an organ of human behavior. A culture consists partly of overt acts of behavior such as rituals, partly of the concrete results of overt behavior in the shape of material artefacts, partly of potential behavior in the shape of assumptions, ideas, values, and other mentifacts, or of various combination of these. Thus in the perspective of evolution culture is seen as an organ of behavior of human groups, and potentially as the organ of behavior of the entire human species. Through human culture, behavior has reached a supraorganismal level.

SIR JULIAN HUXLEY
M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Population Planning and Quality of Life*

IN 1927 I ATTENDED the International Population Conference at Geneva in which Margaret Sanger played a leading role; and I have remained deeply interested in the problem. Much has happened in the thirty-two years that have elapsed since then. Public interest in the problem of population has grown in an astonishing way. It was then an unpopular subject, kept alive by a handful of devoted pioneers: to-day you can hardly open a newspaper, from the august and respectable *Times* to the most sensational organ of mass circulation, without seeing some reference to population-pressure and even to the once-unmentionable topic of birth-control. Important nations like India and Japan have embarked on official policies aimed at reducing birth-rates and a Pope has commended the subject of mounting population to the consideration of all good Catholics.

On the other hand, the problem has become aggravated by an increase of about three-quarters of a billion people—much more than the world total only three centuries ago. In some quarters there have been set-backs. The World Health Organization of the U.N., under pressure from some of its Member States, has declined to include population as a fit subject for its concern, in spite of the obvious connection between over-population and health, both physical and mental. And many Governments have been deterred from expressing an active interest in population-control by fear of losing votes or by pressure from vocal minorities.

However, the most encouraging change is that public opinion all over the globe has suddenly and dramatically become aware that population is the most urgent problem now besetting the human species. Research is being pursued, action is being taken, and pressure is mounting for more intensive research and more effective and more widespread action.

It is especially encouraging that this Conference is being held in the capital of India, graced by the presence of our great pioneer, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, and inaugurated with the active blessing of India's great Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru.

The theme of this conference is *Family Planning: Motivation and Methods.* I shall speak mainly of the motivations. I would say that the ultimate motivation for family planning is to secure an improvement in the quality of life—to realize more possibilities of fulfilment for more people; while the immediate motivation is the necessity to secure a reasonable future for the human species before it is too late. The latest figures from the Population Reference Bureau show how urgent the global human position is. The net increase was 47 million last year, and will be 50 million this year. By A.D. 2000—well within two generations—world population will in all probability reach 5½ billion, and will quite certainly exceed 5 billion.

The Growth of World Population

It is important to realize the historical background of this process of human increase—the trends of growth manifested by world population. The number of human beings in existence has increased inexorably from prehistoric times to the present. Before the discovery of agriculture, world population cannot have num-

* A paper presented to the Sixth International Conference on Planned Parenthood, New Delhi, February 1959.

bered more than a very few crores.* It must have reached 100 million a little before the birth of Christ: in the mid-seventeenth century (the first date for which we can make a reasonably accurate estimate) it was about 650 million. The one-billion mark was passed about the turn of the nineteenth century and the two-billion mark before 1950, to reach a total of over 2¾ billion to-day.

Furthermore, not only has the absolute total steadily increased, but also the rate of increase itself. Before agriculture, the annual compound interest rate of increase must have been below 0·1 per cent (one-tenth of one per cent). The rate reached 1 per cent only in the present century, but is now over 1·5 per cent—and still rising. This means that, whatever measures we take, world population will quite certainly go on increasing absolutely for the next hundred years.

Thus population has not grown at a uniform or steady rate, but by a process of acceleration. Furthermore, the acceleration has become much more violent in the last hundred years, and especially during the present century. This has been due to the progress of medical science, which has radically reduced the death-rate especially of children and young people in under-developed countries, without any comparable reduction in the birth-rate. This spectacular success of death-control has resulted in what can only be called a population explosion, world population having doubled itself in half a century, and being destined to redouble itself, whatever action we attempt, in well under that time in the future.

Population and Quality of Life

This continued and still continuing increase in the number of people prompts the question, *What are people for?* What is the aim of human life? It cannot be merely increase in quantity. Nor merely increased production of machines or gadgets. Nor merely increased comfort and passive entertainment. Nor merely increased power and domination, individual or collective. It surely must be increased quality of life, and its progressive enrichment. More scientifically, the aim of mankind must be to act as agent for its own improvement and for the further evolution of our planet, by providing for greater fulfilment of more human beings and fuller realization of their individual possibilities and social achievements, and in such a way as not to prevent or hamper the attainment of greater fulfilment by generations to come. Fulfilment in this sense involves physical, mental and spiritual well-being, understanding, enjoyment, hope, the satisfying exercise of one's faculties, creative activity, the integration of personality, participation in worthwhile projects, membership of a society which can be proud of its achievements, and a sense of significance in relation to the cosmos.

Population-increase is now infringing on the quality of life in many ways, and curtailing the realization of many or all of its desirable possibilities. Let us examine the present momentous period and look at the degree to which various possibilities are falling short of realization owing to poulation-increase and are likely to fall increasingly short in the immediate future.

Threats to Human Fulfilment

1. *Physical well-being.* Already two-thirds of the world's population are under-nourished, and as the absolute number of human mouths increases, the absolute total of under-nourished human beings is bound to increase for a time, and also the acuteness of under-nourishment in under-privileged countries. By promoting under-nourishment of all sorts—deficiency of proteins and vitamins as well as of calories—population increase keeps the physical and also the mental energy of people at a low level, and so reduces their possibilities of initiative and achievement in all departments of life, including science and art as well as material production.

2. *The deforestation and erosion* caused by expanding populations have already reduced the possibilities of agricultural production. They are certain to become really serious as population increases and spreads, unless drastic measures are undertaken.

3. *Water-supply* is beginning to prove inadequate in many areas, especially in the neighbourhood of over-large and expanding cities

* Crore is the useful Indian word for ten million and billion the equally useful American word for one thousand million.

(e.g. London, Los Angeles). Furthermore, water for irrigation is the limiting factor for agricultural production in the world's huge arid and semi-arid areas. Here, dams and reservoirs are urgently needed. But even when they are built, the new areas that they supply become filled with people in a few decades (e.g. the 5 million acres irrigated by the Lloyd Barrage at Sikkur on the Indus). Even a high dam at Aswan will not cater for the needs of Egypt's rapidly increasing population for more than two or at most three generations.

4. *Over two-thirds of the world's population are still illiterate*, and only a minute fraction receives any higher education. And yet at all levels, educational facilities (buildings, teachers, books, equipment) are not keeping up with the flood of new minds and bodies to be educated. This holds up the progress of industrialization and the improvement of agricultural practice as well as scientific and technological advance in all under-developed countries, especially those that are already densely or over-populated, and is delaying the possibility of mankind reaching a collective understanding of itself and its destiny, or of engaging in collective projects of world development.

5. *Human variety is being threatened by population-increase*. The need for mass-production and industrialization to supply food and a living to vast populations is tending to the destruction of cultural variety by a wave of drab uniformity, and is substituting mechanical tasks for creative and enjoyable work.

6. *Population-increase is also restricting human liberty*. Once population-density has reached a certain threshold value, further increase inevitably demands over-organization if efficiency is to be maintained, and over-organization reduces the area of freedom. Regulation and regimentation, direct or indirect, become necessary. Mass-production removes individual initiative, quantitative norms imposed from above replace spontaneity and qualitative incentives. Daily life and work are routinized and existence becomes increasingly mechanical as well as increasingly mechanized. After a longer or shorter time, the process eventually leads to more regimentation or mass activity in every sphere of human life —agriculture, industry, communications, entertainment, mass rallies and celebrations.

Alternatively, when for any reason productive efficiency cannot be maintained, over-population leads to social fragmentation and under-organization (e.g. in rural Haiti), and this again restricts other freedoms, such as freedom from want and freedom for joint creative and productive activity.

7. *Increased population is leading everywhere to hypertrophied cities and conurbations*, even up to 10 million people and over. These are far beyond optimum size for efficiency, and far beyond optimum scale for truly human living. Where the standard of life is low they tend to develop into gigantic slums and large-scale breeders of virus-fodder; where it is high, they become generators of frustration and wasters of time and energy. Their spread is creating large areas of man-made ugliness and drabness, and hordes of routinized people on their tiresome daily journeys to and from work.

8. *In technologically advanced countries large populations are resulting in increased traffic congestion, and increased appropriation of land for housing and communications*. In some of them, such as Britain, there is already a heavy pressure on mere space through the competitive and mutually exclusive demands of industry, defence, communications, housing, and amenity on the rapidly shrinking areas of open country.

9. *In various places on the earth's surface, over-population can legitimately be compared to a cancerous growth*. It causes suffering and discontent locally, and leads to large-scale emigrations which are comparable to metastases in cancer, and are creating social difficulties in the recipient countries (e.g. West Indians in Britain, Puerto Ricans in New York).

10. *Over-population reduces the possibilities of employment*—there are not enough jobs to go round, and certainly not enough worthwhile jobs of a satisfying nature. This is becoming serious in countries like India, where large-scale rural under-employment is already common and chronic urban and educated unemployment is beginning to appear. China too is already aware of this threat of over-population and adequate employment.

11. *In under-developed and densely populated countries, continued population-increase reduces the possibility of an economic breakthrough to a higher standard of living.* Not only does it tend to stabilize or aggravate under-employment with all its resultant inefficiency, but, through the demands that it makes on the national income for services of various sorts, it is constantly cutting down the amount available for capital investment. Every million added to the population of a country means not only a million more mouths to feed, but a million more bodies to clothe, house, transport, and keep in health, and a million more brains to train and educate. The amount expended on all this must be deducted from the amount needed to improve transport, to extend industrialization, to start new industrial enterprises and power plants, new irrigation schemes, new schools and colleges and technological institutes; and this will be most serious in under-developed and densely populated countries, where the need for such new investment is most urgent. Thus in such areas expenditure on population-control should be given extremely high economic priority. Further, planning authorities should constantly bear in mind the economic (as well as the social) effects of investment in projects (such as malaria control) which will reduce the death-rate, as against those of measures aimed at reducing the birth-rate.

12. *The possibilities of wonder, enjoyment and adventure available to man are being curtailed.* Population-pressure is reducing the readily accessible areas of unspoilt wilderness and natural beauty, while at the same time increasing the number of people who want to enjoy them. Even where National Parks and Reserves have been established, they are being whittled away by the economic, social and military demands of an increasing population. Similarly, the famous and beautiful cities that are the goals of modern pilgrimage are becoming spoilt by commercialization and congested with sightseers; so here, too, population-pressure is curtailing another important possibility of human satisfaction. And all over the world wild life is being rapidly reduced or even exterminated. The sight of an abundance of large mammals and lovely birds leading their natural lives is a wonderful and satisfying experience: but, thanks to human population growth, the possibility of enjoying it is rapidly diminishing.

13. *Human beings need to feel that they are in some harmonious relation with nature.* This will become increasingly difficult if population-pressure forces us to an excessive or radical exploitation of natural resources, instead of aiming at a symbiotic existence, in ecological partnership with our globe. Over-population is preventing the development of a planetary ethic based on the moral duty of conservation.

For all these reasons it is urgent to reduce the rate of world population-increase. The basis of every real success here must be the development of a cheap and satisfactory oral contraceptive: and the prerequisite for this is research. If one-tenth of one per cent of what is spent on atomic missiles or space satellites were available for research on the control of human reproduction, we would undoubtedly have an answer within a decade. Research on this global subject should be international. Perhaps bodies such as our Federation and the Population Council could help in promoting and co-ordinating it.

Motivations for Family Planning

Thus there are various motivations for family planning and population-control. For governments, the realization that a reduced rate of increase is necessary for the general health and strength of their citizens, for economic advance, for social stability, for adequate education, for cultural achievement, and for intellectual and technical competence, will obviously be the prime motive for establishing an official population policy.

Official population policies are something new in the world, and we have to plan the best methods of implementing them. Usually, the Ministry of Health is put in administrative charge of the subject of population and its control. It would seem desirable to enlarge such Departments into *Ministries of Health and Population*, with their two sub-departments of equal importance. This would give the subject of population a higher status in national affairs. Propaganda, practical assistance and advice for family planning could then be provided by some

form of Health Extension Service operating at all levels.

Then Governments can provide some economic motivation. Just as bonuses for large families encourage population-increase, so a system of family allowances in which the amount allowed decreases sharply for every additional child after the first two would encourage family limitation. Taxation systems might also be modified to operate in this direction. And of course Governments can help by devoting much attention to research.

For the individual, there may be various motives. There is first the wish that his children should have more opportunities and a better education and start in life. As children cease to be an economic asset, the individual's desire to raise his family's standards of living and enjoyment will become a more effective motive. And if the individual can be made to realize that family limitation will enable his country to have a stronger and finer population, to achieve more in science and art, in exploration and sport, and to play a more important role in the world, his patriotism too may be brought in as a motive.

Population Policy in India

Here I may be permitted a few words on India's population problem, as it appears to an observer from another continent. In the first place, India's position in this matter is crucial. She is the largest democratic under-developed nation, not only in Asia but in the world. Failure to solve her population problem will be a political and social disaster: success will secure her leadership in Asia and give hope to the world at large.

Here again we must recall the historical aspects of the problem. People sometimes say that since India has persisted through millennia, she will continue to persist whatever we do or do not do. This is a fallacy. India has *not* remained the same throughout its history: for one thing, it has grown in numbers, and its growth in numbers has changed its character and modified its possibilities of further development. In early times, India's population can only be guessed at, but it seems clear that when the East India Company was founded in 1600, it cannot well have exceeded 100 million. By 1834 it was estimated at about 130 million; it had increased to about 200 million by 1871, and to 300 million by 1910. To-day, India contains about one-seventh of the human species: her population is now nearly 400 million. It is increasing by over six million a year* (more than all Australians in every two years). At this annual rate, India's population will double itself in around forty-five years, and will reach three-quarters of a billion before the end of the present century—during the lifetime of many Indians now living. This explosive increase of nearly 150 million since 1921 has been caused by efficient death-control, the mortality rate having been almost halved during this period, while the birth-rate has gone down by only about 6 per cent. With all the health measures now in force and projected, the death-rate will certainly continue to drop, thus tending to promote a still higher rate of increase.

The careful study by Coale and Hoover† of Princeton has brought to light many important points concerning the relation of India's population-increase to its economic development. It is not for me to enter into detail: but I must mention some of their main points. They point out that unless the birth-rate is reduced, India will be unable to achieve an economic break-through from its state of under-development and under-employment to a developed and developing economy. This is because the demand for servicing the additional population (an increasing proportion of which will be children of an unproductive age and therefore an increased economic burden) will make it impossible to provide adequate finance for industrialization and technological development. If present trends continue, a point of economic no return will be reached in less than thirty years. If, on the other hand, effective measures aiming at population-control are immediately undertaken, so that the birth-rate

* Accurate figures are hard to come by. Some authorities put the annual increase as high as 8 million! Certainly 6 million is a minimum.

† Coale, A. J., and Hoover, E. M. *Population Growth and Economic Development in Low-Income Countries: A case study of India's prospects.* Princeton 1958, University Press. (India, Oxford University Press). Summarized in *Population Bulletin*, December, 1958.

begins to go down sharply by 1966 and becomes halved by 1981, then a break-through to a developed economy will still be possible. The details of this dating may be modified by the course of events, but the modifications cannot be large. The broad conclusion is that for an economic break-through to be achieved by India the birth-rate must begin to go down within a decade, and must be halved within a further two or at most two-and-a-half decades.

Coale and Hoover also draw attention to the disparity between the expenditures on birth-control and on death-control. The Second Five-Year Plan allocated $10 million for population planning, but over $50 million for medical health programmes, which will inevitably help to unplan population. The allocation for malaria control during the single year ending this March was $14 million. This is an economic absurdity —$14 million for one measure which will certainly increase population, as against $10 million for all measures which could reduce it!

The only possible conclusion is that the balancing of death-control by birth-control is a matter of the utmost urgency for India, economically as well as socially, and that measures aimed at reducing fertility should have an extremely high priority in all future economic planning. Much more should be spent on research; a new army of doctors, nurses, midwives and health workers should be immediately recruited and trained, to encourage birth-control and give free advice and distribute free contraceptives to all classes in all regions; financial inducements should be given for limiting families, whether by sterilization or contraception; propaganda, through the press and radio and by travelling speakers, should be conducted on a national scale. Every crore of rupees spent on such measures for preventing births would pay handsome dividends in the saving of many crores that would be needed to feed, clothe, house and educate the babies that would otherwise have been born. Just how many, I leave to the economists to calculate. But it is clear that, even from a purely economic standpoint, expenditure on population-control is one of the most profitable forms of investment for India.

Conclusion

To return from India to the world scene, I am sure that the heaviest emphasis, and the ultimate motivation, both for nations and individuals, must combine fear and hope. It must be on the urgent necessity of limiting world population, to prevent it inflicting grave and perhaps irreparable damage on the whole human species and its terrestrial home, and to give mankind the hope and the possibility of reaching new levels of fulfilment and new heights of achievement.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation can contribute to this end in various ways, including the holding of conferences such as this. As a non-governmental but international organization with no political or religious bias, no axes to grind or outside interests to serve, it might become of considerable importance as a clearing-house and advisory body, whose help and advice could be sought by any country or any group. But to accomplish this, it would need a considerable increase of revenue and staff, including a Secretary-General of the highest standing, and with ample provision for travel, and perhaps also officials who could be seconded for a period to countries in need of advice and assistance. The time seems ripe for this transformation of the Federation from an organization mainly concerned with arousing public opinion into one mainly concerned with implementation and operation. Perhaps the present Conference will consider ways and means by which this desirable step might be taken.

Introduction by Sir Julian Huxley

The Phenomenon of Man is a very remarkable work by a very remarkable human being. Père Teilhard de Chardin was at the same time a Jesuit Father and a distinguished palaeontologist. In *The Phenomenon of Man* he has effected a threefold synthesis—of the material and physical world with the world of mind and spirit ; of the past with the future ; and of variety with unity, the many with the one. He achieves this by examining every fact and every subject of his investigation *sub specie evolutionis*, with reference to its development in time and to its evolutionary position. Conversely, he is able to envisage the whole of knowable reality not as a static mechanism but as a process. In consequence, he is driven to search for human significance in relation to the trends of that enduring and comprehensive process ; the measure of his stature is that he so largely succeeded in the search. I would like to introduce *The Phenomenon of Man* to English readers by attempting a summary of its general thesis, and of what appear to me to be its more important conclusions.

I make no excuse for this personal approach. As I discovered when I first met Père Teilhard in Paris in 1946, he and I were on the same quest, and had been pursuing parallel roads ever since we were young men in our twenties. Thus, to mention a few signposts which I independently found along my road, already in 1913 I had envisaged human evolution and biological evolution as two phases of a single process, but separated by a ' critical point ', after which the properties of the evolving material

underwent radical change. This thesis I developed years later in my *Uniqueness of Man*, adding that man's evolution was unique in showing the dominance of convergence over divergence : in the same volume I published an essay on *Scientific Humanism* (a close approximation to Père Teilhard's *Neo-Humanism*), in which I independently anticipated the title of Père Teilhard's great book by describing humanity as a phenomenon, to be studied and analysed by scientific methods. Soon after the first World War, in *Essays of a Biologist*, I made my first attempt at defining and evaluating evolutionary progress.

In my Romanes Lecture on *Evolutionary Ethics*, I made an attempt (which I now see was inadequate, but was at least a step in the right direction) to relate the development of moral codes and religions to the general trends of evolution ; in 1942, in my *Evolution, the Modern Synthesis*, I essayed the first comprehensive post-Mendelian analysis of biological evolution as a process : and just before meeting Père Teilhard had written a pamphlet entitled *Unesco : its Purpose and Philosophy*, where I stressed that such a philosophy must be a global, scientific and evolutionary humanism. In this, I was searching to establish an ideological basis for man's further cultural evolution, and to define the position of the individual human personality in the process—a search in which I was later much aided by Père Teilhard's writings, and by our conversations and correspondence.

The Phenomenon of Man is certainly the most important of Père Teilhard's published works. Of the rest, some, including the essays in *La Vision du Passé*, reveal earlier developments or later elaborations of his general thought ; while others, like *L'Apparition de l'Homme*, are rather more technical.

Père Teilhard starts from the position that mankind in its totality is a phenomenon to be described and analysed like any other phenomenon : it and all its manifestations, including human history and human values, are proper objects for scientific study.

His second and perhaps most fundamental point is the absolute necessity of adopting an evolutionary point of view.

Though for certain limited purposes it may be useful to think of phenomena as isolated statically in time, they are in point of fact never static : they are always processes or parts of processes. The different branches of science combine to demonstrate that the universe in its entirety must be regarded as one gigantic process, a process of becoming, of attaining new levels of existence and organization, which can properly be called a genesis or an evolution. For this reason, he uses words like *noogenesis*, to mean the gradual evolution of mind or mental properties, and repeatedly stresses that we should no longer speak of a cosmology but of a *cosmogenesis*. Similarly, he likes to use a pregnant term like *hominisation* to denote the process by which the original proto-human stock became (and is still becoming) more truly human, the process by which potential man realized more and more of his possibilities. Indeed, he extends this evolutionary terminology by employing terms like *ultra-hominisation* to denote the deducible future stage of the process in which man will have so far transcended himself as to demand some new appellation.

With this approach he is rightly and indeed inevitably driven to the conclusion that, since evolutionary phenomena (of course including the phenomenon known as man) are processes, they can never be evaluated or even adequately described solely or mainly in terms of their origins : they must be defined by their direction, their inherent possibilities (including of course also their limitations), and their deducible future trends. He quotes with approval Nietzsche's view that man is unfinished and must be surpassed or completed ; and proceeds to deduce the steps needed for his completion.

Père Teilhard was keenly aware of the importance of vivid and arresting terminology. Thus in 1925 he coined the term *noosphere* to denote the sphere of mind, as opposed to, or rather superposed on, the biosphere or sphere of life, and acting as a transforming agency promoting hominisation (or as I would put it, progressive psychosocial evolution). He may perhaps be criticized for not defining the term more explicitly. By *noosphere* did he intend simply the total pattern of thinking

organisms (i.e. human beings) and their activity, including the patterns of their interrelations: or did he intend the special environment of man, the systems of organized thought and its products in which men move and have their being, as fish swim and reproduce in rivers and the sea?[1] Perhaps it might have been better to restrict *noosphere* to the first-named sense, and to use something like *noosystem* for the second. But certainly *noosphere* is a valuable and thought-provoking word.

He usually uses *convergence* to denote the tendency of mankind, during its evolution, to superpose centripetal on centrifugal trends, so as to prevent centrifugal differentiation from leading to fragmentation, and eventually to incorporate the results of differentiation in an organized and unified pattern. Human convergence was first manifested on the genetic or biological level: after *Homo sapiens* began to differentiate into distinct races (or *subspecies*, in more scientific terminology) migration and intermarriage prevented the pioneers from going further, and led to increasing interbreeding between all human variants. As a result, man is the only successful type which has remained as a single interbreeding group or species, and has not radiated out into a number of biologically separated assemblages (like the birds, with about 8,500 species, or the insects with over half a million).

Cultural differentiation set in later, producing a number of psychosocial units with different cultures. However, these 'interthinking groups', as one writer has called them, are never so sharply separated as are biological species; and with time, the process known to anthropologists as cultural diffusion, facilitated by migration and improved communications, led to an accelerating counter-process of cultural convergence, and so towards the union of the whole human species into a single interthinking group based on a single self-developing framework of thought (or noosystem).

[1] In *Le Phénomène Humain* (p. 201) he refers to the *noosphere* as a new layer or membrane on the earth's surface, a 'thinking layer' superposed on the living layer of the *biosphere* and the lifeless layer of inorganic material, the *lithosphere*. But in his earlier formulation of 1925, in *La Vision du Passé* (p. 92), he calls it 'une sphère de la réflexion, de l'invention consciente, de l'union sentie des âmes'.

In parenthesis, Père Teilhard showed himself aware of the danger that this tendency might destroy the valuable results of cultural diversification, and lead to drab uniformity instead of to a rich and potent pattern of variety-in-unity. However, perhaps because he was (rightly) so deeply concerned with establishing a global unification of human awareness as a necessary prerequisite for any real future progress of mankind, and perhaps also because he was by nature and inclination more interested in rational and scientific thought than in the arts, he did not discuss the evolutionary value of cultural variety in any detail, but contented himself by maintaining that East and West are culturally complementary, and that both are needed for the further synthesis and unification of world thought.

Before passing to the full implications of human convergence, I must deal with Père Teilhard's valuable but rather difficult concept of *complexification*. This concept includes, as I understand it, the genesis of increasingly elaborate organization during cosmogenesis, as manifested in the passage from subatomic units to atoms, from atoms to inorganic and later to organic molecules, thence to the first subcellular living units or self-replicating assemblages of molecules, and then to cells, to multicellular individuals, to cephalized metazoa with brains, to primitive man, and now to civilized societies.

But it involves something more. He speaks of complexification as an all-pervading tendency, involving the universe in all its parts in an *enroulement organique sur soi-même*, or by an alternative metaphor, as a *reploiement sur soi-même*. He thus envisages the world-stuff as being 'rolled up' or 'folded in' upon itself, both locally and in its entirety, and adds that the process is accompanied by an increase of energetic 'tension' in the resultant 'corpuscular' organizations, or individualized constructions of increased organizational complexity. For want of a better English phrase, I shall use *convergent integration* to define the operation of this process of self-complexification.

Père Teilhard also maintains that complexification by convergent integration leads to the intensification of mental subjective

activity—in other words to the evolution of progressively more conscious mind. Thus he states that full consciousness (as seen in man) is to be defined as 'the specific effect of organized complexity'. But, he continues, comparative study makes it clear that higher animals have minds of a sort, and evolutionary fact and logic demand that minds should have evolved gradually as well as bodies and that accordingly mind-like (or 'mentoid', to employ a barbarous word that I am driven to coin because of its usefulness) properties must be present throughout the universe. Thus, in any case, we must infer the presence of potential mind in all material systems, by backward extrapolation from the human phase to the biological, and from the biological to the inorganic. And according to Père Teilhard, we must envisage the intensification of mind, the raising of mental potential, as being the necessary consequence of complexification, operating by the convergent integration of increasingly complex units of organization.

The sweep of his thought goes even further. He seeks to link the evolution of mind with the concept of energy. If I understand him aright, he envisages two forms of energy, or perhaps two modes in which it is manifested—energy in the physicists' sense, measurable or calculable by physical methods, and 'psychic energy' which increases with the complexity of organized units.[1] This view admittedly involves speculation of great intellectual boldness, but the speculation is extrapolated from a massive array of fact, and is disciplined by logic. It is, if you like, visionary: but it is the product of a comprehensive and coherent vision.

It might have been better to say that complexity of a sort is a necessary prerequisite for mental evolution rather than its cause. Some biologists, indeed, would claim that mind is generated solely by the complexification of certain types of organization, namely brains. However, such logic appears to me narrow. The brain alone is not responsible for mind, even

[1] See, e.g., C. Cuénot, *Pierre Teilhard de Chardin*, Paris, 1958, p. 430. We certainly need some new terms in this field: perhaps *neurergy* and *psychergy* would serve.

though it is a necessary organ for its manifestation. Indeed an isolated brain is a piece of biological nonsense, as meaningless as an isolated human individual. I would prefer to say that mind is generated by or in complex organizations of living matter, capable of receiving information of many qualities or modalities about events both in the outer world and in itself, of synthesizing and processing that information in various organized forms, and of utilizing it to direct present and future action—in other words, by higher animals with their sense-organs, nerves, brains, and muscles. Perhaps, indeed, organizations of such complexity can only arise in evolution when their construction enables them to incorporate and interiorize varied external information: certainly no non-living, non-sentient organization has reached anything like this degree of elaboration.

In human or psychosocial evolution, convergence has certainly led to increased complexity. In Père Teilhard's view, the increase of human numbers combined with the improvement of human communications has fused all the parts of the noosphere together, has increased the tension within it, and has caused it to become 'infolded' upon itself, and therefore more highly organized. In the process of convergence and coalescence, what we may metaphorically describe as the psychosocial temperature rises. Mankind as a whole will accordingly achieve more intense, more complex, and more integrated mental activity, which can guide the human species up the path of progress to higher levels of hominisation.

Père Teilhard was a strong visualizer. He saw with his mind's eye that 'the banal fact of the earth's roundness'—the sphericity of man's environment—was bound to cause this intensification of psychosocial activity. In an unlimited environment, man's thought and his resultant psychosocial activity would simply diffuse outwards: it would extend over a greater area, but would remain thinly spread. But when it is confined to spreading out over the surface of a sphere, idea will encounter idea, and the result will be an organized web of thought, a noetic system operating under high tension, a piece of evolutionary

machinery capable of generating high psychosocial energy. When I read his discussion of the subject, I visualized this selective web of living thought as the bounding structure of evolving man, marking him off from the rest of the universe and yet facilitating exchange with it: playing the same sort of role in delimiting the human unit of evolution and yet encouraging the complexification of its contents, as does the cell-membrane for the animal cell.

Years later, when at the University of California in 1952, this same vivid imagination led Père Teilhard to draw a parallel between the cyclotron generating immense intensities of physical energy in the inwardly accelerating spiral orbits of its fields of force, and the entire noosphere with its fields of thought curved round upon themselves to generate new levels of 'psychical energy'.[1] How his imagination would have kindled at the sight of the circular torus of Zeta, within whose bounding curves are generated the highest physical energies ever produced by man!

Père Teilhard, extrapolating from the past into the future, envisaged the process of human convergence as tending to a final state,[2] which he called 'point *Omega*', as opposed to the *Alpha* of elementary material particles and their energies. If I understand him aright, he considers that two factors are co-operating to promote this further complexification of the noosphere. One is the increase of knowledge about the universe at large, from the galaxies and stars to human societies and individuals. The other is the increase of psychosocial pressure on the surface of our planet. The result of the one is that the noosphere incorporates ever more facts of the cosmos, including the facts of its general direction and its trends in time, so as to become more truly a microcosm, which (like all incorporated knowledge) is both a mirror and a directive agency. The result of the other is the increased unification and the increased intensity of the system

[1] *En regardant un cyclotron*: in *Recherches et débats*, Paris, April 1953, p. 123.

[2] Presumably, in designating this state as Omega, he believed that it was a truly final condition. It might have been better to think of it merely as a novel state or mode of organization, beyond which the human imagination cannot at present pierce, though perhaps the strange facts of extra-sensory perception unearthed by the infant science of parapsychology may give us a clue as to a possible more ultimate state.

of human thought. The combined result, according to Père Teilhard, will be the attainment of point Omega, where the noosphere will be intensely unified and will have achieved a 'hyperpersonal' organisation.

Here his thought is not fully clear to me. Sometimes he seems to equate this future hyperpersonal psychosocial organization with an emergent Divinity : at one place, for instance, he speaks of the trend as a *Christogenesis* ; and elsewhere he appears not to be guarding himself sufficiently against the dangers of personifying the nonpersonal elements of reality. Sometimes, too, he seems to envisage as desirable the merging of individual human variety in this new unity. Though many scientists may, as I do, find it impossible to follow him all the way in his gallant attempt to reconcile the supernatural elements in Christianity with the facts and implications of evolution, this in no way detracts from the positive value of his naturalistic general approach.

In any case the concept of a hyperpersonal mode of organization sprang from Père Teilhard's conviction of the supreme importance of personality. A developed human being, as he rightly pointed out, is not merely a more highly individualized individual. He has crossed the threshold of self-consciousness to a new mode of thought, and as a result has achieved some degree of conscious integration—integration of the self with the outer world of men and nature, integration of the separate elements of the self with each other. He is a person, an organism which has transcended individuality in personality. This attainment of personality was an essential element in man's past and present evolutionary success : accordingly its fuller achievement must be an essential aim for his evolutionary future.

This belief in the pre-eminent importance of the personality in the scheme of things was for him a matter of faith, but of faith supported by rational enquiry and scientific knowledge. It prevented him from diluting his concept of the divine principle inherent in reality, in a vague and meaningless pantheism, just as his apprehension of the entire process of reality as a system of interrelations, and of mankind as actively participating in

that process, saved him from losing his way in the deserts of individualism and existentialism.

He realized that the appearance of human personality was the culmination of two major evolutionary trends—the trend towards more extreme individuation, and that towards more extensive interrelation and co-operation : persons are individuals who transcend their merely organic individuality in conscious participation.

His understanding of the method by which organisms become first individualised and then personalised gave him a number of valuable insights. Basically, the process depends on cephalization —the differentiation of a head as the dominant guiding region of the body, forwardly directed, and containing the main sense-organs providing information about the outer world and also the main organ of co-ordination or brain.

With his genius for fruitful analogy, he points out that the process of evolution on earth is itself now in the process of becoming cephalized. Before the appearance of man, life consisted of a vast array of separate branches, linked only by an unorganized pattern of ecological interaction. The incipient development of mankind into a single psychosocial unit, with a single noosystem or common pool of thought, is providing the evolutionary process with the rudiments of a head. It remains for our descendants to organize this global noosystem more adequately, so as to enable mankind to understand the process of evolution on earth more fully and to direct it more adequately.

I had independently expressed something of the same sort, by saying that in modern scientific man, evolution was at last becoming conscious of itself—a phrase which I found delighted Père Teilhard. His formulation, however, is more profound and more seminal : it implies that we should consider inter-thinking humanity as a new type of organism, whose destiny it is to realize new possibilities for evolving life on this planet. Accordingly, we should endeavour to equip it with the mechanisms necessary for the proper fulfilment of its task—the psychosocial equivalents of sense-organs, effector organs, and a

co-ordinating central nervous system with dominant brain ; and our aim should be the gradual personalization of the human unit of evolution—its conversion, on the new level of co-operative interthinking, into the equivalent of a person.

Once he had grasped and faced the fact of man as an evolutionary phenomenon, the way was open towards a new and comprehensive system of thought. It remained to draw the fullest conclusions from this central concept of man as the spearhead of evolution on earth, and to follow out the implications of this approach in as many fields as possible. The biologist may perhaps consider that in *The Phenomenon of Man* he paid insufficient attention to genetics and the possibilities and limitations of natural selection,[1] the theologian that his treatment of the problems of sin and suffering was inadequate or at least unorthodox, the social scientist that he failed to take sufficient account of the facts of political and social history. But he saw that what was needed at the moment was a broad sweep and a comprehensive treatment. This was what he essayed in *The Phenomenon of Man*. In my view he achieved a remarkable success, and opened up vast territories of thought to further exploration and detailed mapping.

The facts of Père Teilhard's life help to illuminate the development of his thought. His father was a small landowner in Auvergne, a gentleman farmer who was also an archivist, with a taste for natural history. Pierre was born in 1881, the fourth in a family of eleven. At the age of ten he went as a boarder to a Jesuit College where, besides doing well in all prescribed subjects of study, he became devoted to field geology and mineralogy. When eighteen years old, he decided to become a Jesuit, and entered their order. At the age of twenty-four, after an interlude in Jersey mainly studying philosophy, he was sent to teach physics and chemistry in a Jesuit College at Cairo. In the course of his three years in Egypt, and a further four studying theology in Sussex, he acquired real competence in geology and

[1] Though in his Institute for Human Studies he envisaged a section of Eugenics.

palaeontology ; and before being ordained priest in 1912, a reading of Bergson's *Evolution Créatrice* had helped to inspire in him a profound interest in the general facts and theories of evolution. Returning to Paris, he pursued his geological studies and started working under Marcellin Boule, the leading prehistorian and archaeologist of France, in his Institute of Human Palaeontology at the Museum of Natural History. It was here that he met his life-long friend and colleague in the study of prehistory, the Abbé Breuil, and that his interests were first directed to the subject on which his life's work was centred—the evolution of man. In 1913 he visited the site where the famous (and now notorious) Piltdown skull had recently been unearthed, in company with its discoverer Dr. Dawson and the leading English palaeontologist Sir Arthur Smith Woodward. This was his first introduction to the excitements of palaeontological discovery and scientific controversy.

During the first World War he served as a stretcher-bearer, receiving the Military Medal and the Legion of Honour, and learnt a great deal about his fellow men and about his own nature. The war strengthened his sense of religious vocation, and in 1918 he made a triple vow of poverty, chastity and obedience.

By 1919 the major goals of his life were clearly indicated. Professionally, he had decided to embark on a geological career, with special emphasis on palaeontology. As a thinker, he had reached a point where the entire phenomenal universe, including man, was revealed as a process of evolution, and he found himself impelled to build up a generalized theory or philosophy of evolutionary process which would take account of human history and human personality as well as of biology, and from which one could draw conclusions as to the future evolution of man on earth. And as a dedicated Christian priest, he felt it imperative to try to reconcile Christian theology with this evolutionary philosophy, to relate the facts of religious experience to those of natural science.

Returning to the Sorbonne, he took his Doctorate in 1922.

He had already become Professor of Geology at the Catholic Institute of Paris, where his lectures attracted great attention among the students (three of whom are now teaching in the University of Paris). In 1923, however, he went to China for a year on behalf of the Museum, on a palaeontological mission directed by another Jesuit, Père Licent. His *Lettres de Voyage* reveal the impression made on him by the voyage through the tropics, and by his first experience of geological research in the desert remoteness of Mongolia and north-western China. This expedition inspired *La Messe sur le Monde*, a remarkable and truly poetical essay which was at one and the same time mystical and realistic, religious and philosophical.

A shock awaited him after his return to France. Some of the ideas which he had expressed in his lectures, about original sin and its relation to evolution, were regarded as unorthodox by his religious superiors, and he was forbidden to continue teaching. In 1926 he returned to work with Père Licent in China, where he was destined to stay, with brief returns to France and excursions to the United States, to Abyssinia, India, Burma and Java, for twenty years. Here, as scientific adviser to the Geological Survey of China, centred first at Tientsin and later at Peking, he met and worked with outstanding palaeontologists of many nations, and took part in a number of expeditions, including the Citroën *Croisière Jaune* under Haardt, and Davidson Black's expedition which unearthed the skull of Peking man.

In 1938 he was appointed Director of the Laboratory of Advanced Studies in Geology and Palaeontology in Paris, but the outbreak of war prevented his return to France. His enforced isolation in China during the six war years, painful and depressing though it often was, undoubtedly helped his inner spiritual development (as the isolation of imprisonment helped to mature the thought and character of Nehru and many other Indians). It encouraged ample reading and reflection, and stimulated the full elaboration of his thought.

It was a nice stroke of irony that the action of Père Teilhard's religious superiors in barring him from teaching in France

because of his ideas on human evolution, should have led him to China and brought him into intimate association with one of the most important discoveries in that field, and driven him to enlarge and consolidate his ' dangerous thoughts '.

During the whole of this period he was writing essays and books on various aspects and implications of evolution, culminating in 1938 in the manuscript of *Le Phénomène Humain.* But he never succeeded in obtaining permission to publish any of his controversial or major works. This caused him much distress, for he was conscious of a prophetic mission : but he faithfully observed his vow of obedience. Professionally too he was extremely active throughout this period. He contributed a great deal to our knowledge of palaeolithic cultures in China and neighbouring areas, and to the general understanding of the geology of the Far East. This preoccupation with large-scale geology led him to take an interest in the geological development of the world's continents : each continent, he considered, had made its own special contribution to biological evolution. He also did important palaeontological work on the evolution of various mammalian groups.

The wide range of his vision made him impatient of over-specialization, and of the timidity which refuses to pass from detailed study to broad synthesis. With his conception of mankind as at the same time an unfinished product of past evolution and an agency of distinctive evolution to come, he was particularly impatient of what he felt as the narrowness of those anthropologists who limited themselves to a study of physical structure and the details of primitive social life. He wanted to deal with the entire human phenomenon, as a transcendence of biological by psychosocial evolution. And he had considerable success in redirecting along these lines the institutions with which he was connected.

Back in France in 1946, Père Teilhard plunged eagerly into European intellectual life, but in 1947 he had a serious heart attack, and was compelled to spend several months convalescing in the country. On his return to Paris, he was enjoined by his

superiors not to write any more on philosophical subjects : and in 1948 he was forbidden to put forward his candidature for a Professorship in the Collège de France in succession to the Abbé Breuil, though it was known that this, the highest academic position to which he could aspire, was open to him. But perhaps the heaviest blow awaited him in 1950, when his application for permission to publish *Le Groupe Zoologique Humain* (a recasting of *Le Phénomène Humain*) was refused in Rome. By way ot compensation he was awarded the signal honour of being elected *Membre de l'Institut*, as well as having previously become a Corresponding Member of the *Académie des Sciences*, an officer of the *Légion d'Honneur*, and a director of research in the *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*.

Already in 1948 he had been invited to visit the U.S.A., where he made his first contacts with the Wenner-Gren Foundation (or Viking Foundation as it was then called), in whose friendly shelter he spent the last four years of his life. The Wenner-Gren Foundation also sponsored his two visits to South Africa, where he was able to study at first hand the remarkable discoveries of Broom and Dart concerning *Australopithecus*, that near-ancestor of man, and to lay down a plan for the future co-ordination of palaeontological and archaeological work in this area, so important as a centre of hominid evolution.

His position in France became increasingly difficult, and in 1951 he moved his headquarters to New York. Here, at the Wenner-Gren Foundation, he played an important role in framing anthropological policy, and made valuable contributions to the international symposia which it organized. And here, in 1954, I had the privilege of working with him in one of the remarkable discussion groups set up as part of the Columbia Bicentennial celebrations. Just before this, he had returned to France for a brief but stimulating month of discussion.

Throughout this period, he had been actively developing his ideas, and had written his spiritual autobiography, *Le Cœur de la Matière*, the semi-technical *Le Groupe Zoologique Humain*, and various technical and general articles later included in the

collections entitled *La Vision du Passé* and *L'Apparition de l'Homme*.

He was prevailed on to leave his manuscripts to a friend. They therefore could be published after his death, since permission to publish is only required for the work of a living writer. The prospect of eventual publication must have been a great solace to him, for he certainly regarded his general and philosophical writings as the keystone of his life's work and, felt it his supreme duty to proclaim the fruits of his labour.

It was my privilege to have been a friend and correspondent of Père Teilhard for nearly ten years ; and it is my privilege now to introduce this, his most notable work, to English-speaking readers.

His influence on the world's thinking is bound to be important. Through his combination of wide scientific knowlegde with deep religious feeling and a rigorous sense of values, he has forced theologians to view their ideas in the new perspective of evolution, and scientists to see the spiritual implications of their knowledge. He has both clarified and unified our vision of reality. In the light of that new comprehension, it is no longer possible to maintain that science and religion must operate in thought-tight compartments or concern separate sectors of life ; they are both relevant to the whole of human existence. The religiously-minded can no longer turn their backs upon the natural world, or seek escape from its imperfections in a supernatural world ; nor can the materialistically-minded deny importance to spiritual experience and religious feeling.

Like him, we must face the phenomena. If we face them resolutely, and avail ourselves of the help which his intellectual and spiritual travail has provided, we shall find a more assured basis for our thought and a more certain direction for our evolutionary advance. But, like him, we must not take refuge in abstractions or generalities. He always took account of the specific realities of man's present situation, though set against the more general realities of long-term evolution ; and he

always endeavoured to think concretely, in terms of actual patterns of organization—their development, their mode of operation, and their effects.

As a result, he has helped us to define more adequately both our own nature, the general evolutionary process, and our place and role in it. Thus clarified, the evolution of life becomes a comprehensible phenomenon. It is an anti-entropic process, running counter to the second law of thermodynamics with its degradation of energy and its tendency to uniformity. With the aid of the sun's energy, biological evolution marches uphill, producing increased variety and higher degrees of organization.

It also produces more varied, more intense, and more highly organized mental activity or awareness. During evolution, awareness (or if you prefer, the mental properties of living matter) becomes increasingly important to organisms, until in mankind it becomes the most important characteristic of life, and gives the human type its dominant position.

After this critical point has been passed, evolution takes on a new character : it becomes primarily a psychosocial process, based on the cumulative transmission of experience and its results, and working through an organized system of awareness, a combined operation of knowing, feeling, and willing. In man, at least during the historical and proto-historical periods, evolution has been characterised more by cultural than by genetic or biological change.

On this new psychosocial level, the evolutionary process leads to new types and higher degrees of organization. On the one hand there are new patterns of co-operation among individuals—co-operation for practical control, for enjoyment, for education, and notably in the last few centuries, for obtaining new knowledge ; and on the other there are new patterns of thought, new organizations of awareness and its products.

As a result, new and often wholly unexpected possibilities have been realized, the variety and degree of human fulfilment has been increased. Père Teilhard enables us to see which possibilities are in the long run desirable. What is more, he has helped

to define the conditions of advance, the conditions which will permit an increase of fulfilment and prevent an increase of frustration. The conditions of advance are these : global unity of mankind's noetic organization or system of awareness, but a high degree of variety within that unity ; love, with goodwill and full co-operation ; personal integration and internal harmony ; and increasing knowledge.

Knowledge is basic. It is knowledge which enables us to understand the world and ourselves, and to exercise some control or guidance. It sets us in a fruitful and significant relation with the enduring processes of the universe. And, by revealing the possibilities of fulfilment that are still open, it provides an overriding incentive.

We, mankind, contain the possibilities of the earth's immense future, and can realize more and more of them on condition that we increase our knowledge and our love. That, it seems to me, is the distillation of *The Phenomenon of Man*.

London, December 1958

Dear Ed 1918 Park Ave
Ingraham

When shall you arrange a two part series between leaders of W. Europe - and Asia - Africa and S. America - with Adlai Stevenson as moderator to bring out the role of the U.S. in future scheme of things. His keynote speech must have given impetus to your speech & have him articulate the hopes of the Democratic Party. Can you get a good film arranged on the Rascalls and Wasters? A Set of Tartared Hounds

With Very cordially yours
D.P. Ingraham

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THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting S
N.Y.C.
Please forward

Isquith, Nathan

September 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Isquith:

Many thanks for your letter of September 5th.

It was indeed most kind of you to write expressing your interest and enjoyment in my programs. Your kind comments are greatly appreciated.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Mr. Nathan T. Isquith
276 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

Oregon 9-2523-4

Nathan T. Isquith
Counselor at Law

276 Fifth Avenue
New York

September 5, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been meaning to write to you for some time past; in fact, ever since your August 7th, 1960 broadcast.

I feel that you ought to know that I and tens of thousands like myself, my wife, friends and members of my family all consider that what you have had to say and the manner in which you have said it has has reflected our innermost wishes and hopes; that if we had access to a radio transmitter we would try to say what you have in-deed have said, without ever having the slightest expectation of saying it half so well.

We might also say that we miss the dry understatement and incisive thinking of Mr. Severeid and all the other wonderful members of the "team" that you once had put together.

In brief, thanks again for the wonderful work that you are doing in seeking to strive for Peace, the end of the atomic nightmare, defense of freedom of expression and the development of an intellectual comprehension of the problems that face us all.

Sincerely,
N. T. Isquith
N.T.Isquith

CD. Jackson

February 12, 1960

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 3rd requesting Mr. Murrow to contribute a few words on the occasion of FORTUNE's 30th anniversary.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence. He has been traveling in Europe and the Middle East and has been moving about such a great deal, that I regret it would be too late for publication when your letter finally caught up with him and a reply was received.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. C. D. Jackson
TIME
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20
JUDSON 6-1212
EXECUTIVE OFFICES

February 3, 1960

Dear Ed:

With the publication of its February issue, FORTUNE will celebrate its 30th anniversary.

These past three decades of the 20th Century have unquestionably telescoped more grandeur and shoddiness, happiness and misery, wisdom and folly, than any other similar thirty-year period in history.

Throughout these years of economic, political, and social change and conflict, FORTUNE has played a not unimportant role in reporting and interpreting America and the world. Admittedly there have been occasional errors, but on balance I believe FORTUNE has been a constructive and useful reporter to its readers.

If you agree, even if only in part, I would be immensely grateful if you cared to send me a few words of commendation to FORTUNE on this, its 30th anniversary.

I am sending a similar letter to a small list of prominent friends, with the ultimate purpose of publishing these letters in a dignified anniversary collection for general FORTUNE promotional use.

Naturally I hope you will feel that you can send me such a testimonial without strain, but if it does not come easily, please forget the request. In either event, my kindest personal regards and sincerest thanks.

Sincerely yours,

C. D. Jackson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Jackson, D. E.

May 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Thank you for your letter of April 6th expressing interest in the I CAN HEAR IT NOW series of records. I regret that Mr. Murrow has not yet seen your letter since he is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad.

We appreciate your taking the trouble to write to us, and I shall keep your letter to show to Mr. Murrow upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Donald E. Jackson
Head-Social Studies Department
Upland High School
Upland, California

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April 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Colombia Broadcasting Studios
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I can not hear it yet! This has been my lament since January of 1960. Of course, as a U. S. History teacher I am referring to my anticipation of another album of the famous I Can Hear It Now series.

The decade of the 1950's has passed. It can be questioned whether we are entering a new era, but it is no question that it has been too long since we have had a new volume of I Can Hear It Now.

Thank you for reading this letter. I hope it represents many.

Sincerely,

Donald E. Jackson

Donald E. Jackson
Head-Social Studies Department

ry

Jackson, Robert H.

August 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of August 19th. It was my pleasure to be able to join you by telephone on the preceding evening.

Thank you also for the miniature telephone and pen set that plays "Dixie". This has much intrigued all members of my office staff.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert H. Jackson
Public Relations Manager
Southern Bell Telephone
and Telegraph Company
601 North Elm Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

kg

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

601 NORTH ELM STREET GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

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ROBERT H. JACKSON
PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER

August 19, 1960

AIR MAIL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Y.C. Thanks for not Payola!

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I can't begin to tell you what a tremendous thrill it was for each member of our audience in having you visit with us by telephone last night. It was an occasion that I am sure each of us will long remember. Thanks again for taking time out, from, what I know must be a very busy schedule, to visit with us.

I deeply regret that I gave you the wrong time on our call. It was most considerate of you to "wait us out" the additional hour.

I can well imagine the occasion to hear the tune "Dixie" is rather limited. As a momento of our most enjoyable evening, we are sending you under separate cover a miniature musical telephone and pen set that plays "Dixie".

Whenever we might be of service to you in Greensboro, I certainly hope you will call on us.

Yours very truly,

Robert H. Jackson
Public Relations Manager

RHJ/nhb

Robert Jackson

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

601 NORTH ELM STREET GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

TELEPHONE BROADWAY 2-1158

ROBERT H. JACKSON
PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER

August 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you probably know, many cities throughout the nation are converting to a new type of long distance telephone service known as Direct Distance Dialing.

The Greensboro telephone exchange is converting on August 21.

The telephone company is holding a press dinner on Thursday evening at 7:00 P.M., E.S.T., to commemorate our direct distance dialing conversion here. Representatives from WFMY-TV, the Greensboro Daily News and the Greensboro Daily Record, Radio Stations WBIG, WCOG, WGBG and WPET will be present.

It is possible for us to install a telephone whereby we can call people in distant cities direct and amplify the conversation so that our audience here in Greensboro can hear both sides of the conversation.

We would consider it a great honor if you would be kind enough to accept a call from us on Thursday evening August 18 at approximately 7:45 P.M., E.S.T.

8:00 pm

We would like to informally discuss current events with you in the telephone conversation and feel sure the audience would have numberous questions to ask you. I feel sure the audience would like to hear you talk for as long as you wish.

If you have any questions, please call me collect at BRoadway 2-1158.

We look forward with great anticipation to hearing from you.

Scott Jarrett
Nat'l V.P.

Respectfully yours,

Robert H. Jackson

Public Relations Manager

RHJ/njb

Jacobs, A. L.

דער טאָג-מאָרגען זשורנאַל

The Day - Jewish Journal

THE NATIONAL JEWISH DAILY
183 EAST BROADWAY
NEW YORK 2, N. Y.

ARTHUR L. JACOBS
GENERAL MANAGER

May 20, 1960

Mr. William S. Paley
Columbia Broadcasting Corp.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The public service you performed on the night of the 18th, with the video tape of Khrushchev's press conference was marred by the comments of Messers Cronkite and Hottelet. They went much further than editorializing -- their comments were colored, and in many cases inaccurate.. Combined with this was the New York translation which on several vital points differed materially from the Paris translator.

The net reaction was that the Cronkite, Hottelet performance gave the impression of heckling and jeering.

C. B. S. has always been proud of their news coverage and properly so in years past, but the ineptitude, poor taste, misstatements of the May 18th performance made their statements suspect which certainly plays into the hands of the enemy. There was a complete lack of objectivity which was the key to the analyses of Walter Lippman and James Reston.

Very truly yours,

Arthur L. Jacobs

ALJ:blz

cc: Edward Murrow

Jacobs, Ted

March 16, 1960

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

Thank you for your letter of February 25th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

As you know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and has been traveling abroad for the past six months. I have therefore forwarded your letter on to him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Ted Jacobs
Public Relations
Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway
New York 10, New York

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9983

February 25,1960

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Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

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Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
N.Y.C.,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Although you are on your leave, I hope it will not be an imposition on you to take a short while to consider this request. I believe the enclosed material, with special reference to the Marquis Childs column, will indicate to you the increasing soul-searching taking place concerning the Morton Sobell case and its ramifications. I do not know what your views are in the matter, but judging by your faithful concern with matters of public interest and integrity, you would be specially anxious to see the matter resolved.

If you were to write a letter to the NY Times examining the issues and joining the recommendation for Morton Sobell's release this would be a tremendous action. If you were to suggest to some of your colleagues in broadcasting that they present a program dealing with what happens in our democracy when the public fears and injustice has taken place, a fine program might result. Perhaps you would think of other ways in which you might help.

Thank you very much for considering this matter and for doing whatever you possibly can.

Very sincerely yours,

Ted Jacobs
Public Relations

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

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"The California Democratic Council calls upon the President of the United States to review again the facts in the Sobell case and take necessary action to secure ultimate justice."
--From a Resolution passed Feb. 14,1960

"Freedom is not something we periodically pat ourselves on the back about. It is a creative act to be constantly renewed.
--Columnist Marquis Childs, commenting on the need to re-examine such questions as the Sobell case, Feb. 12, 1960.

MEMO TO EDITORS AND PROGRAM DIRECTORS
SUGGESTION: Provocative and Timely Subject for Article or Series, and TV-Radio Program, for Use in 1960 -- "The Morton Sobell Case After 10 Years."

Dear Sir:

The enclosed resolution by the California Democratic Council, and the enclosed column by Marquis Childs, represent a very precious tradition in our country --the desire to search for the truth and right any injustice which may occur. Their concern with the Morton Sobell case is shared by a growing number of individuals and publications, particularly at this time when people are surveying the last decade of our national life.

This year of 1960 marks the 10th year since the case of Morton Sobell and that of the Rosenbergs first came upon the American scene. It was on Aug. 16, 1950, that Morton Sobell was kidnapped and accused. How does his case look at the start of the '60s? Why are so many appeals in his behalf being made to President Eisenhower? Would the verdict and 30 year sentence be likely if he were tried in today's atmosphere?

These are urgent questions for examination in editorials, articles reviewing the case, or public service broadcasts. We hope that you will give consideration to looking into this case.

There are several points that might be of special interest:

1. The Scientific Views Then and Now--Judge Kaufman justified his death sentence against the Rosenbergs on ground that he believed they bore the responsibility for Russia exploding the bomb years before our country believed she would, and the Judge held as a result that the Rosenbergs thus also bore a responsibility for the Korean War. While the Judge said Sobell was not involved in atomic espionage, this sentencing yardstick was his guide in giving Sobell the harsh penalty of 30 years. Today many scientists have joined those scientists who said that we were wrong in believing that espionage was responsible for Russia having the bomb when she did. Even allowing for some help through espionage, there is a general admission that our country had failed to comprehend the scientific advances the Russians were making. How does this change in thinking affect the case of Morton Sobell?

2. Those with correspondents in the New York area could add interest to the project by interviewing some of the principals at the trial to see what they say today--including the witness against Sobell, Max Elitcher; prosecutors Roy Cohn, Myles Lane, Kilsheimer, and Irving Saypol (now a New York State Judge); the defense lawyer for Sobell, Harold Phillips; trial Judge Irving Kaufman; Morton Sobell's wife and mother.

3. Morton Sobell would be willing to answer questions put to him by papers which could arrange to interview him at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

4. Our committee would make available to you reprints of various statements, editorials, articles, tape recordings, and columns on the case. We would also make available books that have been written, the printed trial record, and we would welcome any reporter looking through our files of newspaper clippings.

5. Another idea might be to interview the jurors to see how they felt today about a) the verdict, b) the sentence.

We are only a small segment of those who would thank you for re-examining this case in today's atmosphere.

Sincerely yours,

Ted Jacobs

Ted Jacobs
for the
Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell

B U L L E T I N

Text of Resolution concerning the Morton Sobell case adopted from the floor without dissent at the California Democratic Council, held in Fresno, California, February 14th, 1960, and attended by some 3000 delegates representing 30 Congressional districts in the state:

"Morton Sobell is serving his tenth year in prison. He has steadfastly proclaimed his innocence throughout his imprisonment.

"Many eminent Americans and other world figures including jurists, scientists, clergymen have also expressed substantial doubt as to his guilt.

"There does exist the possibility of human error in matters of judgment when that judgment has been subjected to the political tensions of the day.

"The California Democratic Council has traditionally expressed concern for possible infringements upon justice and civil liberty.

"The California Democratic Council calls upon the President of the United States to review again the facts in the Sobell case and take necessary action to secure ultimate justice."

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y. ALgonquin 4-9983

Reprinted from
The Washington Post

February 12, 1960

Era of McCarthy Still Haunts Hill

By Marquis Childs

AN ANNIVERSARY has just passed that went unsung and unheralded. It was 10 years ago on Feb. 9 that the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin let loose his charge that there were "205 Communists" in the State Department, initiating the thereby brief but tragic era that bears his name.

Childs

The 205 dropped to 81, to 57 and finally on the Senate floor to three cases McCarthy said he would prove. But it mattered little, since the Senator had the headlines and under the strictures of objective reporting his words traveled far.

The fear that McCarthy exploited was not surprising in view of the Hiss case and the fact that Judith Coplon had been found passing out documents from inside the Department of Justice. This was a revelation of something new and profoundly disturbing in an America that never since the Civil War had reason to examine its own allegiances. Here was a foreign conspiracy that had won some Americans to its service.

What was surprising was that McCarthy went so far with so little. President Eisenhower and the members of his Administration writhed in anger as they saw the damage he did at home and abroad. But they failed to move against him and the wild spree went on.

A FEW lonely men in the Senate—William Benton of Connecticut, Thomas C. Hennings Jr. of Missouri, Millard Tydings of Maryland, Ralph Flanders of Vermont—challenged McCarthy and the threat he posed to America's position in the world and our liberties at home. It was not, however, until he had exposed himself to the public in the Army-McCarthy hearings that the Senate voted to censure him.

While most Americans would probably like to forget the whole grisly mess there are others who fear that the heritage of McCarthyism is still a damper on American freedom, conscience and initiative. This goes to the deep concern that Americans are being prosecuted not for any act but for what they profess to believe.

Last summer when the Communists staged a youth festival in Vienna most young Americans who went there joined with Western Europeans to show what a phony propaganda operation this was. Yet, the House Un-American Activities Committee subpoenaed the handful of Americans who went to parrot the party line. They gave a few otherwise obscure and fanatical youths a forum to charge that the United States is repressing freedom of thought.

The Supreme Court struck down security procedures which had proliferated so rapidly in defense industry. This was on the score that the accused was not permitted to confront his accuser and injustices were often done. There is an effort today to reinstitute these procedures in a modified form that may get by the court. In many fields the security process has been institutionalized.

THE GHOST of McCarthyism haunts the political campaign. Many Democrats, among them Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, believe that Senator Kennedy, the front runner for the presidential nomination, failed to face up to the McCarthy issue in the Senate. His supporters say that while he was unable to vote on the censure resolution he has repeatedly cast his votes against McCarthyist measures and is today an active opponent of the student loyalty oath.

In New Hampshire, the fiefdom of Sen. Styles Bridges, one of Vice President Nixon's principal backers, a one-man Un-American activities crusade by State Attorney General Louis Wyman resulted in jail sentences in two instances in which the American Civil Liberties Union intervened. The ACLU charged that in both cases the charge involved freedom of thought and liberty of conscience rather than any overt act. Through all the McCarthy imbroglio Nixon in public walked a [illegible] line.

Undoubtedly, the atmosphere has cleared and one evidence is a reexamination of conscience. Last year the Portland *Oregonian* suggested in an editorial that someday the public conscience might be sufficiently stirred to determine whether Morton Sobell, now serving a 30-year sentence for conspiracy, was convicted of a crime or whether he was a victim of the emotionalism surrounding the Rosenberg case.

With the clearing atmosphere there is a growing realization that freedom is not something we periodically pat ourselves on the back about. It is a creative act to be constantly renewed.

reprinted as a public service by

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, N. Y. C. AL 4-9983

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1960.

Letters to The Times

To Free Gold and Sobell

Clemency Believed in Order in View of Ten Years' Imprisonment

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

We should like, with your permission, to direct public attention to the cases of two men now serving sentences of thirty years' imprisonment for espionage. We feel that in both cases the sentences were excessive and that—a full decade having passed—an act of clemency is now in order.

The first case is that of Harry Gold, who cooperated fully with the authorities in exposing Soviet espionage activities in this country, but who nevertheless (for reasons beyond our comprehension) received this extreme sentence. He now languishes in jail. While both Allen Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs were far more important and sinister figures than Gold, neither evidenced any noticeable change of heart; neither rendered any assistance to his Government; and yet they are now set free, while Gold remains in prison. We submit that this is an absurd injustice which ought to be remedied.

The second case is that of Morton Sobell. We agree with the jury that Sobell—who protests his innocence—was guilty of espionage beyond a reasonable doubt. But we think that ten years is an ample sentence for what Sobell actually did and that, having served the term, he should now be released.

Lack of Evidence

Sobell was tried together with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted of supplying atomic data to Soviet agents and were later executed. The only witness against him, Max Elitcher, stated merely that Sobell had tried, without success, to get military information from him for the benefit of the Soviet Union. Elitcher said nothing about atomic espionage, as Judge Kaufman admitted in sentencing Sobell: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atom bomb project."

This is why the late Judge Jerome Frank of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit dissented from the opinion of his two colleagues in upholding the verdict on Sobell.

In view of the fact that no atomic espionage was even alleged against him, and that the sole witness testified merely to unsuccessful attempts to procure information, we think that Sobell should now be released from prison.

(We do not mention David Greenglass, another principal involved in this case, whose testimony as a cooperative witness played a key role, because he was sentenced to fifteen years and has been eligible for parole for some time. His applications for parole have been uncharitably denied seven times. What we have said above applied *a fortiori* to him.)

NATHAN GLAZER, SIDNEY HOOK, IRVING KRISTOL, DWIGHT MACDONALD.

New York, Feb. 9, 1960.

reprinted as a public service by

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, N. Y. C. AL 4-9983

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9983

January 5, 1960

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Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Eisenhower:

It is with a great sense of urgency that, on behalf of our committee, we transmit to you this report which has been prepared for your personal study concerning the case of Morton Sobell.

As Morton's wife and mother, we hope and pray that you will read this report of the public concern about his case during 1959.

Despite all of the suffering our family has endured, our faith that you will grant Morton Sobell a commutation of sentence gives us the courage to continue working to undo a terrible wrong.

It is our sincere wish that you might grant us an appointment to discuss this personally with you.

Very truly yours,

Helen Sobell Rose Sobell

Mrs. Morton Sobell Mrs. Rose Sobell
Co-Chairmen

dation that Morton Sobell's sentence should be commuted. This independent study was made by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Vice-President and Professor of Ethics and Theology at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City; John C. Bennett, Dean and Professor of Ethics and Theology at the Union Theological Seminary; Edmond Cahn, Professor of Law at New York University Law School; Gerhard O. W. Mueller, Associate Professor of Law at New York University Law School; Dr. Daniel Day Williams, Professor of Systematic Theology at the Union Theological Seminary; Paul Ramsey, Professor of Religion at Princeton University, and Jerome Nathanson, Administrative Leader of the New York Society for Ethical Culture. Appraising the Sobell case both legally and morally, this group joined in the following statement:

"The undersigned are American citizens who believe that the sentence of Morton Sobell should now be commuted. Sobell was convicted of conspiring with others to transmit to the Soviet Union writings and information relating to the national defense of the United States and was sentenced on April 1, 1951 to serve thirty years in Federal Prison.

"Morton Sobell was tried with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted of espionage in connection with the atomic bomb and who were sentenced to death and later executed. Sobell, however, was never implicated in any way with involvement in the atomic espionage for which the Rosenbergs were convicted. This fact was confirmed by the judge who sentenced Sobell.

"This statement is not concerned with the Rosenberg conviction. The undersigned are and consistently have been convinced anti-Communists. None are associated with any organization, committee or group of any kind concerned either with the case of the Rosenbergs or that of Sobell, nor are any of the undersigned connected in any way with Morton Sobell or any members of his family. After study of the case, we believe that the following considerations warrant a commutation of the very heavy sentence Sobell is now serving.

"1. Sobell was never implicated with atomic espionage for which the Rosenbergs were convicted.

"2. The charges against Sobell, supported mainly by the testimony of one man, Max Elitcher, were that he had solicited information, and had on one occasion taken something which looked like a can of film to Julius Rosenberg. No specific item of information supposed to have been secured by him or transmitted by him to anyone else is specified in the record. The case against him, therefore, is vague in content and slender in proof. The possibility that a trip to Mexico which he and his family took should be construed as flight cannot be ignored, though it is subject to various interpretations.

"3. Whether or not the judge and prosecution made sufficient efforts to provide a fair trial, we ought to recognize that the emotions surrounding the trial of the Rosenbergs and the fact that Sobell's case was tried with theirs made it difficult to separate the two cases and to recognize the very different character of the two charges and the evidence introduced to support them respectively.

"4. Sobell has already served, with good conduct, nearly

eight years in prison, six of them in Alcatraz.

"5. As Americans we are fully aware of the threat of communism to our freedom and way of life. Any attack on that freedom from without or within must be resisted. Nevertheless, one of the factors which makes that freedom so precious is its capacity to practice a disciplined and humane administration of justice precisely in those cases where emotions are aroused which make it difficult to remain objective about the merits of a specific case. We believe a commutation of the Sobell sentence would demonstrate our national faith in that freedom."

You will note that the above statement takes no position on whether Morton Sobell is innocent or guilty. Even without going into this question, the conclusion is that Morton Sobell should be released. Other eminent educators, both in this country and abroad, are convinced that Morton Sobell is an innocent man, as he has asserted. Recently two of the world's most distinguished philosophers, Lord Bertrand Russell of England, and Dr. Martin Buber of Israel, joined in sending the following statement to you on December 1, 1959:

"Convinced of the innocence of Morton Sobell, now imprisoned for more than eight years and condemned to a thirty year sentence on charges which to many legal authorities appear flimsy, to say the least,

"We, the undersigned, of independent political views and in the interest of justice and humanity only, beg you to exercise your Presidential prerogative of clemency and return Morton Sobell to his family."

On June 19, 1959, three noted educators addressed a public meeting of 1,000 persons in New York City to give their views on the case. Professor Thomas Emerson of the Yale University Law School carefully analyzed the Sobell case. He cited the kidnapping of Sobell from Mexico, the flimsy nature of the evidence against him, the mingling of his case with atomic conspiracy charges with which he was not connected, the severity of the sentence, and the cruelty of Alcatraz, at which he was imprisoned some $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. Professor Emerson concluded: "Living and glorying in the democratic tradition, we cannot remain silent."

Dr. Horace Kallen, Research Professor of Philosophy at the New School for Social Research in New York and author of many important books, reviewed the injustice and said, "It becomes necessary especially to address the President of the United States." Professor Murray Branch of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, called what happened to Morton Sobell "a manifestation of tyranny." He said: "If the interests of the nation and of humanity are to be served, every instance of tyranny must be recognized for what it is and expunged from the common life. To this end it is in order to call for a reopening of the case or clemency for Morton Sobell."

Dr. Paul Lehmann, distinguished theologian of the Harvard Divinity School, and Dr. Gardner Murphy of the famed Menninger Foundation at Topeka, Kansas, called attention to the Sobell case in addresses to the Sixth Assembly of the Student YMCA-YWCA. Further expanding on his remarks, Dr. Lehmann wrote in a statement: "It is these rising doubts which lift the Sobell case above the level of the processes whereby injustice can be legally redressed, and

transfer it to a level of symbolic significance of the sanity, stability, and integrity of the common life in the United States. Dr. Lehmann titled his statement: "Morton Sobell: Symbol of the Christian's Concern for Justice."

There are many other educators who have spoken on the case throughout the country. The list is long and honorable and each day new persons show their concern. Among those who thus far have joined in appeals to you for a commutation of sentence are the following:

Prof. James Luther Adams, Harvard University
Milnor Alexander, Bryn Mawr College
Prof. David Blackwell, University of California
Prof. Derk Bodde, University of Pennsylvania
Dr. E. H. Brunquist, Prof. Emeritus, University of Colo.
Dr. Ephraim Cross, City College of New York
Dr. Burris Cunningham, University of California
Prof. John J. DeBoer, University of Illinois
Prof. Lloyd H. Donnell, Illinois Institute of Technology
Dr. Huntley Dupre, Macalester College
Prof. Kermit Eby, University of Chicago
Ada M. Field, Guilford College
Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough, Yale University
Dr. Eustace Haydon, Prof. Emeritus, University of Chicago
Prof. Carroll P. Hurd, Westminster College
Dr. Sumner M. Kalman, Stanford University
Prof. Isaac Kolthoff, University of Minnesota
J. M. Kuehne, Prof. Emeritus, University of Texas
Prof. Rowland E. Logan, Bard College
Prof. Gerhard Loose, University of Colorado
Dr. Philip Morrison, Cornell University
Prof. Francis M. Myers, University of Denver
Dr. Robert Reid Newell, Stanford University
Prof. Victor Paschkis, Columbia University
Prof. Linus Pauling, Pasadena Institute of Technology
Prof. George W. Platzman, University of Chicago
Prof. Dale Pontius, Roosevelt University in Chicago
Prof. Anatol Rappaport, University of Michigan
Prof. Oscar K. Rice, University of North Carolina
Prof. Harry R. Rudin, Yale University
Prof. Louise Pettybone Smith, Prof. Emeritus, Wellesley College
Prof. Sidney J. Socolar, University of Chicago
Prof. Julian Sturtevant, Yale University
Dr. Harold C. Urey, University of California
Dr. Frank Weymouth, Los Angeles, California
Prof. H. H. Wilson, Princeton University
Arthur E. Woodruff, University of Chicago
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth, University of Utah

Appeals by the Clergy

Perhaps the most eloquent statement in Morton Sobell's behalf comes from the clergyman who knew him most intimately, The Reverend Peter McCormack, who was Protestant Chaplain at Alcatraz while Morton Sobell was imprisoned there. Reverend Mr. McCormack, convinced that Morton Sobell is an innocent man, has this year sent the following letter to ministers throughout the country:

"During my period of service at Alcatraz, I came into close contact with all of the prisoners. I feel satisfied that I can eval-

uate human character quite accurately.

"Through the years of my association at Alcatraz with Morton Sobell, I became more and more impressed with his innocence. This led me to make a studied investigation of his record at the prison as well as the trial record of the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The more I studied the more convinced I became of the man's innocence. I feel so keenly about this case, and to state it frankly, somewhat ashamed that the courts of our land could be so influenced by public opinion fed by the hysteria of the McCarthy era, that I have set out in an address under the title 'ALCATRAZ WAS MY PARISH' my evaluation of the man and the injustice perpetrated upon him by detaining him still in Atlanta Penitentiary.

"He is a man of fine intellect, of noble character, healthy-minded, a loyal American, a devoted husband and father, a noble son of humble but noble family. Yet the record still shows that here is a man, falsely accused, cruelly treated, sentenced on the flimsy testimony of a self-confessed perjurer and still suffering within prison walls.

Mother of Morton Sobell, Rose Sobell

"The cry for justice has sounded many times through the centuries from the time of Amos the Prophet down to the present. To me no cry has had such merit to it than the cry for justice for Morton Sobell. I am satisfied if the Clergy of this land, whose mission it is to 'seek justice and judgment' would acquaint themselves with this case, the relentless pressure of that segment of public opinion would compel our courts to re-open the case, freeing it from perjury, politics and prejudice, and in the light of honor and truth restore Morton Sobell to his rightful place as an American citizen, a man vindicated by the weight of public opinion and the justice and honor that we are entitled to expect to emanate from the courts of our land."

Clergymen of all faiths have been responding to this plea and many hundreds have affixed their names to an independent clergy appeal that has been circulated. Reverend Mr. McCormack is making every effort to arrange a personal appointment with you to discuss the Sobell case in behalf of those who are appealing for a commutation of sentence.

Just recently we received in our office a copy of a letter which was sent to you from an American clergyman living abroad, Reverend Oscar A. Guinn, Jr., of the Wesley Methodist Church in Singapore. Reverend Mr. Guinn, who mentions that he was held by the Communists in China for 15 months, wrote as follows:

"Dear President Eisenhower,

"As an American living abroad, I want you to know how very pleased we have been with your handling of numerous international incidents. Sometime we are more interested in international commitments and events than some of our families who live within the confines of the States. We realize the tremendous impact of the Communist movement on people abroad and desire on all occasions to prove to the friends we have here that America truly believes what it is saying.

"Recently, there has come to my desk some literature concerning the case of a Mr. Morton Sobell. I had only heard the name in connection with the Rosenbergs. So little information had come to me regarding this case, that I had not known that they were tried together, but it seems on different grounds. I began an attempt to learn more about this man.

"I read some of our religious journals - both Protestant and Roman Catholic - and found that without exception they were urging a new trial, or pardon. Some men, whose integrity I cannot doubt were most vocal in their requests. I was held by the Communists for 15 months in China, where we did serve, and we certainly do not have any love for the Communist movement. But, I have become convinced that this man, Morton Sobell, was not closely connected with the movement, and certainly not with the crime for which he has been charged. I am convinced that he was sentenced during the terrible days of hysteria built-up by McCarthy, and it is about time that we began to undo some of the tremendous harm done in that period. We must condemn those guilty of betraying our country, but I am convinced that this man did not have a fair trial.

"I, therefore, hope that you will seriously consider this miscarriage of justice and grant him a pardon, or at least, a new trial, where we can see clearly the true picture. Your fairness and honesty would certainly call for this.

"In appreciation and admiration,

"Oscar A. Guinn, Jr."

Some clergymen, moved by a desire to enlist the aid of others in the Sobell case, have discussed the matter in sermons to their congregations. We enclose the copy of one such sermon delivered on April 12, 1959, by Reverend Samuel A. Wright, Jr., of California. Other ministers and rabbis have sent mailings of information on the case to their congregations, with requests that they further study the case and communicate with you. Reverend Erwin A. Gaede of Los Angeles went on a speaking tour through the Mid-West, addressing gatherings on the Sobell case, and meeting with ministers, rabbis, and community leaders, and with representatives of the press. The Phoenix Council of Churches has as a body requested a further study of the Sobell case.

Surely the collective voice of leading American clergymen pointing to the immorality of the 30-year sentence against Morton Sobell must be carefully considered.

Discussion in Publications

THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY, leading Protestant Weekly, wrote on

April 15, 1959, in an editorial: "Dr. Niebuhr and his cosigners assert that commutation of Sobell's sentence would demonstrate our national capacity for disciplined and humane administration of justice. We agree with them and add our voice to their petition for justice tempered with mercy."

THE INTERCOLLEGIAN, magazine of the student YMCA-YWCA, in its April, 1959 issue published the statement of the Dr. Niebuhr group and recommended that all student Christian Association groups study this case.

THE SOCIAL QUESTIONS BULLETIN of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, in an editorial in its December, 1959 issue, said that "our nation, and its libertarian reputation, can only gain if the President either commutes Morton Sobell's long and hard sentence, or grants him the privilege of a new trial in today's more dispassionate atmosphere."

THE PHOENIX JEWISH NEWS reprinted an editorial published in the Portland OREGONIAN calling for a re-examination of the case.

THE CATHOLIC WORKER, in an editorial titled "Time, Conscience and the Sobell Case," published in its April-May, 1959 issue, recommended that "Catholics and persons of good will of all faiths" work in Morton Sobell's behalf, and concluded: "Catholics are obliged to regard Morton Sobell as belonging to the soul of the Church although not a member of the body. Therefore, he is our brother, and we can no more exclude him from our love than Christ does from His. And what has happened to him can happen to any of us, depending on which way the winds of the next national hysteria blow."

CHRISTIANITY AND CRISIS, in its issue of June 22, 1959, published an editorial recommending a commutation of sentence.

In the book REDEDICATION TO FREEDOM, Benjamin Ginzburg, Former Research Director for the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, pointed to the kind of hysteria existing at the time of the Sobell trial and raised some of the questions which exist on the part of many who have studied the matter.

Since the trial of Morton Sobell, there have been many statements similar to the above. We wish you could personally inspect our clipping files of the many articles written about the case in newspapers and periodicals, both in this country and abroad. These include editorials from the Portland OREGONIAN, asking for a re-examination of the case and likening the Sobell situation to that of Sacco and Vanzetti, and from the Milwaukee JOURNAL, criticizing the handling of this case by the Justice Department. They include appeals for re-examination of the case, or a commutation of sentence, by such columnists as Jack Scott, writing in the VANCOUVER SUN, Harry Barnard in the Chicago DAILY NEWS, W. K. Kelsey in the Detroit NEWS, Judith Robinson in the Toronto TELEGRAM, and the late J. V. McAree in the Toronto GLOBE AND MAIL. There are expressions of doubt as to Morton Sobell's trial and sentence in book reviews, journals of many of the nation's leading law schools, and in letters to the editor of important newspapers by noted Americans. Perhaps you have read some of these letters printed in the Washington POST AND TIMES HERALD. Many books have been written with respect to the case and have been read by thousands of Americans, in addition to being favorably reviewed here and abroad. One of the foremost of these books is a study of

the case written by Professor Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School, with a foreword by Dr. Harold C. Urey, the Nobel Prize scientist, who helped develop the atomic bomb. Both Professor Sharp and Dr. Urey are convinced that Morton Sobell is an innocent man. There have been many urgent statements on the case made by reviewers and individuals who have read the book by John Wexley presenting documentation to prove that perjured testimony was used at the trial. After reading this book, one of the most distinguished journalists of our time, the late Elmer Davis, who so effectively headed the Office of War Information during World War II, issued a statement saying that he could not believe the prosecution witnesses.

Participation by the Public

Never before has there been so much public participation in efforts to secure justice for Morton Sobell as can be reported for the year 1959.

Wife of Morton Sobell, Helen Sobell

In part this is reflected in the newspaper coverage of appeals on the case. When Mrs. Morton Sobell made a trip to the West Coast this summer, for example, her appeals were reported at length in the newspapers of Seattle, Portland, cities in California, in Phoenix, and in Houston. Interviews with her were broadcast on leading television stations, including such major programs as a two-part discussion of the case on ABC Television in Los Angeles, and an interview by the Canadian Broadcasting Company. This interest has existed throughout the country, including in Atlanta, where Morton Sobell has been imprisoned, and in New York, where the Sobell family resides. Mrs. Sobell was heard on the case with prosecutor Roy Cohn on radio station WMCA in New York. She was interviewed at length in a forum by Station WBAI-FM in New York. In California a chain of AFL-CIO newspapers brought a discussion of the case to thousands of union members.

There have been forums at universities, discussions in churches, meetings in public halls, luncheons and dinners at which the case was discussed, and countless numbers of gatherings at the homes of individuals who invited friends to join in ways they could help make their feelings known. Our Committee has received requests from law professors, students, and others for copies of the complete trial transcript, which we have published.

Judging from copies our Committee has received of letters mailed to the White House and to the Justice Department, many, many individuals must be expressing themselves daily as to their conviction that Morton Sobell should be released.

More and more individuals have asked to work with our Committees in cities across the land. On the West Coast, a regional Sobell Committee was formed as a result of the intensified interest in cities in the West. An Eastern regional Committee was formed and is growing rapidly.

We are both proud and encouraged that during the past year an eminent group of individuals have become Honorary Sponsors of our Committee. We refer you to our letterhead for a partial listing of these persons who have in this way shown their concern for the Morton Sobell case.

In addition, we must mention to you the selfless devotion with which people in many cities have borne the costs of our work. There are no huge contributions which sustain us. We rely on the contributions of individuals interested in the cause of justice, and it is the dollars of people who give of themselves to help our country right a wrong that enable our Committee to print its material, pay the cost of attorneys, and do all of the work necessary to acquaint the public with the facts.

New Legal Appeals

During the past year, attorneys for Morton Sobell have been doing research on new points of law. They intend early in 1960 to go to court with appeals for a new trial.

However, you are aware of the length of time it takes to process each legal point. Further, as happens under our judicial system, cases are usually decided on technical points of law. As important as such points are to our national well-being, they frequently do not get to the heart of the truth or falsity of a given situation. Thus it was possible for proof that Morton Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico to go unanswered. Instead of the prosecution stating frankly what the truth was, it chose to evade an answer rather than submit to an open and full hearing. The issue was avoided on technical grounds without the facts ever being examined at a hearing.

We point out that no court, other than the sentencing court, has ever examined the truth or falsity of the evidence. The higher courts have not gone into this. The United States Supreme Court has never reviewed any aspect of Morton Sobell's case. The Department of Justice, instead of eagerly seeking a new trial at which all of the questions could be aired, has sought with great tenacity to protect the conviction.

This year, Mr. President, when you spoke to your Civil Rights Commission, you made the point that you based your hopes on the moral law rather than on the statutory law, because, you said, "I happen to be one of those people who have very little faith in the ability of the statutory law to change the human heart or eliminate prejudice." The case of Morton Sobell, in addition to being one processed according to the statutes of our country, raises many moral issues which cannot be obliterated by the words "appeal denied." It is for such situations that the traditional power of Executive Clemency has been provided for our country. The moral issues in the Sobell case, which have not been resolved in the court, require this Executive action.

Morton Sobell may yet prevail in court and win a new trial. However, the record of this case is such that each additional day he

suffers in prison is another day of unwarranted suffering. It is for this reason, together with many others, that so many people look to you to end this ordeal now.

The Changing Times

What a different atmosphere we have in our country at the close of 1959 than we did in 1951 when Morton Sobell was convicted! At that time, in the midst of the Korean War, there was such tension that the public was ready to condemn anyone even accused of being involved in espionage. A judge could sentence a man like Sobell to 30 years on the word of a single witness who had admitted committing perjury, and on a record which led Dr. Harold C. Urey to comment after reading the trial record: "I don't know what Morton Sobell is even supposed to have done."

Today scientists and publications are commenting on the manner in which our country went overboard in its fears about espionage and in its appraisal of the relationship between espionage and world affairs, such as the development of the atomic bomb in Russia. We believe an editorial in the St. Petersburg, Fla. TIMES of Nov. 14, 1959 expresses this change in our country's attitudes. We quote this editorial in full:

"WHO'S GIVING AWAY SECRETS NOW?

"Five American scientists, two of them government employees, have just returned from Moscow, where they spent a week with Russian scientists discussing ways and means of improving a system for a two-way flow of technological and scientific information.

"A few years ago the announcement of any such plan would have had the professional Red alarmists of the nation up in arms over our 'giving away secrets' to the Russians.

"There has been no such outcry upon this occasion. Nor is there likely to be--for a very good reason. Ever since the first sputnik, and especially with the magnificent accomplishment of photographing the far side of the moon, it has been all too evident that if there are any secrets to be given away, Soviet scientists probably have a larger supply of them than we do.

"MOST SCIENTISTS AGREE that had there never been a Klaus Fuchs, a Julius Rosenberg or Morton Sobell, or a single case of scientific treason on this side of the Iron Curtain, by this time it wouldn't have made a shadow of difference in the balance of power between ourselves and the Russians.

"Soviet performance in the field of missiles and space exploration has demonstrated conclusively that Russian science and technology doesn't have to get any secrets from us to be able to more than hold its own.

"Meantime, because there hasn't been a much freer exchange of information between ourselves and the Russians, both of us have been injured. Such is the nature of scientific and technological development that, in effect, the whole is equal to more than the sum of its parts.

"That is to say, 1,000 scientists and technicians who pool information can progress far more rapidly than two groups of 500

who exchange no data. In our own case, we have compounded this folly by often forcing our own scientists, in the name of security, to work in small, practically air-tight 'cells.'

"IF, HAVING CONCLUDED that we have more to gain than to lose by exchanging information with the Soviet Union, logically the working conditions of our own scientists should be bettered by doing away with many of the restrictive and silly measures preventing them from comparing notes with each other.

* * *

"Certainly one of the most important by-products mankind can hope to gain by an easing of the cold war tensions might be a worldwide pooling of scientific and technical knowledge.

"There are so many hundreds of developments for making the lot of man infinitely happier and healthier and more secure which are on the very threshold of realization that, if the scientific brains of the world were given a chance to tackle them collectively, the second half of the 20th Century could be the most fruitful years in all history.

"Being denied such treasures is a frightful price to pay for a 'security' which the inexorable revelations of time have shown to be almost altogether mythical."

In this new atmosphere it is doubtful whether Morton Sobell could have ever been convicted on the meagre testimony against him, let alone condemned to 30 years.

The Family of Morton Sobell

One day we hope you will have the opportunity to personally meet Mrs. Morton Sobell, and Mr. Sobell's mother, Mrs. Rose Sobell. We know you would find them to be representative of the best qualities traditionally found in the American people. With unequaled devotion, they have worked day and night to help bring an end to Morton Sobell's imprisonment. They know he is innocent. They know he is a good man. They know he can be a credit to our country when he is released and permitted to resume his work as a scientist. Even in prison he continues his studies. From his cell, through the letters he is allotted and through the monthly visits, he continues to fill responsibilities of husband and father. If you were to read his letters, you would see the love, care and intelligence with which he gives guidance to his wife and children to help them through their years alone. In prison, too, his conduct has been exemplary, in keeping with his responsible character, and he has made worthwhile contributions to the life and work of the prison. You would also take pleasure at meeting Morton Sobell's son, who has faith in his father and is growing up with the deep longing, and the urgent need, of having his father home again. So it would also be if you were to meet Mr. Sobell's daughter who has distinguished herself in college and is now beginning to make a place for herself in the world. It is one of the great personal tragedies of the decade that this family is still suffering because of the remaining wrongs of the McCarthy era which have yet to be undone.

Morton Sobell's mother has spent much time in Washington this year trying to see you personally. She has come repeatedly to the White House gate, but has not met with favorable results. She has written formally for an appointment. We wonder whether you

even know personally that she wants to talk with you. If so many other Americans have been deeply impressed with the courage and integrity of the Sobell family, might you not also be so impressed if you had the opportunity to judge the situation for yourself?

Concern in Washington

Much time has been spent by persons interested in the case talking in Washington with members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. Letters have been coming to them from their constituents, and we know of many instances in which members of Congress have raised the case with the Justice Department and have written their constituents of their concern. The late Senator William Langer felt so deeply about this case that he spoke on a public platform at Carnegie Hall in New York to pledge an effort in Washington to obtain justice for Morton Sobell, and his remarks about the atmosphere at the time of the trial and sentencing can be found in the Congressional record.

There is this concern in Washington because the case is not only one which calls for Executive action. It is one which interests all three branches of government. There is concern by legislators as representatives of their constituents who want to see justice done, and as individuals with a desire to see that the laws of this land are not abused by prosecutors more bent on obtaining a conviction than on seeing justice done. The judicial branch is concerned because of the many questions of fairness of the trial which have been raised.

Because of this interest, we are sending copies of this report to the members of the Senate and House, and also to the United States Attorney General.

Summary of Reasons for Executive Action

The many people who have been appealing in Morton Sobell's behalf have given varied reasons for their actions. They include the following facts:

1. The trial was held in the midst of the tension of the Korean War. Not only did it take place when McCarthyism was at its height, but one of the prosecutors was Roy Cohn, who rose to become McCarthy's aid partly as a result of the notoriety he received in this trial.

2. The United States Supreme Court has never reviewed the case or passed upon the merits of the trial below.

3. Morton Sobell was not accused of atomic espionage.

4. Judge Jerome Frank of the U. S. Court of Appeals stated that Morton Sobell should have had a new trial because his case should have been separated from the atomic espionage conspiracy accusations against the Rosenbergs.

5. Only one witness gave any testimony connecting Morton Sobell with the conspiracy to commit espionage charge.

6. This witness, Max Elitcher, was tainted. He admitted on the witness stand that he had been guilty of perjury on another matter, that the FBI knew about his perjury, and that he was testifying in hopes that he would not be prose-

cuted. He never was. His was accomplice testimony, generally regarded as weak or suspect.

7. Elitcher's testimony was uncorroborated. It was replete with contradictions, inconsistencies, and implausibilities.

8. The credibility of the witness against Sobell has never been examined by a higher court.

9. No specific overt acts were listed against Sobell in the indictment.

10. It was not claimed in the trial that Sobell ever gave or received any classified information.

11. The Appeals Court at one point alluded to the "wholly reprehensible" conduct of the prosecution, and indicated that a new trial would have been justified had the defense objected in time.

12. The kidnapping of Morton Sobell and his family from Mexico by the prosecution resulted in prejudicial stories in the press, and was used by the prosecution to prejudice the atmosphere at the trial.

13. The hysteria of the time placed an undue burden on Morton Sobell and his attorneys. It was impossible for the attorneys to learn what Morton Sobell was accused of doing in order to prepare a defense. At the trial itself, the attorneys were faced with the choice of putting Morton Sobell on the stand in an inflamed atmosphere, or resting on his plea of innocence according to Constitutional guarantees. The fact that to this day prosecutor Roy Cohn holds that not taking the stand indicated Sobell's guilt is evidence of how the rightful use of Constitutional guarantees can be misinterpreted in moments of extreme tension.

14. The 30-year sentence against Sobell is far out of proportion. Even persons accused of treason in wartime, acting on behalf of enemy powers, have been accorded far less severe sentences.

15. The judge based his harsh sentencing policy on the premise that Russia obtained the atomic bomb because of espionage. Today scientists, even conceding some help through espionage, say this was a distorted and harmful illusion that prevented our country from having a true picture of Russia's scientific capabilities. Morton Sobell, although not even accused of atomic espionage, was victimized by the attitudes of the time. Today, the atmosphere has changed, yet he remains a prisoner of that era.

16. Law journals which have studied the case have indicated that Sobell did not receive justice. No law review has held that Sobell's sentence was just.

17. Many authorities who have studied the case are convinced not only that the trial or sentence were unfair, but that Morton Sobell is an innocent man, as he maintains.

18. When so many individuals and publications in our country

raise basic questions about such an important case, these voices must be respected. The fact that such widespread doubt has been raised is in itself an urgent argument for Morton Sobell's release through Executive action. It is our tradition that where there are doubts, such questions must be resolved to the benefit of the individual, not the prosecution.

19. Acting positively in this case would help to rectify wrongs done in the McCarthy era, and be a strong re-affirmation to the world of our country's dedication to the high ideas of justice, honor and compassion.

Conclusion

Mr. President, we urge with all our hearts that you give this case a personal examination. We urge that you please listen to the voice of educators, clergymen, writers, and editors representing the American people. Whatever arguments there may be regarding the innocence or guilt of Morton Sobell, the fairness or unfairness of the trial, there can be no moral justification for the 30-year sentence imposed upon him on the flimsy testimony presented. The only basis for such a sentence was the passion of the time in which he was tried. Certainly he and his family have suffered more than enough. Certainly our country has the greatness to correct an injustice rather than compound it by continuing to imprison a man who has been wronged. We appeal to you to end this ordeal by commuting Morton Sobell's sentence to the time he has served.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

Jenkins, Walter

The BOW TIE CLUB, Ltd.

FOUNDED 1944

W. S. JENKINS
PRESIDENT

P. O. BOX 1194
CHURCH ST. STATION
NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

"Let's forge well each link in the chain of business friendship - Good will builds fast when friends of ours speak well of us to friends of theirs"

July 29,1960.

Hon. Ed Murrow,

Dear Friend:-

I am pleased to advise you officially that you have been elected an Honorary Life Member of The Bow Tie Club, Ltd.

Your membership card is enclosed.

3,826

We welcome you as a member of The Club because, we are told that you are a "nice guy" have a host of friends and can wear a bow tie with distinction.

A Club Member pays no dues, and he cannot purchase his own membership from The Club. He must be sponsored by a Bow Tie Club Member.

Cordially yours,

Walter Jenkins

President

Your Membership was sponsored and paid for by another "Nice Guy" who, also writes, - " I know he is a nice guy and know he has a bow tie, because I gave it to him." - (Dan A. Kimball.)

The BOW TIE CLUB Ltd.

(FOUNDED 1944)

It's Purpose and It's Objective

The Club has nothing to sell but FRIENDSHIP & GOOD FELLOWSHIP, it is in no way associated with a manufacturer of bow ties.

A new member must be sponsored by a Bow Tie Club member.

OBJECTIVE: To promote good fellowship. "It's fun to be nice to people."

PURPOSE: To encourage the wearing of Bow Ties, for a younger look and to improve the blood's circulation.

This unique organization is known throughout America, and is represented in every State in the Union by loyal boosters of good will. The Club has sponsored National Bow Tie Week, since 1948 and is listed in U. S. Chamber of Commerce booklet of special days, weeks and months.

Among the thousands of members are many distinguished notables in many fields of public and private enterprise; high ranking executives; general managers; sales managers; star salesmen and buyers, who carry their membership cards and wear a bow tie occasionally, if not regularly, for a younger look and to improve their circulation.

If you are a member, please be sure to carry your card when you wear a bow tie. Be a Bow Tie Club Booster.

WALTER S. JENKINS

Founder and President

P. O. BOX 1194
CHURCH STREET STATION
NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

Walter Jenk

A new member must be sponsored by a Bow Tie Club Member.

He must be a "nice guy" and a booster of good will.

He must wear a bow tie frequently if not regularly, for a cheery, younger look and to improve his circulation.

A Club Member pays no dues, and he cannot purchase his own membership from the Club.

If you wish to sponsor a "nice guy", a Life Membership Card will be mailed to the new member with your Compliments.

Should you wish to contribute towards The Club's expenses, an Enrollment Fee of $1.00 for each new member that you sponsor is needed and will be helpful.

The Club Membership application should be complete, home address, business affiliation are essential.

The BOW TIE CLUB LTD. has nothing to sell but FRIENDSHIP AND GOOD FELLOWSHIP, it is a non-profit organization.

Walter S. Jenkins

LIFE MEMBER - 3,826 -

The **BOW TIE CLUB** Ltd.

(FOUNDED 1944)

ISSUED TO Ed Murrow

This unique non-profit organization is known throughout America, and is represented in every state, and in Canada, by loyal boosters of good will.

WALTER S. JENKINS
PRESIDENT

P. O. BOX 1194
CHURCH ST. STATION
NEW YORK 8, N. Y.

Club Rules on Reverse Side

— CLUB'S OBJECTIVE —

To promote Good Fellowship.

Club Rules

A CLUB Member must be Sponsored by a member, He cannot purchase his Membership.

He must be a bow tie wearer and a nice guy.

A Bow Tie should be worn with outer point towards left shoulder, otherwise it's upside-down.

Never wear stripes with stripes and do not wear blue with brown.

The Club is Sponsor for National Bow Tie Week. The week starts the third Sunday in June each year.

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This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
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The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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EDWARD R MURROW

465 MADISON AVE NYK

WILL BE HUNGRY AT LUNCH TIME DECEMBER 21ST

CLAUDE O JOHNSON.

Claudius Johnson

CLAUDIUS JOHNSON
CHATHAM COLLEGE
PITTSBURGH

DELIGHTED CHEERS SUGGEST LUNCH 21ST WILL TELEPHONE YOU AT WALDORF

REGARDS

ED MURROW

gw
12-9-60
514-70

CHATHAM COLLEGE

PITTSBURGH 32, PENNSYLVANIA

Answ 21 8/

December 3, 1960

Dear Ed,

This is in belated reply to your kind invitation of June 22 and in more immediate response to your 11/23 question - "Any chance of your visiting this miserable city?"

Yes. We will be in New York from Tuesday morning December 20 to Sa'day nite (Sunday morning) December 24 (or 25). We'll be at the Waldorf, and we'll be most pleased to see you at your convenience. We realize that you may be all tied up during the period of our stay, and that will be just our hard luck. But in that case we shall seek other occasions for a visit.

Most cordially,

Clarke - the "Claudine" is only my official name.

Claudius Johnson

November 23, 1960

Dear Claudius:

I'm still hoping to hear from you. I was due to spend the month of December on Quemoy and Matsu, but a bout of pneumonia has caused a change in plans, and it now looks as though I shall be here during all of December and the early part of January.

Any chance of your visiting this miserable city?

As ever yours,

Professor Claudius O. Johnson
Department of Political Science
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington

lm

Claudius Johnson

June 22, 1960

Dear Claudius:

This is a brief note to thank you for yours of June 6th and to say that I am delighted that next winter you won't be more than "a hoot and a holler" away from here. You are hereby invited to spend the first available weekend with us in New York. We have a small guest room, a big bottle of bourbon, and much appetite for conversation.

As ever yours,

Professor Claudius O. Johnson
Department of Political Science
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington

ERM:gw

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

June 6,1960

Dear Ed,

Your words on the occasion of the "celebration" of my retirement were generous,gracious, and heart-warming. The place your letter occupies in my book will soon be marked from usage, for everybody turns to it with "I want to see what Ed Murrow wrote."

Ed, you would have been an outstanding figure in broadcasting, even had you always been a"nice joe",but,since you have sometimes been onery and urged your industry (isn't that what they call it?) to have faith in the American people and produce better programs, we applaud you to the echo.

In warm appreciation,

Claudius

Claudius O.Johnson

I'll be at Chatham College, Pittsburgh next year on a John Hay Whitney Visiting Professorship.

C.

Robert Johnson

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

August 23, 1960

Dear Ed:

Thanks so much for your good letter.

I am delighted to have the text of your lecture at the Guildhall in London and am passing this along to the editor of our Alumni Review, Ron Silvergold, this morning, and send you his appreciation along with my own.

I am tremendously pleased at the wonderful response to our invitation. I wrote to about forty of our most distinguished honorary degree recipients and everyone has been most cooperative. I am really touched at the interest and concern you have shown Temple.

With warmest regards,

Gratefully yours,

Bob

Robert L. Johnson

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Bob Johnson

August 22, 1960

Dear Bob:

Please pardon the delay in answering your letter of July 27th. I have spent most of my time out of town since returning from the conventions.

Much as I would like to participate in your very interesting program, I just haven't the time to write anything. However, in case it might be of interest to you, I am sending you a copy of the lecture I delivered at the Guildhall in London last October. If it has any merit in your eyes, please let me know, and we will ask The British Association for the Advancement of Science for permission to reprint it.

Cordially yours,

Robert L. Johnson, Chancellor
Temple University
Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania

ERM:gw
encl

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

July 27, 1960

Dear Ed:

Rediscovering the joys of travel, and looking up old friends along the way, has helped make my freshman year as Chancellor of Temple University one of the most rewarding of my life. I especially enjoyed reunions with many of the distinguished men and women who have received honorary degrees from Temple, and I was delighted to find how generally well informed they are of the progress made in recent years by our great University.

Indeed, many of our "honorary alumni" expressed the desire to somehow share in the celebration of Temple University's Diamond Anniversary Years. Last week, when I returned from a wonderful tour in Europe, the ideal opportunity for such participation presented itself.

For many years, as you know, Temple University has published the Alumni Review, a quarterly magazine circulated to 60,000 of our alumni throughout the world. With the appointment of a new editor last month, the Alumni Publications Committee has revised its editorial policy in an all-out effort to make the Alumni Review the finest publication of its kind in the country.

The most exciting single aspect of this policy revision is a proposed series of articles - one each issue - to be written by honorary alumni. Knowing of your interest in Temple University over the years, I immediately thought

of you as a probable participant in this worthwhile and exciting program.

Articles may deal with education, business, public affairs, or any subject of general interest. Possibly you would prefer to contribute a copy of a recent speech to be used as the basis of your article.

I hope you'll be interested in this idea, and in the meantime I hope you're having a wonderful summer and that we'll be seeing each other before long. As you may know, I have just been elected Republican National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, so my work for the next few months is certainly cut out for me.

With warm regards,

Cordially yours, and gratefully,

Bob

Robert L. Johnson
Chancellor

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Johnston, Catherine F.M.

September 28, 1960

Dear Miss Johnston:

This is to acknowledge your letter of September 9th and manuscript.

Mr. Murrow has been in the office so briefly the past few weeks that I thought I would write you rather than put off a reply any longer.

I regret very much to have to tell you that it will be just impossible for Mr. Murrow to read your 165 page manuscript. As much as he would like to, I'm afraid he just doesn't have the time. He is so completely occupied with his programs that he has had to decide not to undertake any extra-curricular duties.

I am so sorry about this, but am sure you will understand the situation. Enclosed is your manuscript.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Miss Catherine Johnston
Edenholme
1a. Inverleith Row
Edinburgh, 4.
England

Enc.

9th. Sept. 1960.

Dear L. Morrow,

Do please forgive my writing to you.

Would you be good enough to read the enclosed. It won't take long. I have the temerity to hope it might be suitable for a film! Just please be flat in your answer and I shall accept your judgement.

It is quite hopeless

to try in this country to have anyone read one's work. An audience with our Royal family would be easier than an opinion from anyone in the business. One's work is returned just grubbier. I changed the title 3 times!. Someone suggested an approach through an "agent". Please read it and I'll be grateful and won't pester you any more. If you think it's trash please say so.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,
Catherine Johnston.

(ms.)

Jones, Reah

February 25, 1960

Dear Miss Jones:

Thank you for your letter of January 21st and for your very gracious comments regarding Mr. Murrow's programs. We hope that future programs continue to merit your approval.

Since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad, I have forwarded your letter on to him there.

Thank you again for taking the time and trouble to write.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Reah Jones
334 N. Normandie Avenue
Los Angeles 4, California

334 N. Normandie Ave
Los Angeles 4, Calif.
January 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Please allow me to express praise toward you and toward all the television programs you cause to be released to me.

You, Mr. Murrow, are the greatest among greatness of this century as well as centuries past.

Besides global popularity, you have sincere honesty, a desire for world justice, and a geniune ability in friendly human relations. In summary you are the intergrated person that each member of society ought to strive to reach. From your wide influence on television the whole world is better educated.

I have never been known as anyone great; but I teach and I write poetry. I would that you had the time to read some of it.

Sincerely,
Reah Jones
Reah Jones(Miss)

Jones, Do

May 19, 1960

Mr. Don Jones
Press Department
National Broadcasting Company
Hollywood, California

Dear Mr. Jones:

In reply to your wire of May 18, we have no objection to Miss Stanwyck using the statement beginning "I believe in God..." which she recorded for us some time ago.

Just for the record, I should appreciate receiving a letter from Miss Stanwyck outlining very briefly the use she plans to make of the statement.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

83-5-17-1823 BUR

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS NY

RECEIVED
1983 MAY 18 AM 10:28
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

YBARBARA STANWYCK MADE A RECORDING FOR YOU WHICH STARTED WITH THE WORDS "I BELIEVE IN GOD." WE WOULD LLIKE TO USE THIS STATEMENT AS A GUEST COLUMN THIS SUMMER UNDER MISS STANWYCK,S BYLINE. SHE BELIEVE YOU HOLD THE COPYRIGHT. IF SO MAY WE HAVE YOUR PERMISSION TO USE IT AS A COLUMN UNDER HER NAME- REGARDS

DON JONES NBC PRESS DEPT LOSAANGELES CALIF

From the desk of—

DON JONES

May 23, 1960

Miss Barbara Stanwyck

Dear Barbara:

Mr. Murrow has given us an OK to use your "I believe in God" statement as a summer guest column.

The guest columns we collect from NBC stars are first offered to wire service columnists for use during their vacations.

When these columnists are taken care of, the remainder will be reporduced and mailed to television editors on major papers throughout the country for use during their vacations.

If you would be kind enough to write Murrow, as he requests, the above information should answer his query.

Thanks and regards,

Don

don

BARBARA STANWYCK

May 25, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have attached a memo from Don Jones of NBC's Press Department which explains better than I could, the anticipated use of parts of my taping for you.

Thank you for making this use possible.

Sincerely,

Barbara Stanwyck

BS/b

Jones, M. G.

October 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your letter directed to Dr. Stanton, with regard to the September 18th production of BACKGROUND, has been brought to Mr. Murrow's attention.

Mr. Murrow has always welcomed the reactions of listeners, and on many occasions has received helpful comments and suggestions in this way. He has expressed the hope that succeeding broadcasts have continued to merit your approval.

Herewith is a copy of the script to which you refer, together with this past Sunday's presentation.

Thank you for your interest, and for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Marshall Gray Jones
130 Cherry Street
Dunmore 12, Pennsylvania

ERM
Guy
AHH

Accept Regret
Appropriate action
Background?
FYI File JSM
Note & Return
Phone FS
Reply direct
Return to sender
Status?
Suggest Reply
To discuss
Comment or recommendation
Copy to FS
URGENT f/u

9/21

B

Comp.

Dear Dr. Stanton:

The subject of this note is to praise you yourself and the producers of Background for the magnificent production this day, Sunday, September 18.

I would like to think that this great broadcast by the able leaders of The Assembly of Captive Nations could not fail to have a profound effect and quicken the conscience and the fighting spirit of all Americans.

However the fact that the leader of our nation has not shown the courtesy of even a mere acknowledgment let alone a responsive answer somewhat dims what otherwise would be my expectation of a great change in affairs as result of this broadcast.

Still, it may well be that the collective force of public opinion powerful enough to pierce the boundaries of the insulated city of Washington may yet spur the President to remember his strong promises made in 1952 and to bestow proper dignity on his high office by greeting these leaders who spoke in Background so eloquently.

From time to time over the past five years I have remarked that you are the greatest force in the moulding of public opinion in the United States, as I think I have the ability and knowledge of public affairs so to judge, no matter how egregious that valuation may have seemed to you.

Yours very truly,

Marshall Gray Jones

MGJ:h

130 Cherry Street
Dunmore 12, Pennsylvania

Marshall G. Jones

Jones, Richard A.

P. O. Box 95
Cooksville
Ontario
Canada
April 21, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am fifteen years of age and I attend Grade 12 at a nearby high school. I am especially interested in history and modern languages, and hope to make my career in the diplomatic service.

I have several hobbies including a stamp collection, but my favorite and most interesting hobby is collecting autographs. Since 1954, when I received my first letter (from the Prime Minister of Canada), I have acquired more than fife hundred signatures. Among them are those of Ernest Hemingway, John Gunthur, General MacArthur, General Lauris Norstad; Konrad Adenauer, Agatha Christie, Pearl Buck, Presidents Hoover, Truman, and Eisenhower; Chiang Kai-shek; Syngman Rhee; Charles de Gaulle; Winston Churchill, and many others.

I would be deeply honored if you would be so kind as to contribute your autograph for my collection, and I would appreciate it very much if you would send it to me.

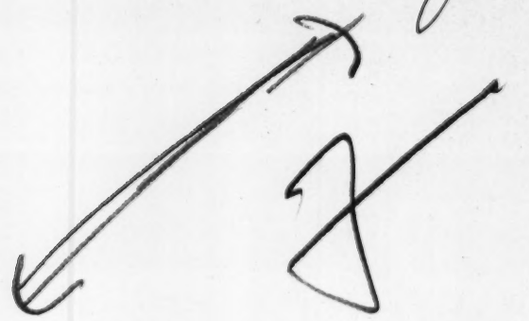
I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope for your convenience.

Yours respectfully,

Richard A. Jones

Richard A. Jones

Jose, Mary



ED:

MARY Jose

..is about 42 ..excellent (really) morally.. Catholic..I knew her husband who died of too much booze.. she worked with me Columbus.

worked for Columbus Citizen (Scripps Howard) for 13 years doing everything possible..reporting, make-up, society, speeches etc.

In 1942 she went to ETO as correspondent for Army Nurse Corps. . spent spent 16 months in ETO..did home-town stories with pictures nurses in field hospitals (crossed Remagen under fire first day we had it)

1944 went to Philippines.. landed Leyte..went up to Manila then to

TOKYO; withfirst nurses to land after surrender

Left Nurse job to go AMG..shipped Korea where she:

edited "Weekly news digest" in Seoul..500-th circulation.. ran all-Korean all-man staff..working out of Seoul..did this 10 months (until they ran out of newsprint)..printed Korean language

Then back to Tokyo where: chief p.i.o. for Imperial Railway guys (3rd Military Railway Service)

In addition publicity (because she once good housewife..now widow) she ran training school for porters, ccarboys, dining car personnel

In Tokyo for two years; after one year with Railroad she edited American paper for American families in Yokahama.. in English

Returned home to work general assignment, features, Sunday Star in Columbus Ohio.

Reachable Sunday Star..sure she'd come int to talk with anyone.. has real love oriental people and simplicity their living .

Off hand ~~recommends~~ notes Col. ~~Arthur~~ Orin Lyon, who runs Yokahama port and Maj General Frank ~~Besson~~ Besson, somewhere in Europe, for recommendations.

Tuesday

Dear Ruth and Jess -

I had a feeling I may have left you out on a limb yesterday by not coming up with sufficient Korean contacts - military or civilian.

My work was largely confined to the Koreans on my staff, a Mr. Lew, graduate of Ohio Wesleyan, manager of the flatbed press where the provincial editiom of the Chukan Digest (Chukan means weekly) was printed; Mr. Whang head of Central Press, rotary plant where the Seoul metropolitan edition was run off -- 250,000 city --- 300,000 provinces. It might help to say that I was made an honorary member of the Korean printers union and pinned with the emblem in great ceremony. I was assured at the time, and it is quite possible considering their attitude towards females, that I was the first and only woman who would ever be accorded that honor?

I had a staff of Korean men consisting of a managing editor, business manager and two translators. As a matter of fact the whole staff served as translators. The business manager, who spoke the best English of the lot, doubled as make-up man and handled paper requisitions. Because of black market valuation the plants got their paper allotment by the week.

I'm enclosing an issue of the Chukan. It doesn't look like much but there are actually 35 pages of double-space copy in English in it. The whole idea was to combat distortions on government news appearing in the native dailies - partly through inexperience of the reporters and partly through Communist influence. As you know U.S. Military Government was THE government in Korea at the time. It was mainly explanatory writing on the ordinances issued each week by the Government (and there were many of them) and their relation to and effect on Korea. Like American readers they like features, and unlike the average American they were avid for lyrical writing. We satisfied that appetite with the "Old Sage", you'll note line drawing in the feature - a column of philosophy on the democratic life - produced by the Chaplain of Military Government. Another running feature was "Mr. Kim and Sergeant Brown" - a young American and a young Korean meet weekly on the Bon Chong and the sergeant answers questions about America. The comic strip was "Dol Do Ri" literally the Jack Armstrong of Korea. This was a companion piece to weekly soap opera on Radio Seoul.

If you were disappointed that I didn't travel much in Korea it was because everything centered in Seoul at that time. Jeeps were critical and travel was more or less limited to Saturday or Sunday trips to Suwan, Kimpo airport, Inchon and a beer at the officers club on Wolmi-do. Also Seoul was the center of attention of both North and South Korea in 1945-46 as the Joint-Commission was in session at the time. There was no travel above the Parallel for any of us except ONE American liason officer.

I believe Fr. Carroll, a Maryknoller and old-Korea hand is still in Seoul. I knew him and he always promised to teach me Korean in three weeks by a simplificatiom method he had worked out. He's a friend of Fr. Winel - you remember the priest Bud liked so well, and the one who had

his funeral. Winel is Chancellor of the Columbus diocese now, second in command to the Bishop . Whew.

If it would help any. Col. Wm. Centner and I are still chummy. He was head of Foreign Affairs in Military Gov. but ended his tour of duty before hostilities. Bill, now retired, is president of the American-Korean Club in Washington and editor of a news letter for ex-Korea-hands.

Much as I hate to say it, my eyes are continually pealed for the names of old friends in news releases out of Korea but haven't seen any for a long time. Gen. Lerch, Military Gov. when I was there is dead, so is the colonel who headed the press section under which my office functioned. Dr. Clarence Ree, the colonel's Korean counterpart was always too oily for my blood, but he seemed to be a wheel with Rhee.

I used to know Courtney Whitney (Mac's iron shoulder) and his wife Evelyn, quite well and trust he might remember me but possibly in view of what happened that is no contact for the Korean picture.

The Besson's - the name I gave you yesterday - the Maj.Gen. now in SHAPE were my very closest friends overseas... to the scale they fitted up a room for me at their house and I was included in most of their social engagements as one of the family. Besson was second in command in the building of railroads across Persia for the supply line of American materials into Russia and was sent to the Far East immediately after the surrender to rehabilitate the Imperial Japanese Railways. He offered me a job on the railroads as soon as the Army Nurse Corps job was finished in Nov.1945 but I preferred the Korean assignment. When the paper folded Oct.1, 1946 --- news print absolutely ran out and the Pentagon refused to ship any from the states, the railroad job was still open and I picked it up. ~~I'm enclosing a job sheet which speaks for itself (I'd like to~~). Naturally it was interesting and I was a busy gal. However, G-I of Eighth Army, (the railroad battalions were under their jurisdiction) had the OCTOGRAM, daily 4-sheet mimeographed paper issued to American homes and troops installations, as his special pet. He had tried to interest me in manning it from the very beginning but it was the last thing I wanted. When Besson was transferred to the MacArthur staff as head of transportation for the entire Far East, G-1 moved in and ordered me off the railroad job to the OCTOGRAM. I took it for six months and gave up. Stars and Stripes covered the field and I could see know reason to knock my brains out on a colonel's pet.

The address of Col. Lyon, my immediate superior on the railroad, back in Japan on his second tour of duty as of last December is
Col. A.W. Lyon
2nd T Port Command C
APO 503, San Francisco.

That's Yokohama. In the rairoad I worked closely with the Japanese Travel Bureau, a railroad subsidiary, as well as the official railroad board of officers. Mr. Tadao Yamanaka, Curator of the Museum of Transportation, address: Sudacho, Kanda,
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo

keeps in correspondence with me and sees to it that I receive the gorgeous art calendar of the Japanese Travel Bureau annually.

This may all be distasteful to you and I'm sure a great bore. You'll have to make allowances for my eagerness to get back to the ~~xxxx~~ "Land of the Sweet Morning Calm".

If it isn't too much trouble I would like to have the copy of the Chukan back. It's the only one I have and naturally that is true of the directives on the ribbon.

I'm curious as to what's going on and if you draw the brass ring in this mysterious merry-go-round I assure you the Zousmers will have a devoted slave eternally in

Josey

...

Junior College

March 31, 1960

Dear H. D. G.:

Unfortunately your letter of March 21st was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and has been traveling abroad. Since he will not be returning to the States for several months, I regret that it will not be possible for him to answer your questionnaire.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

H. D. G.
Psychology Department
East Building Room 203
Junior College
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Parent:

We are trying to discover something about the information that people pass on to their children.

Could you cooperate with our brief survey then, and briefly describe the home learnings you would like to have your children learn, or made sure they learned, in the following categories?

It is possible this questionnaire may go to people without children. If you do not have children, please answer in terms of what you would desire for your children if you had them. Many thanks:

MY CHILD WILL OR SHOULD LEARN:

These skills:

These understandings:

These facts:

These attitudes:

These processes:

(Add anything else on back)

Signed _____

Jurist, S. S.

March 16, 1960

Dear Mr. Jurist:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 14th and for the enclosed envelopes, which you ask Mr. Murrow to autograph.

I regret that Mr. Murrow has not yet been able to do so, since he is traveling abroad. However, he is expected to return to the States within the next few months and when he does I shall show him your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Stewart S. Jurist
289 East 95th Street
Brooklyn 12, New York

STEWART S. JURIST • 289 EAST 95th STREET • BROOKLYN 12, N. Y. • Dickens 6-8467

February 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You have given me many hours of listening and watching entertainment on your various TV programs.

I'd deeply appreciate if you would consent to autograph one of the enclosed envelopes and return it to me.

Please accept the other envelope as a token of my thanks to you for much enjoyment and instruction.

Cordially,

Stewart S. Jurist

Should you wish to add a few words on the envelope along with your autograph, please do so.

I sincerely hope you will not mind the Take-off" on the spelling of your last name in the postmark. There is no U. S. postoffice called Murrow.

Kaaks-Rackham, R.

May 18, 1960

Dear Mrs. Kaaks-Rackham:

Thank you for your letter of April 27th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical since last July. He is still traveling abroad and is expected to return to the office on July 1st. I am therefore holding your letter here and shall call it to his attention upon his return.

Thank you again for taking the time and trouble to write.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Ruth Kaaks-Rackham
40, Albemarle Street
Double View
Western Australia

April 21st K960.

Dear Mr Murrow,

Over the past weeks I have been watching the series: AIR POWER. Do you think one of your panels could give their opinion as to whether they believe that any good purpose is served by broadcasting such programmes? I think there is none at all.

Here in Australia, as in your country, we are trying to make one nation out of many nationalities, trying to weld together into ONE PEOPLE, people who were once enemies to each other as well as former allies in World War II.

I cannot believe that rehashing old battles is any help in this great good task. Anything that emphasises wars and the separateness of nations is bad. When the presentation is as lop-sided as this present one of AIR POWER it is deeply wrong, because it could cause friction between people who were once friends. This evening I watched a programme dealing with the softening up of Germany during the months preceding the Invasion of 1944, by the American Army Airforces stationed in Britain. It was made to appear that the Americans did this alone. A few words inserted here and there referring to it as a part of the great cooperative efforts between many nations, perhaps the greatest cooperative effort of all military history, would have made all the difference, and given us something far nearer to the truth. It might then have stood as the justification of presenting such programmes at all: that peoples of many different nations banded together in what they believe to be a good casue can achieve mighty victories.

To me the whole project is utterly stupid, full of small stupidities too that make for bad feeling. This evening for example, the commentator spoke fullsomely of the crews who took bombers into the air, even after the terrible losses of former missions. What did he expect them to do? Mutiny? What choice do any such people have, once committed to service in the armed forces? If such programmes are to be shown, let them be realistic so that people know the horror of war, the true horror, ungarnished with the whipped cream of such emotionalism.

I never miss one of your " Small World" programmes if I can help it. But I think you have the title wrong. The world isn't getting smaller just because we can travel more of it in less time. How can it be, when peopl 's horizons are widening all the time? I would suggest, with the deepest possible reppect to your tremendous experience in these matters, that your title should be " Wider World", or something suggesting the ever-increasing extent of our contacts around the whole world. The world was small when a man could live his entire life in his own village, unaware of any events, however momentous, beyond its boundaries. Now it is big. Its very size is what causes so much unrest: we know so much more of what is going on, it effects each one of us so much more, and we concern ourselves with so much more that our understanding is stretched way beyond its capacity.

To revert to my point about cooperation. I was still in England during the War. Just before D-Day I was travelling by train through Cambridgeshire. The compartment was full of RAF and USAAF personel. They were trying to out-do each other in praise for each other's work: the Americans were certain that the British were something out of this world to fly at night when they couldn't see the

enemy, the British were just as staggered at the courage and daring of men who could fly by day when the enemy could see them all too easily!

I worked with the forces myself, and I know at first hand of the deep respect that servicemen of all nations had for the work of the others. There was none of the " separateness" which the programme AIR POWER implies.

I know this programme isn't your responsibility, but I think the issue is important enough to ~~think about~~ consider at a responsible level. What do you think?

Yours sincerely,

Ruth Kaaks-Rackham

Mrs Ruth Kaaks-Rackham.

FIRST FOLD HERE

AEROGRAMME
By Air Mail · Par Avion

10D AUSTRALIA

Mr Edward Murrow,
c/- The Columbia Broadcasting Network,
NEW YORK. U.S.A.

SECOND FOLD HERE

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

Mrs R. Kaaks-Rackham
40, Albemarle Street,
Double View,
Western Australia.

NO TAPE OR STICKER MAY BE ATTACHED.

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED AEROGRAMME WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

SLIT HERE

Kalischer, Peter

PRESS TELEGRAM
新 聞 電 報

COLBROSYS
C B S TOKYO BUREAU
プレスクラブ

CDB6294 NP3175 NEWYORK 51 PAID 8 2127G VIAPREWI

TOKYO APR. 9. 1960 K.D.D. JAPAN

PRESS COLBROSYS TOKYO

08163 KALISCHER MANY THANKS YOU BIJNGHAM FOR MURROW MISHIMA COOPERATION PLEASE TELL MURROW DOING SMALLWORLD THIRTEENTH 0900 HAWAIIAN TIKME WITH VBRAUN HAROLD UREY JOHN DAVY SCIENCE WRITER LONDON OBSERVER VIOLENTLY OPPOSED GETTING TO MOON AND SPACE RACE STOP USING VIDEOTAPE EXPECT AIR EASTER SEVENTEENTH NEED MURROWS CONFIRMATION FRIENDLY

31

14th 0400 T. Time

13th 0900 H.T

APR 9 0713

0800 T. Time

1300

2202G PWFN

08163 0900

June 26, 1959

Dear Pete:

This will introduce to you a quite remarkable guy and an old friend of mine, Judge Sam Rosenman. As you no doubt know, he has had a very distinguished career at the bar, speechwriter for Roosevelt, Harriman, et al. I am sure you and your wife will enjoy meeting the judge and his wife.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Peter Kalischer
Foreign Correspondents Club
Marunouchi
Tokyo.

TELEGRAM

KOKUSAI DENSHIN DENWA CO., LTD.

TIME SENT	SENT BY	COLLATED BY	CHARGES
		Peter Kalischer	

ROUTE	RUN. No.	ORIG. No.

CLASS	OFFICE OF ORIG.	WORDS	DATE TIME	REMARKS

TO

PRESS
CBSINC NEWYORK

ACCEPTED BY

EXAMINED BY

08130 FRIENDLY PLEASE ADDRESS MESSAGES TO KALISCHER UNTIL TWELFTH STOP

ASSUME YOU COMPENSATING KALISCHER BINGHAM FOR ACTIVITIES ABOVE AND BEYOND REGARDS

MURROW KALISCHER

SENDER'S NAME, ADDRESS AND TEL. NO. (NOT TRANSMITTED)
Please write your signature at the end of TEXT WORDS, if it is desired to be transmitted.

Peter Kalischer 211-3161 Press Club

TELEGRAM

KOKUSAI DENSHIN DENWA CO., LTD.

TIME SENT	SENT BY	COLLATED BY	CHARGES

ROUTE	RUN. No.	ORIG. No.

CLASS	OFFICE OF ORIG.	WORDS	DATE TIME	REMARKS

TO CBSINC
NEWYORK

ACCEPTED BY

EXAMINED BY

09120 FRIENDLYS 08163 URE WELCOME STOP MURROW
OKAY 0900 THIRTEENTH HONOLULU

KALISCHER

SENDER'S NAME, ADDRESS AND TEL. NO. (NOT TRANSMITTED)
Please write your signature at the end of TEXT WORDS, if it is desired to be transmitted.

P. Kalischer 211-3161 Press Club

Lisa Kallsen
Miami Beach,
Florida.

September 14th.

Dear Mr. Munro,

Thank you so much for the beautiful bouquet of flowers you sent when I was in the hospital. Both Dick and I were very touched by your kindness in thinking of us.

It is incredible, but the huge golden Chrysanthemums are still fresh and brightening up this apartment where I have been recuperating for the past fortnight.

Again, thank you so much.

Yours sincerely

Lisa Kallsen.

Kappa Sigma

November 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Blythe:

Until recently, I held high hopes concerning the picture for your fraternity house. Your request delighted Mr. Murrow, and for a time it looked as though his post-election calendar might include a portrait sitting.

However, as you probably know, Mr. Murrow was stricken with pneumonia on the eve of the Presidential Election, and could not participate in the CBS News coverage of the returns.

The date on which he will resume activities is still indefinite. In any case, the agenda next points to the documentation by CBS REPORTS of life on Quemoy and Matsu - with Mr. Murrow doing the reporting. This will entail two - possibly three - weeks of filming on the islands, and the chances of photographs in between appointments are quite remote.

If the day ever arrives when we have in our possession a picture suitable for framing, please be assured that the Epsilon Omicron Chapter of Kappa Sigma will receive it promptly.

In the meantime, perhaps the enclosed will help.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr.Jim Blythe, President
Epsilon Omicron Chapter of Kappa Sigma
442 West 46th Street
Indianapolis 8, Indiana

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

EPSILON OMICRON CHAPTER
442 WEST 46TH STREET
INDIANAPOLIS 8, INDIANA

Oct. ~~July~~ 12, 1960

Dear Sir,

Our fraternity house is quite old and quite run down. We have found it necessary to repaint the basement or eating area each summer. I have an idea and I wonder if you can help me with it. Would you mind sending us a picture of yourself, large enough to be framed and put on the wall, and autographed to me for the chapter or to the chapter itself? The men of the Epsilon Omicron Chapter of Kappa Sigma thank you very much for your consideration.

Fraternally yours,

Jim Blythe, President
Epsilon Omicron Chapter
Kappa Sigma

Kappa Sigma Alumni Assoc.

October 18, 1960

Dear Brother Chilton:

I had delayed replying to your cordial invitation to participate in the Founders Day program of the Kappa Sigma Alumni Association, because I hoped it would be possible for me to join you on that occasion.

However, my radio and television schedule for the coming months is so heavy that I have had to decide, most reluctantly, not to undertake anything of an extracurricular nature - no matter how tempting the occasion may be.

Please convey my regrets to all concerned.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. J.E.R. Chilton, III
2112 Jackson Street
Dallas, Texas

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

PRESSLY L. STEVENSON
TREASURER
KAPPA SIGMA ENDOWMENT FUND
38 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 90, ILLINOIS

September 12, 1960

To Our Contributors

Dear Brothers:

About once a year I try to write you to let you know in a general way the use we are making of your contributions. As most of you know, the funds are invested to a large extent in chapter house mortgages and student loans and the balance in general market securities. The income from these investments, together with other miscellaneous income, is used to support our scholarship award program. During the past school year, this program made available $21,300 for gift scholarships, and $17,700 was paid out to qualifying candidates. For the coming school year, a total of $21,600 is being made available.

The awards are on a competitive basis to active Kappa Sigmas in their Junior and Senior years who meet rather liberal requirements, candidates being ranked on qualities of scholarship and leadership, as evidenced by grades and active participation in fraternity, school and community activities. Self-help is also given considerable weight, so a good cross section is represented.

For the purposes of this year's competition, the one hundred thirty-two chapters of Kappa Sigma will be divided into twelve areas. Awards of $300 each will be made to the six highest ranking Seniors in the entire twelve areas, named in honor of six prominent Kappa Sigmas now in the Chapter Celestial: Hamilton W. Baker, W. W. Wyckoff, Nathaniel G. Symonds, J. Reimer Espy, Wilbur F. Denious and Roy C. Osgood.

Six awards of $200 each will then be made to the highest ranking Seniors in the other six areas, and one hundred twenty awards of $100 each will be available to the highest ranking Seniors in the remaining one hundred twenty chapters.

Awards of $50 each will be available for the highest ranking Juniors in each chapter, a total of one hundred thirty-two such awards.

Again last year, the Kappa Sigma Fraternity made cash awards of $1,000 and $500 to the two active chapters which made the greatest improvement scholastically compared to the preceding college year, and the Fraternity proposes to continue to do that during the coming year.

As you may know, this is the most ambitious program of its kind ever undertaken by any national fraternity or sorority, and on behalf of the Trustees, I thank you most sincerely for your generous contributions which have helped to make possible its establishment, continuation and expansion for the benefit of those who are most deserving of what we can do for them, namely, the Actives of today.

With kind regards,

Fraternally yours,

Pressly L. Stevenson

Treasurer

PLS p

Kastenmeier

December 20, 1960

My dear Mr. Kastenmeier:

Thank you for sending to Mr. Murrow the copy of the National Peacy Agency Bill, upon which you are working

I am sorry to say that Mr. Murrow is traveling much these days and his comments on the bill, as you have prepared it, will be held up pending his return to the office.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge your correspondence and assure you that it will receive Mr. Murrow's attention as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The Honorable Robert W. Kastenmeier
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

BOB KASTENMEIER
2D DISTRICT, WISCONSIN
1725 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

COMMITTEE ON
JUDICIARY

HOME OFFICE:
214 NORTH FIRST STREET
WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

December 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a copy of the bill for a National Peace Agency that I have worked out partly on the basis of several of the earlier bills and partly from various discussions with those who have been working for such an agency.

It occurred to me that in this field of transcendent interest, in which the United States government has been until now so ill-prepared and in which the way forward is practically uncharted, the suggestions of people knowledgable of the issues might well be useful. I therefore wonder whether you would care to make any comments on the bill as I have prepared it.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Bob Kastenmeier

ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
Member of Congress

RWK:jlw

87th Congress
1st Session

BOB KASTENMEIER
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
2nd DIST., WISCONSIN

Not for publication

A B I L L

To create a National Peace Agency and to prescribe its functions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Short Title

Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Peace Agency Act".

Statement of Purpose

Sec. 2. It is the purpose of this Act to apply technical, scientific, scholarly, and educational resources to the problems of promoting peace by eliminating or reducing the economic

causes of war, and of achieving peace through disarmament under international control and inspection.

Creation and Functions of National Peace Agency

Sec. 3. There is hereby established the National Peace Agency (hereinafter called the "Agency"). The Agency shall undertake programs to carry out the purpose of this Act, including, among others, programs--

(1) for research and development bearing upon the science and technology of nuclear test monitoring,

(2) for design, engineering, and testing of experimental systems for monitoring nuclear tests,

(3) for research and development relating to systems and instruments for detecting and identifying missile and satellite tests,

(4) for design, engineering, and testing of experimental systems for monitoring missile and satellite tests,

(5) for development and testing of satellites for monitoring nuclear tests in cosmic space,

(6) for research and development in the techniques of aerial reconnaissance inspection,

(7) for research and development in the techniques of detecting and identifying experiments with and testing of chemical, biological, and radiological weapons,

(8) for research and development relating to overall problems of disarmament, arms limitations, and inspection and control systems,

(9) for research in new approaches to the reduction of international tensions in political or economic fields,

(10) for development and application of communications and advanced computer techniques for analyzing the problems involved in inspection of national budgets and economic indicators as they bear upon disarmament inspection systems,

(11) for development of new analytic organizations to--

(A) apply the techniques of operations research to peace problems in the same way that "war gaming" is conducted for the military problems,

(B) generate new ideas and concepts applicable to systems and techniques for arms limitation, and

(C) conduct general disarmament studies.

(12) for support of studies and research on projects such as--

(A) techniques for limiting the use of space for military purposes,

(B) techniques associated with communications systems for inspection purposes,

(C) techniques relating to conventional armament inspection and detection systems,

(D) inspection techniques involved in limited warfare situations,

(E) surprise attack detection systems,

(F) monitoring techniques appropriate to the submarine problem,

(G) legal aspects of national sovereignty extended to the space domain and freedom of the seas, insofar as they contribute to the possibility of war,

(H) analyses of the effects of disarmament agreements upon national economies, and

(I) scientific and technical problems which contribute to the possibility of war.

(13) to investigate on a continuing basis the broad aspects of the effects of radiation upon man,

(14) for research on educational techniques aimed at rendering underdeveloped nations less technologically dependent, insofar as their dependence contributes to the possibility of war,

(15) for research and development on problems of underdeveloped nations, insofar as they contribute to the possibility of war, in such areas as food production, conservation of mineral and water resources (including desalination of sea and brackish water), practical power-generating systems, and medicine and health,

(16) for research in meeting adequately the tensions created by overconcentration of population in some areas and inadequate population in other areas of the world,

(17) to determine the feasibility of a permanent United Nations police force, including--

(A) methods of enlisting such a force;

(B) arrangements for command over it; and

(C) special weapons for its exclusive use that would involve temporary incapacitation rather than death or wounding,

(18) for training of persons in the techniques necessary to effectuate disarmament agreements and other international arrangements for promoting peace, and for equipping and supplying teams of such persons.

Laboratory for Peace

Sec. 4. The Director of the Agency shall establish in the Agency a Laboratory for Peace through which the Agency shall develop and administer its research and study programs. In carrying on such programs the Agency shall--

(1) enter into contracts with educational and research institutions within the United States and abroad with a view to obtaining the benefits of scientific and intellectual resources, wherever located in the world;

(2) grant fellowships directly to individual researchers;

(3) establish its own research facilities, including if appropriate several institutes for particular areas of investigation in the techniques of peace and employ its own researchers in such facilities.

Training Center for Peace

Sec. 5. (a) The Director of the Agency shall establish in the Agency a Training Center for Peace through which the Agency shall recruit, train, equip, and supply enforcement and inspection teams and other persons assigned to effectuate disarmament agreements or other international arrangements for promoting peace. No member of the Armed Forces shall be among the persons so assigned.

(b) The Training Center shall, alone or in cooperation with one or more private, local, or State organizations, establish and operate educational programs to further the Agency's research in the problems of peace.

Director's Report and Recommendations

Sec. 6. The Director of the Agency shall, at the end of each fiscal year, submit to the President and to the Congress a report summarizing the activities of the Training Center and the major research findings of the Laboratory during the preceding year. Each such report shall include comprehensive recommendations, based on the most recent available research findings, for a program and policy leading to the achievement of international disarmament and for adjustments in the American economy necessitated by such a disarmament program. Each such report shall also recommend specific programs, based on the most recent available research findings, for reducing international tensions in political and economic fields.

Relationship with Other Agencies

Sec. 7. (a) The President shall establish procedures designed to insure that the Agency will carry out its functions

in close collaboration with the other agencies of the Government, but without duplicating the efforts of any such agency. Such procedures shall also provide that all information possessed by other agencies shall be made available to the National Peace Agency, and shall prescribe other means by which other agencies of the Government may support the efforts of the National Peace Agency.

(b) The National Peace Agency shall cooperate with any agency or instrumentality of the United Nations which is pursuing the same or similar aims as are being pursued by the National Peace Agency.

Director and Deputy Director of the Agency

Sec. 8. (a) The Agency shall be headed by a Director, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive compensation at the rate of $22,500 per annum. Under the supervision and direction of the President, the Director shall be responsible for the exercise of all powers and the discharge of all duties of the Agency, and shall have authority and control over all personnel and activities thereof.

(b) There shall be in the Agency a Deputy Director, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall receive compensation at the rate of $21,500 per annum, and shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Director may prescribe. The Deputy Director shall act for, and exercise the powers of, the Director during his absence or disability.

Administration

Sec. 9. In the performance of its functions the Agency is authorized--

(1) to make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend rules and regulations governing the manner of its operations and the exercise of the powers vested in it by law;

(2) to appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out such functions. Such officers and employees shall be appointed in accordance with the civil service laws and their compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949;

(3) to accept unconditional gifts or donations of services, money, or property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible;

(4) without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), to enter into and perform such contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, or other transactions as may be necessary in the conduct of its work and on such terms as it may deem appropriate, with any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or with any State, territory, or possession, or with any political subdivision thereof, or with any person, firm, association, corporation, or educational institution. To the maximum extent practicable and consistent with the accomplishment of the purpose of this Act, such contracts, leases, agreements, and other transactions shall be allocated by the Director in a manner which will enable small business concerns to participate equitably and proportionately in the conduct of the work of the Agency;

(5) to use, with their consent, the services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of Federal and other agencies with or without reimbursement, and on a similar basis to cooperate with other public and private agencies and instrumentalities in the use of services, equipment,

and facilities. Each department and agency of the Federal Government shall cooperate fully with the Agency in making its services, equipment, personnel, and facilities available to the Agency, and any such department or agency is authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to transfer to or to receive from the Agency, without reimbursement, supplies and equipment other than administrative supplies or equipment;

(6) to appoint such advisory committees as may be appropriate for purposes of consultation and advice to the Agency in the performance of its functions;

(7) to establish within the Agency such offices and procedures as may be appropriate to provide for the greatest possible coordination of its activities under this Act with related activities being carried on by other public and private agencies and organizations;

(8) when determined by the Director to be appropriate and subject to such security investigations as he may determine to be necessary, to employ aliens without regard to statutory provisions prohibiting payment of compensation to aliens;

(9) to employ retired commissioned officers of the Armed Forces of the United States and compensate them at

the rate established for the positions occupied by them within the Administration, subject only to the limitations in pay set forth in section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a);

(10) with the approval of the President, to enter into cooperative agreements under which officers and employees (including members of the Armed Forces) of any department, agency, or instrumentality in the executive branch of the Government may be detailed by the head of such department, agency, or instrumentality for services in the performance of functions under this Act to the same extent as that to which they might be lawfully assigned in such department, agency, or instrumentality; and

(11) to detail, assign, or otherwise make available to any agency or instrumentality of the United Nations any officer or employee of the National Peace Agency to serve with or as a member of the staff of such agency or instrumentality, or to render any advice or service to or in cooperation with such agency or instrumentality, subject to the provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of section 529 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954.

Information and Security

Sec. 10. In order to promote the free flow and exchange of new ideas and concepts in the new technology of peace research and development, the Agency shall, so far as possible, have all results of research efforts of the Agency not subject to classification for security purposes. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent the Agency from conducting research in classified areas, but personnel not working in such areas shall not be required to obtain security clearances.

Appropriations

Sec. 11. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Kay, Beatrice

March 31, 1960

Dear Mrs. Kay:

Thank you for your letter of May 18th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and has been traveling abroad. Since he will not be returning to the States for several months, I regret that it will not be possible for him to comply with your request.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Beatrice Kay
36 Viewmount Avenue
Toronto 19, Ontario
Canada

B'nai B'rith

10th ANNUAL SPRING BAZAAR and CARNIVAL

Wednesday, May 18, 1960

AUTOMOTIVE BLDG., EXHIBITION PARK

Chairman
HARRY FRANK
180 Tavistock
Downsview, Ontario
RU. 2-1119

Executive Secretary
MRS. ALBERT DAVIDSON
51 Lynnhaven Rd.
Toronto 19, Ontario
RU. 3-1226

Honorary Chairmen
MAXWELL S. LEWIS
ISADORE MARKUS
J. IRVING OELBAUM

Dear Mrs. Murrow,

In keeping with the universal trend for peace and unity, the B'nai B'rith have decided on what we consider a novel approach in promoting these ideals.

We intend to feature at our Annual Exposition here in Toronto on May 18th, a "Ties of Friendship" display which will be world-wide in appeal. We aim to acquire one tie, or if you wish, cravat, from the leading personalities in the world with a short letter accompanying each. These ties will then be displayed prominently prior to the Exposition and eventually sold to the highest bidder. The monies obtained therefrom will be used in furthering the objectives of our Order which are "Peace, Brotherly Love and Harmony".

For your further information, may we add that B'nai B'rith has a world-wide membership of over 400,000, and in Toronto the number some 4,500.

May we therefore invite you to send to us one of your ties, preferably one you have worn, and a short note. This in turn will be gratefully acknowledged.

We trust we may hear from you,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Beatrice Kay.

Please reply to:
MRS. BEATRICE KAY.
36 VIEWMOUNT AVENUE.
TORONTO. 19. ONTARIO
CANADA.

SPONSORED BY ALL UNITS OF TORONTO B'NAI B'RITH

Kay, Mrs. Edward

October 18, 1960

Dear Elly:

Many thanks for your cordial letter and invitation.

I am terribly sorry that it is again impossible for me to join you on the occasion of your annual Human Rights Day celebration on December 11. Present plans call for me to be out of the country on that date, and since for the next few months my movements will be governed entirely by the demands of my radio and television programs, I cannot even suggest an alternate date.

I'm sure you'll realize how much I dislike having to refuse, but I'm equally sure you'll understand the situation.

With all best wishes to you and Ted,

Cordially yours,

Mrs. Edward H. Kay
18 Harmony Drive
Larchmont, New York

AAUN

American Association for the United Nations, Inc.

LARCHMONT • MAMARONECK CHAPTER

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August 15, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

K.C. No!

Dear Ed –

Once again greetings across the years – and a request for a special favor from you, not for myself alone, but for our AAUN Chapter.

On Sunday afternoon, December 11th, we will be holding our annual Human Rights Day celebration. On this occasion we would like to honor you for your contribution to all humanity in the form of honest and straightforward reporting. This is in line with the policy of the Larchmont-Mamaroneck Chapter of the AAUN when in the past we have had such honored guests as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Elfan Rees

[P.T.O.]

and Ambassador King of Liberia.

You know how disappointed we were you could not be with us a few years ago, and are hoping that nothing will interfere this time. If December should find you in another part of the world, we would welcome you at any time more convenient for you.

It has been much too long since Ted and I have seen you, and we would welcome this opportunity for a reunion.

Most cordially,

(Mrs. Edward H.) Elly Wolfe Kay
Program Committee

18 Harmony Drive
Larchmont, N.Y.

Kelly, J. A.

January 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Mr. Murrow barely had time to do more than glance over your correspondence, and his commitments demand that he be out of the country for the better part of the next month.

You will understand, I'm sure, that the great volume of similar mail prevents Mr. Murrow from giving your interesting material the time and attention it truly deserves.

Mr. Murrow has suggested that I direct your suggestion, instead, to Mr. John Kiermaier, Director of Public Affairs, here at CBS News.

Thank you for your letter - and for taking the time to write.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Joseph A. Kelly
306 Eaton Road
Rochester 17, New York

306 Eaton Rd.
Rochester 17, New York
December 10, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

American public education has been the subject of excellent documentary treatment, but in the mainstream of American education there is also the fact of non-public education. This segment of American education is training 6.8 million of this country's children, and forms an integral part of the nation's educational pattern.

May I suggest a T. V. documentary on this facet of American education; function, purpose and problems.

Please find enclosed an article which suggests a certain aspect of treatment. I am sure that C. E. F. would be happy to cooperate from their particular point of view, and I have ideas regarding pertinent total coverage which I should be glad to discuss with you.

Aware of your acumen for reasearch, I make this offer with all humility, for I am sure you are most capable of choosing significant authoritative sources, which coupled with your usual excellent evaluation would insure a powerful presentation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Joseph A. Kelly

Kennedy, A. C.

EPWORTH METHODIST CHURCH
REV. A. C. KENNEDY, JR., PASTOR
CONCORD, N. C.

November 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

First of all, let me say that your were sorely missed last Tuesday night on the CBS Election Returns. I do hope that you are better now and completely recovered from your bout with pneumonia.

Perhaps I should introduce myself. I am a Methodist Minister, age 40, AB High Point, BD Duke, Missionary service in China, Democrat, liberal --just about average for the Methodist Ministry in these parts. Like yourself I was born in Guilford County.

For what they are worth I would like to share with you several impressions about the CBS coverage of the election returns last Tuesday and Wednesday. I am writing this letter to you for three reasons -- you are on the CBS staff, you were not on the program Tuesday night and thus cannot construe this as a personal criticism, and you are from North Carolina and just might listen to a fellow southerner.

First, Mr. Cronkite is always fine, performing amazingly well throughout the long strain, although he couldn't quite understand why people wouldn't believe the IBM machine and everybody call it a night. Incidentally, he does a much better job seated at his desk rather than standing as he usually does recently on the Sunday News Special.

Second, in the coverage of the individual states I got the impression that the boys wanted to find out for themselves how the election was going, but tended to neglect keeping up with the state by state returns, either for those who had tuned in late or for those who wanted to know how their state was doing. For example, when SC and NC were placed in the Kennedy column, we very rarely heard anything more about them. Here in NC over WBTV we only had about four minutes an hour of local coverage --we know where to buy bread but we didn't get the news. For what seemed hours Mr. Cronkite did not give the man reporting on the south an opportunity to run down the list of states, other than to very briefly point out which state was in whose column -- in such instances we want to know by how much and if anyone was gaining.

Perhaps this could be solved by alloting more time to local coverage or by using the split screen method -- this is obviously a technical problem and easily solved.

EPWORTH METHODIST CHURCH
REV. A. C. KENNEDY, JR., PASTOR
CONCORD, N. C.

Third, another impression I received from the CBS Election Returns was amazement at the effectiveness of the 'propaganda snow-job' performed by the Kennedy-Democratic group on large parts of the nation and obviously on some of the CBS Staff. Time and again, this phrase crept into the reporter's choice of language --'Fundamentalist, Bible-Belt, Protestantism'! Implying of course that any vote against Mr. Kennedy was sort of narrow, and stupid, and not in good taste in any event. Sort of a good-housekeeping seal of dis-approval, At the same time no mention was made of the possible 'bigotry' of the Catholic vote. Here the language was well chosen.

A short time later the IBM calculator did report through the spokesman that 68% of the Catholics supported Kennedy --- but the announcement was made without any implication that bigotry was in any way involved.

Your off the cuff remark to Cronkite precisely nailed it down - "The Catholics were there, the anti-catholics were not"! Why?- The propaganda of distortion led many down the primrose path! However, things like this have a way of turning around upon the one who uses such a weapon! It will happen here too.

Also, I was not aware until Tuesday night that CBS had gone into the rather difficult and dangerous task of reporting on 'motives'! However, if CBS is going to go down the line on this -- let it be done thoroughly, without bias, objective and penetrating. By all means let us investigate and report to America the motives and purposes of Communism. Let us report thoroughly on the peculiar faith and humble fears of many millions of Fundamentalist, Bible-Belt, Protestants. But let us not fail also to present the avowed motives of Roman Catholicism, its far-flung powers, the principles upon which it operates, the political, economic and spperstitious hues of its character.

Let thex objective truth be known -- our Protestant faith is wide open to criticism and discussion, particularly where it affects religious liberty and toleration. I dare say, though, that even CBS would have a difficult time getting on the air with exactly what the Roman Catholic Church is doing in the realm of personal liberty around this world.

As you do know, this is mot merely a religious matter and confined to where a man attends church -- this involves the freedom, even the freedom to be wrong, out of which all social and political freedoms derive! . This wide-open trust of the people is the very basis of Protestantism! From this our creeds about the dignity of man -- every man of every faith -- derives! Even the Government of the Unites States of America. However, the Roman Catholic Church denies that any human creature -- except he be the Pope -- merits such trust!

EPWORTH METHODIST CHURCH
REV. A. C. KENNEDY, JR., PASTOR
CONCORD, N. C.

I personally feel that the average member of the Roman Catholic Church should feel a sense of personal obligation to those contrary, fundamentalist, Bible-belt Protestants --- the freedom of every American Catholic is at stake here too. As in times past, the road to personal liberty always has some unusual travellers.

Well, Mr. Murrow, I simply started out to register a small criticism and here I have taken up a great deal of your time. I have a member of our church here who, when I ask her how she is feeling, always tells me -- for at least 45 minutes! Perhaps I have gotten the habit.

With many thanks for your fine contribution to America through CBS News and with all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

A. C. Kennedy, Jr.

A. C. Kennedy, Jr.

P.S. A good program on the Electoral College would be popular right now!

Kennedy, Pres. J. F.
F41

A24WX (NOTE&BJT)

TELEGRAPH EDITORS:

WASHINGTON--THE WHITE HOUSE SAY THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS AT 12:30 P.M. MONDAY WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE UNTIL MONDAY MORNING, PERHAPS BY 7 A.M. EST. IT IS EXPECTED TO RUN ABOUT 3,000 WORDS. THE TEXT WILL BE FILED PROMPTLY ON SOME REGIONAL CIRCUITS.

THE AP

JK346PES

A25WX

Kennedy, T. A.

July 20, 1960

Dr. Theodore A. Kennedy
927½ Massachusetts Street
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Dr. Kennedy:

It was most kind of you and your wife to write to Mr. Murrow and, as he is away in Chicago, awaiting the Republican Convention, I just wanted to send you an acknowledgement and thank you so much on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Shela Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

THEODORE A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.
927½ MASSACHUSETTS STREET
LAWRENCE, KANSAS

TELEPHONE VI 3-3131

July 13, 1960

Mr. Ed Morrow
CBS
New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

There has been a lot of speculation as to the true value of television with regard to the education of the electorate. We know there is a lot of hoopla but the end result is so far beyond the old methods depending upon reading that, to our thinking, there is no comparison.

To illustrate, let me tell you about Pearl. Pearl is a colored woman of 76 who works for me. She was born in Oklahoma; her father was a farmer-preacher who travelled on foot from St. Louis to Topeka to reached the promised land. At 17 she ran away from home, married another preacher, gave birth to seven children and raised three to adulthood and has one living. She had very little schooling but a considerable amount of home teaching and self-teaching. Reading and writing are hard for her.

Last evening she heard Gov. Collins and, despite her strong sympathies for the southern negro problem, she declared him an intelligent man and that he made a fine speech. She wanted none of the blabbermouth element that went on to "defend" the minority plank. She thought Chester Bowles "explained the plank" so it was easy to understand. Husband Jimmy, who has never voted for any Democrat except my husband, said "They are pretty smart for Democrats." I

Kidding Pearl I told her she should watch herself or she might break her record and vote for one sometime. She explained is so, "I just wanted to learn about the Democrats. I have never heard anyone say anything good about them. If we lose in November I don't want to have to live with the Democrats being full of hate."

Television is wonderful. Phoniness shines out like fool's gold.

Also, Mr. Morrow, a personal note. We are watching CBS because we were so sick of the Award-winning team before the convention started we find ourselves compelled to resent every observation they make. We know the CBS reporters worked as hard on their preparation but on you it shows--but in the right way. It has made all of you do a godd job. You are giving an award-winning performance, if we may be permitted to make the awards.

Sincerely,

Grace Kennedy

Grace and Ted Kennedy

Janet Kern

Chicago American

EVENING AND SUNDAY

326 W. MADISON ST.
CHICAGO 6, ILL.

TELEPHONE
ANDOVER 3-1234

October 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

My most sincere thanks for your kindness on the recent occasion of my 10th anniversary! That friends like you should have been thoughtful and generous enough to make of this somewhat minor "milestone" so extraordinary and memorable an occasion was truly a thrilling revelation which meant a great deal to me (and to my father). You were most kind and thoughtful--and helped to provide me with a wonderful and joyous reminder of what an exceedingly (and undeservedly) lucky human being I am!

Again, my most profound and heartfelt thanks to you!

Gratefully,

Janet

Janet Kern

JK/b

R. Smith Kiliper

October 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Kiliper:

Thank you for your letter of September 30th. I have no appetite to do profiles of world leaders. I shall be discussing the matter of the book with Chet Williams next week, and if anything emerges, we shall let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. R. Smith Kiliper, President
Whitehall-Hamilton Corporation
595 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

KRM:gw
cc: Chester Williams

WHITEHALL-HAMILTON CORPORATION
595 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22, N.Y. · PLAZA 2-2165

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enjoyed the opportunity of speaking to you this morning on the telephone and look forward to the possibility of further discussion of book projects on behalf of our client, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Considering you are one of the outstanding historians of our day I feel certain a series of books profiling world leaders would prove a most worthwhile contribution to the publishing field.

Initially, another thought that comes to mind, a bit less ambitious, might be a single book containing a compilation of those people with whom you have had personal contact over the years that have left lasting impressions.

As soon as you have had an opportunity to think things over I wonder if you would be good enough to favor me with a reply?

Sincerely,

R. Smith Kiliper

R. Smith Kiliper,
President

RSK:ap

King-Hall, Sir S.

King-Hall News-Letter

162 Buckingham Palace Road London S.W.1

15. July

My dear Ed.

I watched the first of your TV programmes on the nuclear question just now and send you herewith my latest booklet which without benefit of any publicity in the

press in selling 50 copies a day.

I must say I regard the situation as very serious & am greatly alarmed by what appears to be the (a) the lack of political maturity among your military people and (b) a belief in the USA that there are some things worse than a nuclear war. There are not. I hope to come over to the States in Jan/Feb 1961. Will you be there?

Yours in haste

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To my friend
Edward Murrow
from Stephen King-Hall

Commander Sir Stephen King-Hall

Author of
"Defence in the Nuclear Age"

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COMMON SENSE IN DEFENCE

by STEPHEN KING-HALL

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WHAT ARE WE TRYING TO DEFEND?
THE ROLE OF VIOLENCE IN DEFENCE
THE NUCLEAR DETERRENT
THE NOVELTY OF OUR DEFENCE PROBLEM
THE CORRECT SOLUTION
CIVIL DEFENCE
WHAT CAN I DO?

48 pages

In the booklet *Common Sense in Defence* I give my reasons for believing that to use nuclear energy for military purposes is the wrong way to defend ourselves. WRONG FOR MILITARY REASONS. I explain why the General Staff should advise the Government to scrap the lot. There are no morals in this booklet, it is a military appreciation for the benefit of the ordinary non-expert citizens of the problem of defence in the nuclear age. It is the handbook for discussion in the home, the office, the school and the pub or wherever citizens talk about the greatest problem of all times. It is a handbook for realists. Moralists and pacifists should say: "If you don't like my views; try this."

Stephen King-Hall

[PLEASE TURN OVER

COMMON SENSE IN DEFENCE

Commander Sir Stephen King-Hall

Author of
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Commander Sir Stephen King-Hall

Born 1893, son of Admiral Sir George King-Hall and grandson of Admiral Sir William King-Hall. His great-grandfather also served in the Royal Navy during the Napoleonic wars. Entered the Royal Naval College Osborne 1906. Passed for Sub Lt. in 1913 with first-class certificate in all subjects. Served in H.M.S. *Southampton* in Grand Fleet World War I and in IX Submarine Flotilla. Special duties on Naval Staff, Admiralty 1919-20. Awarded gold medal of the R.U.S.I., Graduated Naval Staff College 1921. Served on China Station. Attached to Army Staff College, Camberley as student instructor 1925. Principal Intelligence Officer Mediterranean Fleet 1926-27. Promoted to Commander 1928. Special service at Admiralty 1929. Retired to join staff of Royal Institute of International Affairs. Nat. Labour and then Independent Member of Parliament 1939-45 (Ormskirk). Hon. Director Factory Defence Section Ministry of Aircraft Production 1940-42, then of Domestic Fuel Economy Campaign during World War II. Founder and Editor *King-Hall News-Letter* 1936. Founded the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government 1944. Hon. Editor of *Parliamentary Affairs* and Chairman since 1944 of the Council of the Society. Author of many books including *Imperial Defence* (1925), *Defence in the Nuclear Age* (1958). Broadcaster (sound and T.V.). Playwright. Director since 1932 United Kingdom Provident Institution. Farms. Married, three children.

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Introduction

The ranks of those who oppose the idea that the defence of the United Kingdom shall be based on the possession of nuclear weapons includes many persons who are moral pacifists and opposed to violence of any kind for the settlement of disputes between sovereign States. To those people it was wrong to use force against Hitler's Nazi aggression and it would be equally wrong to use any force against Russian or any other aggression.

I respect the views of such people and sometimes wish I had the moral courage to take up this position, because I believe it to be the view which Jesus Christ would have taken. But the truth is that I served in the Grand Fleet and in submarines in World War I; I was an M.P. with war jobs in World War II; I spent twenty years of my life studying and preparing for the business of war and I cannot honestly repent for these past activities.

It is not because of a repudiation of my past beliefs that I am one hundred per cent against the use in our defence plans of nuclear energy for military purposes. I object to our present strategy because it is useless; it is stupid; it is absurd; and the cost is far beyond our means. Also it is part of a world-wide development which may and – unless checked – probably will destroy humanity.

In the campaign to abandon the present ridiculous defence policy I welcome the support of the moralists and they should welcome co-operation from those who, like myself, wish for military reasons to attain the same ends. Morality can join hands with Expediency in this vital problem without becoming less moral and it is comforting to those of us who are thinking in terms of expediency to feel that we are also being moral.

At this stage in the argument you may be thinking: "Who is this fellow who has the audacity to say that on grounds of military expediency, the British Government and a bewildering succession of Ministers of Defence, fortified by the advice of the best experts, have been and are barking up the wrong tree?"

There is a note about me on the inside cover page, but as an individual I am of no importance. The $64,000 question is whether the ideas of which I am the humble instrument are common sense or nonsense? That is a question you will be

able to judge for yourselves when you have read this pamphlet.

But it should be pointed out that on previous occasions in history a lot of clever people have clung obstinately to beliefs which we now know to be ridiculous, such as the notion that the earth was flat. The pioneers who declared it to be round were not well thought of. You are not asked to believe anything which I cannot prove to be true to your satisfaction. Just use your common sense and see to where it gets you.

Many people feel that the whole subject of defence is of such a technical character that it is beyond the capacity of the layman to discuss it intelligently.

This reminds me of the day I heard a lawyer asking a naval officer to explain the events in the battle of Jutland. The naval officer got into a muddle and said patronizingly: "It's difficult to explain these things to a person who does not understand strategy or tactics." He received the chilly reply: "We lawyers flatter ourselves we can understand anything provided, of course, it is explained intelligently."

I would be the first to admit that in the past, i.e. in the pre-nuclear age, strategical and tactical questions, especially the latter, were matters requiring expert knowledge and prolonged study, but one of the most startling consequences of the arrival of nuclear energy on the stage of defence has been the fact that the judgment of the man in the street or his wife on defence problems at the highest strategical level is as likely to be right or wrong as that of the Cabinet or the Chiefs of Staff committee.

For example is it not astonishing that as recently as 1955 the Service Ministries should have assured the politicians that "for the foreseeable future" Malta's strategic importance would remain unchanged? Or, that we went on developing *Blue Streak* at a cost of millions long after quite ordinary people said and wrote that it was obvious that the Russians were highly competent rocketeers, so what was the use of putting our faith in a missile on a fixed site which could be obliterated by a nation capable of sending a satellite round the moon, on to the moon and firing a dummy warhead 8,000 miles into the Pacific to within 3,000 yards of its target? The only possible reason for going on with fixed base missiles would be that their vulnerability did not matter because we intended to use them *before* we were attacked.

This broadening of the field of judgment is the first startling fact to appear in these pages and had better be substantiated forthwith. There is no dispute about the fact that in nuclear strategy the foundation of the whole business is based on the belief or hope that a deadlock of mutual terror has been created. In short we are now operating in the psychological field and the argument is that we are safe because *if* Mr. Khrushchev should contemplate an aggressive attack upon us or our allies, even with full nuclear force, he knows (or we hope he does) that awful and instant retaliation would descend upon the Soviet Union. So what matters is what Mr. K. or any other aggressor *thinks* will happen.

We believe that Mr. K. knows that the Western world has the capacity to destroy Russia; we do not know what he believes about our will to do this in various circumstances. This is hardly surprising because he would be a bold man on our side who would assert that we know ourselves what we would do in various circumstances. Therefore we are all, the high-ups and the lowly, reduced to guessing and your guess is as good as mine or that of the P.M.

There will be more to say about this later on and I will leave this subject with the guess that if one could have a *tête-à-tête* with Mr. K. in one of his expansive moods he would probably say: "I have no more idea than you have what I should do in a vast number of hypothetical circumstances, but I agree with your Prime Minister that something disastrous might happen by mistake."

I wish to make clear that I do not believe that the Russians have any intention to attack us militarily or we them. But the Russians profess to regard the Western Powers as potential aggressors and we return the compliment to Russia and China. It is because of this generally accepted mutual (though probably unreal) assumption that I have referred throughout to Russia as the potential enemy and not because I expect them to attack us militarily.

STEPHEN KING-HALL,
The Penthouse,
162 Buckingham Palace Road,
London, S.W.1

May 1960

What are we trying to defend?

The story of war in recorded history bristles with experiences proving that disaster will result unless *the object* of defensive operations is clear. That is why at Staff Colleges great emphasis is laid upon the importance of *the object* and in all staff appreciations of military problems it is insisted that *the object* shall be clearly defined.

It has commonly happened that a war, started in order to achieve a perfectly well recognized and definable *object*, has developed into a struggle in which the object has been lost sight of and military victory has become the end to be achieved at all cost, instead of military operations being kept in their proper place as means to an end. World War I, both in general and in particular episodes, abounds in illustrations of this error. On the other hand the Korean War provides us with an example of a case in which President Truman sacked his general, MacArthur, because the President saw clearly that the *object* was the limited one of preventing the Communists from seizing South Korea and that any operations over and above those necessary for this purpose, such as bombing Chinese cities, might lead to a world war.

What then is the object of our defence to-day?

The Government White Paper on defence says it is to protect "*our way of life*". This is undoubtedly correct and it was – for example – to achieve this purpose that Britain stood alone in 1940 and defended not only her own way of life but the free way of life in general.

Nevertheless, it is still possible to make mistakes unless we are clear about what we mean by "our way of life". It consists of two inter-related factors. First there is a collection of ideas and principles such as freedom of speech, association and religion. Second, there are institutions and physical things such as Parliament, the Press, the Churches, thousands of private societies, the B.B.C. and I.T.A. and the land we live in, with its complicated set-up of industry, commerce, communications, houses, and lovely countryside.

The last named category of things are means to an end. They are, as it were, the framework which embraces and the canvas upon which are depicted and reflected the ideas which are the

essential features of our way of life. Our great institutions, such as Parliament, have been developed as devices for the better application of those principles of individual liberty, which are conveniently described as the democratic way of life. The Westminster system happens to suit the British people but the same principles of democracy are expressed in the U.S.A. by the American system of Presidential and Congressional government which is quite different in its details from our Parliamentary system.

Although these institutions are indispensable to the good and smooth working of our free way of life they are *not* indispensable to the continued existence of the ideas of freedom. For example, ever since the end of World War II millions of freedom-loving people beyond the Iron Curtain have been denied the right to establish and operate free institutions. It used to be said that if a generation was brought up in a totalitarian atmosphere and had never lived in a society with a free Parliament, a free Press and freedom to hold meetings to criticize the government, such people would never know what freedom was or desire to enjoy it. The Hungarian revolution dispelled this idea, for it was launched by the students and young people who had grown up in a Communist controlled State.

The truth is that the desire to be free and not to be a mental or physical slave is inborn in Man irrespective of his colour, creed or race. It is what distinguishes MAN from other animals and was summed up by Aristotle when he wrote "Man is a political animal".

The basis of our free way of life is therefore our conviction that what matters most is the importance of MAN the INDIVIDUAL, and all our arrangements have as their object the purpose of protecting the rights and freedom of the Individual, and these arise from the IDEAS in each individual's mind. It follows therefore that the last fortress and final headquarters of the freedom idea, which is the foundation and purpose of our way of life, is *in the mind of the individual.*

That is why all our institutions are means to an end and not ends in themselves. They are extremely important as conveniences which enable the individual members of a community to co-operate together to practise the principles of freedom in

every-day life, but they are *not* the ideas any more than a motor-coach is the journey or process of moving from A to B. History provides many examples of "ideas" remaining alive like a smouldering fire without any apparatus or institutions, despite strenuous efforts by others to extinguish the ideas. In Poland, for example, which was partitioned and divided up amongst conquerors so that it did not exist in 1914 as a national State in a physical form, the Poles cherished their idea of national independence. This ideal was achieved in 1919, lost again in 1940 but, as was seen at the time of the Hungarian revolt, the idea is still very much alive to-day. All this may seem rather theoretical and airy-fairy stuff but as we shall see it has a very great significance when we come to consider the efficacy of our present defence arrangements. We must always remember that whilst, of course, we want to prevent aggressors from invading our houses, suppressing our institutions, or our habit for example of driving on the left when most nations do it on the right, or forcing us to give up our pounds, shillings and pence in favour of a decimal system, the last fortress of our way of life is in the mind of the individual and whilst the body is alive the battle is not lost if the individual holds on to his faith in freedom.

Men and women have shown that even years of suffering in concentration camps cannot conquer this spirit.

The role of violence in Defence

I

Through the centuries of recorded history, and no doubt in pre-historic times, groups of human beings have endeavoured to impose their will on other groups and have used violence or threats of violence for their purposes. The victims of aggression have replied in like manner.

As society developed into its modern form, war became a national affair and also became more violent and destructive. Since in peace-time the modern national States were becoming more and more interdependent one with another Sir Norman Angell in his famous book *The Great Illusion* had no difficulty

in proving conclusively that in a material sense war between national States could not pay a dividend. In 1914 we had come a long way from the days of Queen Elizabeth who, with merchants of the City of London, could finance Sir Francis Drake's filibustering expeditions against Spanish trade in the reasonable expectancy of receiving a substantial return on her capital, and still further from the phase of war in which conquerors could return home with tangible assets in the form of treasure, cattle, slaves and women.

Sir Norman Angell did not say wars were impossible, he said they were uneconomic performances and, by implication, that if they occurred they would be wars about ideas.

He was proved right when victory came in 1918 and the victors soon discovered how illusory were the hopes that the defeated would or could be made to pay for the war.

It is a little realized fact that the defeated Germans in 1918 could have been made to "pay for the war" in physical terms if, for example, the Germans had been obliged to dig coal for the victors, or slave for them in various ways. However, when the delivery of reparations in kind in any quantity was attempted, there was an immediate protest from the workers in the victorious countries that they would be put out of work! So in fact they remained at work and in due course some of the products of the labour of the victors went to the vanquished in the form of loans which were never repaid. No wonder Sir Norman Angell had written that modern war was bad business.

In 1939 the second world war took place against the Nazi ideas and this time no attempt was made in 1945 to make the vanquished pay. Indeed with a kind of resigned reluctance it was recognized that the only thing to do was for the victors to labour to reconstruct Germany and, since the destruction had been exceptionally complete, it followed that Germany by 1950 was singularly well equipped with modern industrial equipment with which to compete with her ex-enemies.

One of the lessons to be learnt from World Wars I and II is the extraordinary recuperative power of modern civilization. It is true that nothing could replace the lives lost and in the post-war periods the slaughtered generation was sadly missed, but one generation passes and another cometh and it would be hard for a visitor in 1960 to Germany or Russia to believe that

what he saw had been the scene of utter devastation in 1945.

We are therefore on sound grounds for saying that in the pre-nuclear age, provided men felt that an ideological issue was of supreme importance, they could go to war on its behalf secure in the knowledge that the material bill to be paid would not be beyond their capacity to meet if they won the war. If they lost the war they might hope to gain materially by doing so!

One is tempted to conclude that in the pre-nuclear age a kind of new historical law had been brought into existence through the interdependence of nations. It went something like this:

> "The victors will have the psychological satisfaction of having imposed their will on the vanquished and the latter will taste the humiliation of defeat. But on the other hand the vanquished will be compensated for their political abasement by becoming the economic beneficiaries of the victors who, as soon as military victory has been achieved, will be obliged to labour to restore in an up-to-date and highly competitive form the economy of the vanquished."

Perhaps it was some such thoughts as these which prompted David Lloyd George to say to me in his garden at Churt in 1941, "I have come to the conclusion that it is most undesirable for one side in a world war to achieve an overwhelming military victory".

This state of affairs – as we shall see – has been completely changed by the advent of nuclear weapons since no one has seriously suggested that violence, expressed in nuclear form, will leave behind it a wrecked society which could be restored to normal in any foreseeable period; quite apart from other consequences such as those of the radio-active fall-out on the future of any survivors and their descendants.

In the U.S.A. a vast project has been drawn up at Cornell University for a fantastic underground city to house 9,000 people who would be located there in peace time to acclimatize themselves to being Troglodytes and when the world nuclear war started would remain underground perhaps for generations in order to be sure that the human race survived! If space permitted mention could be made of a number of other astounding projects connected with nuclear war upon which a great deal of time and money is being spent.

Even my naturally optimistic mind does not permit me to believe that since 1945 mankind has suddenly reached the conclusion that its age-old belief that the correct reply to violence or the threat thereof is counter-violence, is now out of date. Men have believed this for thousands of years and in a broad sort of a way their belief has been justified by results. The Greeks did repulse the Persians; the Romans did destroy the Carthaginians; the Spanish Armada was destroyed; the aggressions of Napoleon and Hitler were frustrated.

This notion of the role of violence is still embedded in the foundations of our defence thinking although, as I shall show, the arrival of nuclear energy has given a new meaning to the word *violence* in connection with military operations. We must now think, not of partial destruction even of a severe character, but of obliteration. It is in the sort of difference which exists between having your legs cut off (to be replaced by artificial limbs) and losing your head. To be legless is inconvenient but it is better to be a legless free man than a two-legged slave. A headless man is a corpse.

II

Because we are so mentally conditioned to the age-old belief that the way "to change the enemy's mind" (which is the object of military operations or the threat of them) is to use physical violence, with propaganda, i.e. political warfare as a secondary weapon, many people do not realize that the degree of violence involved in the case of large-scale nuclear weapons is so unimaginably enormous that it is in a class of its own. It is *not* just one step forward in the evolution of military violence from the battle-axe, to the arrow, to gunpowder, to cordite, to T.N.T. and other modern non-nuclear explosives. It is a vast leap forward. One can compare it to the relation in the progress in communications in which a man walks, rides a horse, drives a car, flies an aeroplane . . . and attempts space travel. The gap between space travel and the most modern form of earth travel is so enormous that space travel is virtually a new kind of communications system.

So it is with the violence of nuclear weapons; in H-bomb form they are unique in their extraordinary violence. I shall deal with tactical or smaller nuclear weapons later on.

One of the difficulties in appreciating this fact is that the degree of violence is so great that it is unimaginable. It is possible – if one has a lively mind – to get an inkling of the truth by considering facts such as:

(1) A single fighter-bomber can now deliver a nuclear weapon which has an explosive force equal to the total amount of high explosives dropped on Germany in World War II.

(2) An H-bomb contains an explosive force equal to that carried by a goods train whose length would be 2,000 miles composed of trucks each containing ten 1-ton T.N.T. bombs.

(3) Two or three H-bombs would destroy London.

(4) In the U.S.A. the short-hand word used to describe anticipated casualties is "so many mega-corpses". Thus 60 mega-corpses = 60,000,000 dead.

(5) A 20 Megaton bomb = 20,000,000 tons of T.N.T.

But – I must admit – these and similar statistics do not help me to get very far in appreciating the enormous difference between the violence of an explosion of a 1-ton bomb, which I have seen from a modest distance, and what would be the effect of a 20 Megaton explosion. It is the same difficulty that most of us experience in relating "a light-year" as a unit of distance to any measurements we can picture in terms of miles on earth or even the 238,000 miles to the moon. For instance *one* light year represents a distance approximately 24,000,000 times that of the earth from the moon.

In addition to the difficulty one is up against in making a mental picture of the vastness of the violence which is created by nuclear weapons, we have the further problem of trying to appreciate what the fall-out means. This phenomenon is unique and novel in war and peculiar to nuclear weapons. The late Nevil Shute's book *On the Beach* is a fictional essay in this field. It strikes me as being much closer to the probable truth than is a non-fictional work issued by the Minister of Agriculture.

It is entitled *Home Defence and the Farmer* (H.M.S.O., 1s.). In its introduction it warns readers that it does not deal "with all the difficulties that would face farmers if this country were to be attacked with hydrogen bombs. In addition to fires,

destruction and fall-out, there would certainly be *serious shortages of farming requisites and difficulties in moving farm produce.*" The italics are mine.

"If H-bombs" – it goes on to say – "were exploded over this country, people in the very heavy fall-out area would have to leave after being in a refuge for forty-eight hours and they would not be able to return for a considerable time". On the next page is shown a map of Britain on which an H-bomb has been exploded over Liverpool. The area of contamination is then shaded in as a belt of land nearly 100 miles wide extending from the Lake District to Ipswich and beyond. About 25,000 square miles! In other words approximately 50% of the area of England.

Says the booklet: "People who saw the mushroom-shaped cloud (of an H-bomb explosion) would do well to make ready to shelter in case fall-out followed in their area".

Another passage begins: "Supposing there were to be a few months' warning of a war . . ."

One can imagine a similar booklet entitled *Recommendations on How to Empty the Atlantic Ocean with a Bucket.*

Although most people – perhaps all of us – are incapable of grasping the full implications of the magnitude of the violence (in which we must include the horror of radio-active fall-out) implicit in nuclear war, the Government know enough to understand how catastrophic it would be, and the Prime Minister (and many other responsible people) have stated categorically that if the nuclear weapon were ever used it would mean that our defence policy had failed.

In other words, although our defence policy is still based on the idea of violence, it has in fact turned a complete somersault as compared with the previous concept of the use of violence, since our policy is now based on having immense violence at our disposal as a deterrent but NOT for use.

We are now operating *not* at the physical level which is where one expects to find violence but in the field of psychology.

It is not in fact what we are going to do with our violence or the amount we have got which matters in the last resort; it is what the potential aggressor *thinks* or *believes* we shall do or have got.

To put this strange state of affairs in an extreme form; IF we

could hypnotize the potential aggressor or brain-wash him in some way so that he believed we had innumerable H-bombs to be used if he showed the slightest sign of aggression, it would be quite unnecessary to have any bombs at all!

We must now examine the business of the deterrent more closely.

The Nuclear Deterrent

I

Since the beginning of war there has always been an element of the deterrent in the possession of armed forces. The aggressor has always hoped that if he could threaten his prospective victim with superior force the latter would give in without a fight, and the former has always hoped his force was sufficient to deter the aggressor. In 1939 some people hoped that the considerable superiority of the British Fleet over the German Fleet would deter the Nazis. But the essential difference between the deterrent element in the past and the nuclear deterrent to-day is that IF the deterrent was not effective in the pre-nuclear age the armed forces could be used without such action involving the *complete destruction* of aggressor *and* aggressed.

No one said in 1939: "*If* we have to use the Grand Fleet to protect our way of life we are bound to destroy our way of life." Moreover, it would have been untrue to have said this.

During the short period after the war when the Western world had atomic nuclear weapons and Russia, being the State with which there was tension, had none, there was a perfectly valid deterrent in the hands of the West. The Russians, if they ever had the idea of advancing *en masse* across Europe with superior conventional forces, knew perfectly well that such a move would invite a counter-blow of a nuclear character against which they were helpless. But as soon as the Russians obtained nuclear weapons and means of delivering them as good as, if not better than, those of the West the deterrent became a deadlock of terror.

II

Unfortunately before we had any time in which to think out where we had got to with the Great Deterrent, our scientists

began to breed from the Great Beast and produce the evil litter of the tactical nuclear weapons.

The relatively simple conception of the Great Deterrent, whether one thought it a good or a stupid idea, has been hopelessly bedevilled, confused and complicated by the development of the so-called tactical nuclear weapon.

These are nuclear weapons of less explosive force than the cataclysmic H-bomb but still of very great violence – and with fall-out. They have now been developed in such a way that they exist in all sizes from those which (apart from fall-out) may not cause more destruction than a very large conventional (T.N.T.) explosive, to those with an explosive force of (say) 1 kiloton, after which the family of nuclear weapons may be arbitrarily regarded as having reached strategical status.

The awful truth is that nuclear weapons are now becoming – if they are not already – conventional weapons in any conflict between the nuclear powers.

This makes nonsense of the ridiculous arguments of those who argue that one could have a limited nuclear war. Already NATO forces are armed with so-called tactical nuclear weapons which could range 1,000 miles across the Iron Curtain, and this capacity is also available to the other side. If in some conflict one side used small tactical nuclear weapons to achieve a limited object, it is almost impossible to suppose that the other side would not step up the scale of delivery in the mounting exchange.

The "limited nuclear war" school of thought appears to be living in the eighteenth century when for a short period war was occasionally quite a civilized activity. They seem to think that in a limited war if one side used a 5 kiloton weapon the other would be careful not to use a bigger one and that areas could be arranged in advance outside which nuclear missiles would not be used. I wish I dared to print what England's most distinguished soldier said to me when we discussed this idea. It was one word.

The existence of these tactical nuclear weapons exposes humanity to grave risks. Until they were invented one could picture a situation in which some minor incident would develop at the level of conventional weapons and one might hope that there would be a period of several days in which both sides

would come to their senses before the episode began to be thought of in terms of large-scale Atom or H-bomb nuclear war. But – quite apart from the fact that the British Government's policy of relying on nuclear weapons to make up for our inferiority in conventional forces has never officially been contradicted – NATO is now being armed with nuclear weapons and in March 1960 the NATO Commander was talking of a fire-brigade group* armed with these weapons. He also said that Norway should have tactical nuclear weapons!

We are therefore in a position in which it appears that even when an incident is in the "minor" stages of development nuclear weapons will be used.

Allied to this aspect of the matter is the latest pronouncement about the function of the NATO forces which are admittedly inferior in conventional strength to those of the Russians.

We are now told that the role of the NATO forces (far below the theoretically desirable conventional strength) is to act as a shield and fight a delaying action in the event of a Russian aggression westward. This, it is hoped, would result in perhaps a few days of military operations which would give time for statesmen on both sides to come to their senses and draw back from the edge of the bottomless pit of large-scale nuclear war.

Now, as mentioned above, there might be a little sense in this argument if tactical nuclear weapons did not exist (on both sides) and public opinion could say: "Good heavens, conventional fighting is taking place, shots have been exchanged, troops are crossing frontiers, there have been casualties, STOP IT at all costs before it gets out of control and becomes the nuclear war to end all wars."

But this will *not* be the situation if the delaying action is fought with tactical nuclear weapons. We shall be over the edge from the word "go".

To sum up: the tactical nuclear weapon is a weapon with the peculiar qualities of its nuclear construction, such as fall-out, and it shares the general quality of tactical weapons or operations in so much as it is impossible to dissociate them from the strategical level. Yet the tactical nuclear weapon is not supposed in itself to belong to the great deterrent. It is supposed to be

* A small self-contained force to deal swiftly with local incidents and prevent them from expanding.

used as a substitute or replacement for conventional weapons. But if ever used it will inevitably lead to a build-up into exchanges of larger and larger nuclear weapons.

III

A deterrent to be effective must be credible. The enemy must believe without reservation that you have:

(*a*) The power to annihilate him.

(*b*) The will to do so in any circumstance which *you* think threatens what you are trying to defend.

I have pointed out that there has always been an element of deterrent in armed force. Hence the slogan Arm for Peace and the invariable explanation that nations maintain armed forces for *defensive* purposes, i.e. in order first to deter an enemy from attacking them and, secondly, to beat him if he is not deterred.

Nuclear weapons have created the extraordinary and unprecedented situation in which the sole purpose of the forces is deterrence, and if this fails all is lost. In the pre-nuclear age the argument was: "We hope our armed forces will deter the enemy, but if they do not and he misjudges the balance of power we will use these armed forces to inflict such violence upon him that he will see he misjudged the situation."

The whole idea of the "doctrine of balance of power" was that there should be a mutual balance of deterrence. History tells us that over and over again one side came to the conclusion that the balance was illusory and then there was war. Twice in my life-time the British and their allies have proved to the Germans that both in 1914 and 1939 there was on the long-term view a disbalance of power in favour of the democracies even though in 1914 and 1939 it seemed to the Germans that the facts were otherwise. It is often said that it was "the balance of power" which preserved world peace during the nineteenth century. I think it is more accurate to give the credit, or most of it, to the influence of the overwhelmingly strong British Navy which supported the Pax Brittanica. In many respects it was the nearest approach to a world government we have yet seen. When it seemed, as British power declined and German strength increased, that a balance of power had been reached, war became imminent.

In considering the doctrine of a peace preserved by a balance of terror we must note that, since our armed forces are now chiefly devoted to deterrence, this development has had a little realized effect on the role of secrecy in military and defence matters.

In my twenty years of service life I was brought up to believe that if one had a new weapon it was important to keep it secret until it was used against the enemy (e.g., Radar in 1939). Nuclear energy has turned that idea upside down. If we want our deterrent to have its full effect we must make sure our enemy knows exactly how awful we can be. Yet so strong is the effect of past tradition and so difficult do people find it to break through the thought barrier in defence thinking in the nuclear age that we continue to worship the old theory of military secrecy.

Consider these two stories.

Not long ago I said to the head of the American War College in Washington: "I believe you are trying to make a clean nuclear bomb. If you succeed and your Chief of Staff here was to take the secret to the Russian Embassy would that be treasonable?"

"Certainly", replied my companion.

"Then", I remarked, "am I to understand that you want to drop clean bombs on the Russians whilst they drop dirty bombs on you?"

"What do you know about that!" commented the Chief of Staff.

On another occasion I was present when certain people were given an official briefing on the nuclear capacity of the R.A.F. We heard about the four minutes' warning we might get (when the vast new radar system is operating) and were also told what could happen to various targets in the Soviet Union. When the talk was over I said to an officer:

"This was most interesting and I understand the information must be used with discretion. But it seemed to me there was someone missing in the audience."

"How so?" he asked.

"Surely", I replied, "you should have insisted on the presence of the Soviet Air Attaché, or do you assume that their intelligence already knows what you have told us? Is it not very

foolish to run the risk that your security arrangements may be so good that they don't know how effectively (according to you) we can retaliate?"

So here we have another novel feature in our defence problem in so much as for the first time in history it is essential, if the deterrent is to be effective, that we should make every effort not to conceal our strength from the potential enemy under the label TOP SECRET but logically have a special department to make sure he has all the details so that there is no danger that he thinks we are bluffing when we talk of our ability to retaliate mercilessly and completely.

The Credibility of the Deterrent

But we must not only make sure that the potential enemy knows we have the ability and the nuclear stuff needed to obliterate him. The credibility of the deterrent depends upon our capacity to convince him that in certain circumstances we shall press the button.

Now we get into deep water.

Is there a button? Of course there isn't *one* button, we can thankfully report; although we have been told there are two latchkeys, one held by an American, the other by a British officer for those obsolete Thor missiles on the East Coast of Britain. If there isn't a button who decides when and if nuclear weapons are to be used? The President of the United States? The British Prime Minister? C.-in-C., Nato? Each on his own, or in consultation? Or – alarming thought – a selection of more junior officers? Or – as it is obvious that nothing can be decided in a four-minute warning period – are we to assume that the idea is that *after* the U.K. has been drenched and destroyed any officers still finding themselves alive and in control of a missile or aircraft would launch a retaliatory strike? Mr. Lester Pearson – sometime Foreign Affairs Minister in Canada – is on record as saying that even to hold a conference amongst the western powers to try to decide where the button should be and who should press it in what circumstances, would break up the NATO alliance. Of course it would.

Our dilemma is that, whilst on the one hand it is necessary to have a button and give one man the awful power to decide when to press it and destroy humanity if the deterrent is to be fully credible, on the other hand it is fantastic to suppose that the democratic sovereign States would or should agree to such an idea.

The question of the political control of the use of nuclear weapons appears to me to be as insoluble as the square root of minus one. It was in a hopeless attempt to get round this difficulty that up to 1960 both political parties in Britain supported the idea of an independent British deterrent. We would have our own deterrent and button made in Britain. This would enable us to "influence" the U.S.A.; it would ensure in the words of Mr. Bevan that our Foreign Secretary did not go "naked into the Conference room". This policy is now in ruins with the collapse of Blue Streak. We are stupidly continuing to add to our stock pile of H-bombs without any credible means of efficiently delivering them overseas!

We are rather like the Saudi Arabian Prince who ordered television sets he proudly showed to his guests in a land where there is no T.V.

* * *

So, there is bound to be an element of doubt in the deterrent. We do not know ourselves when (if ever) and in what circumstances the West would launch a nuclear attack, and if we do not know we cannot give precise information to our potential enemy and he has to guess in what circumstances we might use nuclear weapons. If he guesses wrong all is lost.

Consider a practical possibility.

Suppose that the perennial Berlin problem becomes critical and an air-blockade is established and looks as if it cannot be beaten by an air-lift (there are also many other ways in which pressure short of military occupation could be exerted on our precarious position in West Berlin), do we present the Soviet Union with an ultimatum with a choice between accepting our terms or a full-scale nuclear war? If we said something like this, would we mean what we said or would we be bluffing in a gigantic game of poker? Would the Russians or East Germans think we were bluffing? If we were not bluffing, is it to be

supposed that all fifteen NATO countries would agree to this and might not the Russians argue with much plausibility that it was most unlikely they would – and so on and so forth?

My own guess, feeling, instinct, call it what you like, is that the free world will never be the first to loose off a large-scale nuclear attack and has a deep sense of guilt (it certainly exists in the U.S.A.) because in 1945 we were the first to use nuclear energy for military purposes and establish an ominous landmark in history.

In general, democracies cannot fight preventive wars; this is not so difficult for totalitarian States although, as I have said earlier, I do not believe that the Russians want a nuclear war any more than we do.

It is clear that the policy of the Great Deterrent is not at all the simple Yes or No affair many people seem to think it is but, when related to specific instances, is much more incredible than credible. If it is not credible it is not a deterrent, always assuming, as the Western world does (and so I presume do the Russians), that a nuclear deterrent is essential to safety.

The Novelty of our Defence Problem

It is the contention of this booklet that the use of military energy for the production of that violence which is the purpose of military operations has resulted in a situation confronting us with a defence problem which is not relatively new, but absolutely so.

With the evolution of weapons of war the technical character of defence problems, particularly in the tactical sphere, has caused a constant change to take place in the details of our defence arrangements.

Because it was always difficult to foresee what would be the effect of the weapon development continuously taking place between wars, the defence people were often accused of planning for "the next war" in terms of what was suitable for "the last war". It was risky to be too speculative.

No one can accuse them of doing that to-day since it is obvious that the advent of the nuclear weapon has created such

a brand new situation that no logical connection can be established between the last war with non-nuclear weapons and any future war with nuclear weapons.

There are "lessons to be learnt" from 1939-45 – except from Hiroshima – of much use for "the next war". The dilemma of those who believe in our present theory of defence is of a novel character. They feel they have to spend millions developing weapons which they know will be obsolete as soon as they become operational!

But because – perhaps subconsciously – so many of us still think that the word *war* comprises nuclear and non-nuclear war it is essential *to break through the thought barrier in this respect and force ourselves to see the truth. This is that a nuclear war, or the idea of a defence based on the violence of nuclear energy, would be and is something basically and absolutely different from any war or preparation for war which has ever been known in human history.*

If one can grasp this truth, then the conclusion that an absolutely new kind of defence problem requires an absolutely new solution no longer seems extraordinary.

It would probably have been very difficult for my naval ancestors to accept the idea that a day would come when aircraft would make it perilous if not impossible for surface ships to operate in the Mediterranean, but we are called upon to make a much bigger mental jump than that. We have got to hurl ourselves across the gulf which separates the age-old idea that violence is the basis of defence to the strange notion that violence has evolved to such an extent in the nuclear age that its use is self-defeating.

I have always found it extremely difficult to grasp even an elementary conception of the Theory of Relativity and the idea of Time as a dimension, but that does not alter the verity and the importance of these new conceptions and the practical consequences which flow from them.

It may be useful if we approach the task of getting through the thought barrier in defence thinking by listing some of the most important consequences of using nuclear energy in our defence arrangements *which have never been present before in the make-up of the defence problem.*

This need to break away from traditional thinking is so vital

that I make no excuse if in the list set forth below are repeated in summary form some points already mentioned.

I. The degree of violence produced by large nuclear weapons is so enormous it is in a totally different class from conventional violence. It exceeds all bounds of conceivable usefulness since one cannot defend one's way of life by destroying all life.

Comment. The Government recognize this because, as the Prime Minister has said, if H-bombs were ever used it would mean our policy has failed. I challenge anyone to assert that at any previous time in our history the Government has told us that if the armed forces were used in a major conflict both the enemy and ourselves would inevitably be destroyed, and that to use the armed forces in action would mean that the purpose for which we kept these forces had failed!

II. We have been told officially that the armed forces of the Crown cannot defend the nation but hope to be able to defend themselves so that, either whilst the nation is being destroyed or immediately afterwards, a like fate will embrace the enemy.

Comment. That would have seemed an extraordinary and incredible doctrine as recently as 1944.*

III. It has never been possible for one belligerent to launch a completely devastating attack on another at an hour's notice. This is the present situation and indeed an hour is an understatement. *When* we get the new long-range radar system we may get four minutes' warning and the Americans will get fifteen minutes.

Comment. In the pre-nuclear age, weeks – and more recently days – were required for mobilization, concentrations, warlike preparations, etc. We are told to-day when Civil Defence (see page 42) is criticized that we may hope to count on "several days of mounting tension". This is no more than a hope, and what proves that it is only a hope is that both sides keep a proportion of their large-scale nuclear striking force in a state of split-second readiness for action. Those who believe in the present defence system have no choice in this matter. Ideally all the bomber force would always be in the air and better still there would be satellites permanently in orbit which could be precipitated down on to a target. The British delegate at the

* This idea is comparable to the notion that the ghost of a murdered man will arise from his grave and kill the murderer.

disarmament conference in 1960 said that this development had not yet occurred but might do so in the future.

IV. The testing of nuclear weapons in peace time creates dangers to man.

Comment. This is certainly a novel state of affairs and although scientists may differ as to the degree of damage done by fall-out from nuclear tests no one claims tests are beneficial. In pre-nuclear days one could put up a red flag and warn the public to keep out of the target area, which was limited in extent. H-bomb tests require thousands of square miles of testing area and the fall-out is world-wide and of long duration.

V. Our nuclear power stations are a grave defence risk.

Comment. This novelty is interesting because it links up the peaceful use of nuclear energy with nuclear weapons. A nuclear power station, is of course, at a fixed and publicly known spot and therefore under missile control from a potential enemy. In a recent test the Soviet Union claimed (and it is no longer prudent or fashionable to dismiss their claims as propaganda) that they placed a rocket head within 1½ miles of the target 8,000 miles from the firing point. Thus there is the unpleasant possibility that the enemy H-bomb in the vicinity of one of these power stations would cause a secondary explosion and fall-out of a devastating character. Nor should it be forgotten that even in conventional war the bombing of an atomic power station with 1945 bombs could easily be a national disaster, which is an additional reason going to show that if one uses nuclear energy for *peaceful* or military purposes the use of violence (conventional or nuclear) is absurd and dangerous.

VI. The use of nuclear energy for military purposes as a deterrent has turned the whole pre-nuclear idea of keeping our weapons secret inside out. See page 19.

Comment. But we still create elaborate security arrangements to prevent our potential enemy having the information we ought to be most anxious he should know if he is to be deterred! And send to prison individuals who (perhaps for baser reasons) are caught telling the Russians details of our ability to obliterate them.

VII. The irrevocable decision.

Another new factor in the nuclear age is that if rockets and guided missiles are once launched – perhaps due to a genuine

misunderstanding – they cannot be recalled during their time of flight of 15-45 minutes. Once committed to a nuclear attack the moment of no return occurs as the launching process begins.

Comment. In pre-nuclear operations there were gradations between the beginning of operations and full scale and continuous assault. In the recent example of the Suez adventure there were threats – delays – concentration of force – selective bombing – an armed invasion – a small advance along the canal – a phased withdrawal. All these gradations of the use of violence are impossible in nuclear war. It is all or nothing.

VIII. Pressing the Button. In nuclear war it is a solemn fact that the decision to destroy civilization must be taken by one man or a very small group of men.

Comment. I have already pointed out that, since in the case of the West several major nations and many smaller ones are involved, this makes it almost impossible to suppose that there can be one or at the most two buttons (U.S.A. and U.K.) which President and/or Prime Minister would press, and that this detracts from the credibility of the deterrent. But even if it be assumed there are or could be two buttons it is obvious that in the nuclear age there can be no question of a debate in the House of Commons about a declaration of war. And in nuclear war neither Government nor House of Commons would be in a position to debate (on this earth) whether the decision to go to nuclear war had been wise. We do not know how matters stand on the other side of the Iron Curtain. All one can say with reasonable certainty is that it seems likely that the top man in a totalitarian régime is in a somewhat less inhibited position when it comes to button-pressing than is a democratic leader.

History has still to reveal to what extent the Russian threat to use rockets against Britain at the time of Suez had a deterrent effect on the British Cabinet's decision to call off the adventure. On balance I feel that the Russian deterrent is more credible in Washington and London than the allied deterrent is in Moscow and it is worth remembering that according to the theory of the great deterrent it must be equally credible at each end so as to create a balanced deadlock of terror.

IX. Tactical nuclear weapons. The bedevilling effect of this development has been described on page 16.

Comment. It has always been difficult to fight limited wars, since military campaigns have an inborn tendency to become unlimited. One thing leads to another. But it is quite a new situation when we have a weapon for tactical operations which is almost certain to snow-ball up into the use of a strategical weapon or operation, whose so-called defence value is that it is never to be used because if it were all is lost! And snow-ball* very quickly.

* * *

Verily those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. And I sometimes wonder whether Mankind is not pretty close to the border line.

Alternatively perhaps I and those who think like me are insane? It could be, but at any rate we are mad or sane enough to dislike the defence of our way of life being based on the notion that in order to protect this way of life we must convince its potential enemies that we are prepared to commit suicide.

* * *

I submit that the nine novel aspects of the defence problem in the nuclear age which are set forth above substantiate my contention that, in the year of peril 1960, the problem of defending our way of life is unprecedented in character; and that our attempt to solve it by methods which are in effect *mentally* an extension of the methods and principles appropriate to the pre-nuclear age are both perilous and futile. Incidentally they are fabulously expensive – so expensive that, with nuclear submarines that cost £30,000,000 apiece and inter-continental rockets at over a million pounds each, it is impossible to believe that if this arms race continues the U.K. can keep up with the great Jones' of Washington and Moscow.†

I notice, for example, in looking at the naval estimates for 1960, that the cost of a 22,000 ton aircraft carrier in 1939 was £3,800,000 and its aircraft cost £600,000. To-day an aircraft carrier of comparable size costs £18 million and the aircraft

* Fire-ball would be a more suitable word.

† Annual expenditure on armaments (1960) are approximately as follows: U.S.A. £14,600 million, U.K. £1,600 million
Soviet Union £8,500? million, France £1,200 million

£10 million. Finally, there is the significant and alarming fact that the number of nations owning nuclear weapons has increased from three to four and that there are at least ten other nations capable of making them.

Is it not reasonable to apprehend that, as nuclear weapons become the conventional weapons of an increasing number of nations, the danger of all wars becoming nuclear is greatly increased and, since we know from experience that in the world of to-day every international dispute is liable to lead to a world war, the spread of nuclear weapons amongst the nations inevitably increases the general danger of a final catastrophe? If it be accepted that the introduction of nuclear energy into military operations has radically and absolutely altered the character of our defence problem, is it unreasonable to suggest that a brand new problem is only soluble in terms of a brand new solution? My conviction is that a new solution is needed. What should it be?

The Correct Solution

I

After studying this question ever since the news of the release of the relatively small atom bomb (20,000 tons) on Hiroshima made me realize that a new volume had been opened in the history of war, I have come to the conclusion that the best way to defend our way of life and – even more important – save mankind and his civilization from destruction is for the British Government to announce that: "*preferably with like-minded nations, but if necessary alone, Great Britain renounces the use of nuclear energy for military purposes and is prepared to accept any appropriate form of international inspection in connection with this decision.*"

I believe this to be the correct policy for military reasons and that if it were to be adopted our way of life (which is what we are trying to defend) would have far better prospects of surviving for the benefit of our children than it has at present.

Furthermore, that this great decision would have a profound moral effect all over the world comparable to and maybe greater than that caused when, contrary to all reason, Britain stood alone in 1940 against the triumphant Nazis.

It would be a decision worthy of a people who whilst no longer a Great Power in a military sense are still a great nation. We are still the same people whose government led the crusade for the abolition of slavery; created an Empire and turned it into an ever changing Commonwealth, gave the world Parliamentary democracy, led India to independence; offered Union to France and – it is my prayer – may yet lead the world to nuclear disarmament.

II

That, you may say, is all very fine but will you now come down to earth and be practical and tell me what it would all amount to?

Before I answer that reasonable demand we must briefly remind ourselves of the nature of war.

An M.P. in the debate on the naval estimates in 1960 said, "We are faced with the alternative that, if we go to war without the nuclear weapon, we shall be defeated; we cannot win; but if we go to war with the nuclear weapon we shall be annihilated. There is the choice. What decision are we to make about it? I suggest that there is only one answer – that we dare not and must not go to war". (Mr. Rankin 7.3.1960. *Hansard*, Col. 154.)

Mr. Rankin was both right and wrong. He was right in thinking that military operations with nuclear weapons are suicidal, but he was wrong in thinking that war, as he and most people understand the meaning of that word, is exclusively a matter of military operations or that they are the only means open to us by which to achieve our object which is the defence of our way of life.

There is no space in this booklet to analyse fully the true nature of war* and to show how the word has become wrongly equated in men's minds with nothing else but the violence associated with military operations. But the essence of the matter is that the *object* of war is to change the enemy's mind. *War* can be hot, tepid or cold; military, political, psychological or economic; but it is always in its essentials a conflict of ideas; a clash of national policies; a contest of wills. Mr. Rankin, like most people, supposed that if there is no killing taking place

* See *Defence in the Nuclear Age* (Gollancz), pages 21 to 38.

we are "at peace". In fact there is a war going on to-day between conflicting ideas about ways of life. It is not a question of "we must go to war"; *we are at war*. What we must not do is to allow this war to degenerate into military operations which, since they will now be nuclear in character will be universally fatal in their consequences. Coming to the war itself – the cold war as it is called – whatever Stalin may have contemplated at one time, and apprehensions of his supposed designs scared us into creating NATO, there is quite a lot of evidence in support of the view that the present rulers of Russia intend to base their policy on economic and political activities.

The reader should also take note that the proposals in this booklet do not profess to abolish war as such between sovereign States in the sense that "war" means disputes and differences of opinion. So long as there are sovereign States there will be differences in policy, such as the dispute during recent years between the U.K. and Iceland over fishing rights. This was an interesting case because although it did not degenerate into what most people call war, i.e. hostilities, casualties or an invasion or bombing of Iceland, it did move into a kind of twilight area between negotiation and hostilities and all concerned were lucky that in this playing with fire no one was burnt. Incidentally, it is interesting to recall that, although the British Government had a pretty good case and was immensely more powerful militarily than the Icelanders, it was never seriously contemplated by Her Majesty's Government that any portion of our £1,500,000,000 per annum armed forces should be used to impose our views on the Icelanders.* This would have seemed an odd state of affairs to a British Government (and public) in the nineteenth century and perhaps even as late as 1910.

III

We will now consider the possible consequences if the British Government decided to adopt the policy recommended in this pamphlet. The policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament involves the acceptance of certain risks; there is no way of contracting out of *all* the occupational hazards of being a sovereign

* The furthest we dared go was to prevent Icelanders seizing our trawlers and at the moment of writing (May 1960) it looks as if the Icelanders have got most of what they wanted.

State in the anarchical world of 1960. The question to be decided is whether the hazards of the new policy are greater or less than the fearful dangers inherent in our present arrangements.

It is wise to assume that our decision to abandon nuclear energy for military purposes would not be adopted – in the first instance – by either the U.S.A. or the Soviet Union. We might have hopes that we should be joined by the Scandinavian countries, India, possibly Greece and Italy, and in certain circumstances Germany.

In any case our decision would have a profound effect on three important relationships, viz. Anglo-American relations; the NATO set-up; Soviet policy. I will deal with each in turn.

We should say to the Americans: "We have reached the conclusion that it is useless and dangerous to try to defend our way of life with a nuclear pistol with one trigger and two barrels, one pointing at the potential enemy the other at our heart.

"We are therefore renouncing nuclear violence as the basis of our defence policy. We are contracting out of this folly and we must give you a year's notice in which to remove your bases and aircraft and we shall send you back any U.S.A. nuclear weapons and means of delivery (i.e. the obsolete Thor rockets) now on our territory. We also give notice to terminate all exchange of information on nuclear weapons.

"But, in so far as political and economic activities are concerned in what is known as the cold war, we are 100% with you. Indeed we shall now be able to make a much larger contribution to economic aid to underdeveloped countries and our decision should greatly assist disarmament talks between the Russians and yourselves." We could add: "In 1914 and 1939 the American people took quite a long time before they got around to the idea that the use of violence in defence of our freedom was necessary. That was in the pre-nuclear age when there was a case for conventional violence. Now that violence in nuclear form has become absurd we shall not be surprised if once again it takes you a year or two to catch up with the idea that violence has outlived its usefulness as a method of defence."

We should make it perfectly clear to the Americans that we do not wish to be looked upon as living dangerously under the umbrella of their nuclear striking power over whose use we

have no control, and that we very much wish they would have the wisdom to follow our example.

Some people argue that if we sent the Americans a message of this kind the U.S.A. would threaten us and I have even met persons who appear to believe that we should be "occupied" by the Americans. I look on this as quite absurd. In the first place I do not believe American public opinion would stand for aggressive action against the British. Secondly, we flatter ourselves if we say that U.S. bases in Britain and our 220 V-Bombers are regarded by the American Chiefs of Staff as a contribution of immense importance to the sum total of the Western deterrent. A high up American defence chief told me he put our share at 5%. This was before the Blue Streak fiasco.

Moreover the development of long-range inter-continental missiles and the atomic submarine carrying Polaris rockets makes our strategic value as a base less and less and it would not surprise me if the American reaction turned out to be something like this:

"You are a lot of so-and-so's and evidently you've lost your nerve, but your proposals will only have the effect of accelerating a policy we already have in mind, which is to withdraw from our advanced bases in Europe which in many respects are liabilities rather than assets in the task of defending fortress America."

The effect on NATO

The first point to remember is that NATO (except for Clause II which deals with peaceful co-operation and has been completely neglected) is essentially a pre-nuclear age military alliance brought into existence by the fear that Stalin might sweep into western Europe with mechanized divisions. To meet this threat the original members of NATO talked in terms of forming a force of ninety divisions. They could have done this if the peoples concerned had been prepared to make the necessary sacrifices, but they were not and so it became apparent that it was essential to enlist German man-power if the NATO forces were to have any chance of resisting a Russian advance with conventional weapons. Even so the NATO forces have always been far below the supposed minimum strength and this was one reason why it was suddenly discovered that

inferiority in numbers could be compensated for by using nuclear weapons.

This would have sounded all right if the Russians were assumed to have no nuclear weapons, but is a different story if we believe the Russians are the equal and perhaps the superior of the West in this respect.

The policies of General de Gaulle have had a most disintegrating effect upon NATO. He has refused to allow American nuclear striking air forces to be based in France, so they have come to Britain; he has refused to co-operate in certain naval matters; the bulk of the French Army has been for years in Algeria fighting the rebellion and separated from the equipment and training needed for any possible military operations in Europe. The only part of NATO's military potentiality which has steadily improved has been the German contingent which in the near future will be 50% of the NATO land force. The British contribution on land is seven brigade groups "for the time being". The large American nuclear bombing force and the much smaller British force are not part of NATO.

These matters have been mentioned because, when one considers what effect a policy of abandoning nuclear weapons by Britain might have on NATO, one must first appreciate what NATO is to-day and what its future prospects are. To this observer they look pretty dim, and I notice that Lord Montgomery has been saying some rude things about it. It looks as if NATO is on the way out anyhow but whether or not this be correct it must be frankly stated that one of the consequences of our new policy would be our withdrawal from NATO. Whether the Americans, Canadians, French, Germans, Italians and lesser powers such as Turkey and Greece would wish to carry on with NATO would be their business. We should of course give proper notice of our withdrawal and say to our NATO allies much what I have suggested we should say to the Americans. We have no obligation – quite the contrary – to remain associated with a defence system which is dangerous and out of date. At the same time, as I shall explain in a moment, it must be understood that I am *not* suggesting we should then regard ourselves as being defenceless. On the contrary I recommend the policy because I believe it gives us more

security and a better defence; because I believe that we can defend our way of life more certainly by other policies, and in doing so be of service to humanity.

I would also renounce biological, gas war and all forms of mass destruction. If we were joined by other nations in this policy I should then establish the Non-Nuclear Organization. Whether we were in it alone or with others, membership of the N.N.O. would involve not only the abandonment of nuclear weapons and submission to U.N. inspection, but very substantial reduction of conventional weapons and forces. If we renounce nuclear weapons and other nations (including for example, the Russians) do not, it is absurd to suppose that conventional forces are of the slightest use against troops with nuclear weapons.

Therefore the purposes for which we need conventional armed forces, after we have renounced nuclear energy for military purposes, are two in number:

(*a*) For internal security in the U.K.

(*b*) For small-scale police work where we still have colonial responsibilities. For example, I would thoroughly approve of the use of conventional violence to prevent the Yemenites sacking Aden.

This means in effect that armed forces should be retained for the application of violence when some force is required in support of the civil power. There is no question of nuclear weapons being required for purposes such as the control of riots in Hong Kong or Malta or incidents arising out of (say) a general strike in Britain. To be specific, the first case (*a*) above could be met by the formation of a Home Guard with a small permanent core which, in its turn, would normally be part of two airborne brigades available for the second task (*b*). The naval forces would be reduced to fishery protection vessels and perhaps a couple of carriers for commando forces. The armed forces of the Crown should be amalgamated into one Security Force whose annual cost would not be more than a few hundred million pounds.

I shall refer later to a formation which should be established and known as the International Rescue Organization.

Before passing to the next consequence of the proposed new defence policy, a few words are appropriate about overseas

bases. This subject is only indirectly connected to the nuclear problem but is worth a mention because it illustrates the fearful muddle into which our defence arrangements have drifted. It is as plain as a pikestaff that for an overseas base to be of any practical use its existence must be welcomed by the local population, whose services are usually essential to the maintenance of the base and whose hostility can easily produce the absurd situation in which the forces in the base are chiefly concerned with defending themselves instead of being free to use the base as a spring-board for operations outside it, which is what a base is for. This is why we had to get out of the Suez Canal zone although it was said (correctly) by the General Staff that Cyprus was no substitute. Then when we were out of the zone and, as a result of the Suez adventure lost all our hundreds of millions of pounds of equipment, it was miraculously discovered that Cyprus would do. Then came the Cyprus dispute and at the moment of writing the settlement is in jeopardy because we are wrangling about sovereign rights over a few square miles. The whole island could be put out of business by one H-bomb, yet we are hanging on to this base in order to use it as part of our nuclear striking force and obligations to the moribund Central Treaty Organization. Millions are being spent on this Cyprus base, but without much publicity we have now begun to build up a base at Aden where according to a recent visitor: "It's so congested there is hardly standing room for a major-general." At the same time we are starting on a base in Kenya and its chances of being acceptable to the future African government of that territory are extremely dubious.

The moral of all this is that partly for political, partly for military reasons, the old concept of the string of overseas bases, the line Gibraltar, Malta, the Canal, Aden, Trincomalee, Singapore, Hong Kong, is as dead as the Dodo and the pre-aviation era of the nineteenth century when "Rule Britannia" had meaning. I do not wish to be too unkind to the service experts but, as an example of the fallibility of the professionals, see the 1955 report on the future of Malta where we were told that all the Service Departments agreed that Malta's strategic importance would remain as great as ever for the "foreseeable future". And, if the politicians are to be believed, it looks as if their military advisors only tumbled as late as 1959 to the

fact that Russian rocketry could knock out missiles in fixed bases. What were the Secret Service boys doing? Don't they read the papers?

II

I now come to the question which will be uppermost in most minds. It is: "If you assume that the Russians, the Americans, or Chinese for example, retain large conventional and nuclear forces and we are in a state of comparative total military disarmament, then from the point of view of using or resisting violence are we not at the mercy of any aggressor?"

In order to answer this question correctly we must remind ourselves that our object is to defend our way of life on the assumption which may or may not be correct that some power – presumably Russia at the moment, it may be China later on – wishes to destroy it. To be on the safe side we had better assume that the Russians are burning to replace our way of life with the Communist system.

How are they to set about doing it? Since with the new policy we should be unable to resist Russian demands by threatening or using violence we should be unable to resist a demand from the Russians that we submit to an armed occupation. We could refuse but not resist violently. But what conceivable reason could there be for a Russian policy of this character? It is conceivable and may be very likely that the Soviet leaders would welcome a Communist government in Britain and in many other parts of the world, just as the Communist leaders in China would presumably welcome a Communist government in India. But is it seriously suggested that the way to make Britain into a Communist State is to put the leader of the British Communist party into No. 10 Downing Street and place ten Russian divisions at his disposal?

The experiences of the Communists in Eastern Europe do not suggest that a hated Communist government of local nationals, supported in the last resort by Soviet armed force, has succeeded in making the bulk of the people into ardent Communists. Moreover the most likely reason why the Soviet Union retains its grip on the satellite States in general and East Germany in particular, is a pre-nuclear age military reason, i.e. the maintenance of a bastion or buffer between the West and the territory of mother Russia.

What else could the Soviet Union demand of us which we should be unable to resist? A demand for the free delivery of x numbers of motor cars, machine tools, gold, rubber? I have yet to meet an economist who regards such an idea as other than a fantasy and how would the Russian leaders explain such outrageous demands to their own people and fit it into their insistence that the Soviet Union is more peace-loving than anyone else? But suppose such demands were made and we refused – as I hope we would – to accede to them. What happens next? Do the Russians threaten us with an H-bomb? Were they to do so and actually drop one it would hardly improve the possibility of their getting the goods!

But of course that is not how Communists operate or how the Soviet Union is currently operating with considerable success in Asia and Africa. They promote their policies by giving economic aid, by infiltrating with technicians, making it easy for Africans and Asians to study in Russia and using radio programmes and subsidized literature.

The United Kingdom is a singularly unpromising field for such activities.

Consider for a moment the question of China and Hong Kong. Does anyone deny that if the Chinese chose to do so they could seize Hong Kong tomorrow; or that if they demanded the island neither the U.S.A. nor ourselves would "declare war on China"! In any case the leased territory, which is essential to the existence of Hong Kong, will have to be returned to China in thirty years' time. Hong Kong remains a British colony because for various reasons it suits the Chinese Communists that it shall be one.

Before I leave the question of a possible occupation of the United Kingdom by the Soviet Union simply because by renouncing the use of nuclear weapons we should have abandoned our ability to destroy both ourselves and the Russians, I must say a word about two other matters.

It is just conceivable that in some European conflict of the future, starting perhaps between West and East Germany, nuclear weapons would not be used, although this becomes more difficult to imagine as year by year nuclear weapons become conventional weapons.

It seems never to have occurred to 99% of the British public

that, even if we suppose a large-scale NON-NUCLEAR war to take place, these islands are more open to invasion than at any time since 1066. I forbear going into technical details but the public should know that the famous English Channel is now only a ditch and that with jet-propelled air-borne divisions and rockets with conventional warheads we are almost as liable to invasion as if we were not an island.

The invasion of the homeland by enemy forces has always been an occupational hazard for most sovereign States and there are few, if any, cities from Oslo to Istanbul which have not seen foreign troops marching down the High Street during the past hundred years. We have now sunk to the level of the Continentals in this respect.

A possible occupation by enemy troops is therefore a hazard, even if a remote one, which should be taken into account in our defence arrangements. At present we pretend the hazard does not exist, so there are no plans. To suppose that all is lost for ever and a day and that our way of life (which is what we wish to defend) would be sunk without trace if this country were occupied, either because we were defeated militarily in a non-nuclear war, or because we were occupied by a nuclear power because we had given up nuclear weapons, is a disgracefully defeatist attitude. It puts those who hold it in the front rank of the mental fifth columnists. Our "way of life" has very shallow roots in the nation if it cannot survive and indeed defeat an enemy occupation.

I have already confessed my inability to imagine any rational or even irrational reason why the Soviet Union should wish to occupy Great Britain with or without overcoming any resistance on our part. But let us suppose that some nation led by a Hitler, who was certainly capable of any monstrosity or absurdity, decided to occupy our homeland, what measures in our defence arrangements should exist to deal with this contingency?

The first point to note is that resistance movements of sabotage, terrorism, etc. against the occupying troops are useless in a complex society. They merely give the enemy an excuse to behave with brutality. If, either because we have no nuclear weapons or because any conventional forces we may have are defeated, the enemy can effect an occupation, it is absurd to

suppose (in the case of the defeat of our conventional professional forces) that amateurs can achieve victory by using violence.

What must be done is to train and organize the people to defeat the enemy by non-violent techniques. This is a very large subject which I cannot elaborate in this little book, but it is one in which research is urgently needed and concerning which there is a certain amount of experience scattered about in the story of events in various countries during the past hundred years.

There is not, as yet, an example of a whole nation taking up the attitude that, because nuclear energy has made the use of violence absurd, the national way of life can and will be defended by non-violent strategy and tactics. The preparation of the nation for non-violent resistance and psychological attack upon an occupier should be the main purpose of Civil Defence about which there are some remarks in a subsequent section of this booklet.

One often hears people say: "Better death than slavery." This is a great nonsense and most defeatist. Whilst there is life there is hope and suicide is surrender.

Consider this point.

There is strong evidence that most of the people of, say Budapest, would like to be liberated from the Communist régime which now controls them. Suppose 5,000 citizens of Budapest were in a large hall and one said to them: "Here is the choice. If you vote one way I can arrange for an H-bomb to drop on your city at noon tomorrow; if you vote the other way you will not be liberated into the world to come but you will have to go home and continue to make the best of a bad business and hope for relief in some way or another in what may be a distant future." Which way do you think the citizens of Budapest would vote?

III

Having outlined in I hope, an honest and non-prejudiced manner, what I conceive to be the negative consequences of the proposed new strategy of non-nuclear defence, we must now consider its advantages. The order in which they are mentioned is not meant to indicate their relative importance.

First, there is the imperative need to do something which will stop, or at any rate give a chance of stopping, the spread of nuclear weapons to other powers. It is my belief that if we abandon them we could expect that a number of States would join us in a true non-nuclear association or club. Secondly, either alone or in association with others, we should be leading a third force in a position to act as a mediator and persuader in the business of negotiating a non-nuclear agreement between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union.

Thirdly, we should be putting into practice the principle of international inspection of armaments.

Fourthly, we should release an enormous amount of money, perhaps £1,000,000,000 a year, for constructive purposes and especially for aid (without strings) to emergent nations and underdeveloped countries. At the present time we devote between 1%-1½% of our national income to this purpose, a figure which is insignificant in comparison with the importance of this kind of activity in the world-wide struggle.

Fifthly, some of the money saved should be spent on establishing an International Rescue Organization (I.R.O.). This body would consist of an air-borne organization divided into three brigades. One might be on the American continent; another in Europe and the third in Africa or Asia. Its personnel would consist of doctors, civil engineers, welfare workers and trained organizers. Its equipment would include medical stores, food rations, building and salvage material, communication apparatus.

Its purpose would be to take off at very short notice and proceed to the scene whenever there had been a great national disaster such as the floods in Ceylon in 1958 or the earthquake at Agadir in 1960.

I should like Great Britain to inaugurate this idea and invite all other nations, including Russia, to participate. The direction of the I.R.O. would be under the control of the Secretary General of the United Nations. It is for consideration whether a small part of the I.R.O. should be lightly armed forces, partly because in time of national disasters the maintenance of law and order is a problem and partly because the armed section of the I.R.O. (to which personnel should be recruited on long-term contracts) might eventually develop into a U.N. police

force. Once the I.R.O. was established it should – by arrangements with various States – carry out annual or bi-annual manœuvres by assuming (say) that a great earthquake had occurred in Brazil or Ceylon or Central Africa which required the immediate despatch and deployment of one or more of the brigades of the I.R.O. These exercises properly publicized would make a substantial contribution to building up the idea that all men are one of another.

There is nothing particularly novel about the principle of this idea since, if a disaster occurs to-day, a great deal of largely unco-ordinated and sometimes rather slow international action takes place through the Red Cross and other agencies to bring help to the stricken people. The suggestion made above is simply that as one of the beneficial results of abandoning nuclear weapons the British should launch this scheme in a substantial and permanent manner.

In considering the financial saving which would take place attention should be given not only to the direct expenditure on defence but also to the indirect use of man-power and material on defence production most of which would be released for peaceful purposes, not only to aid less well-off peoples but also to sustain our own high standard of living and move forward towards the day when, with the aid of automation and cheap energy – perhaps from the process which distinguishes the H-bomb from the A-bomb – a four-day working week will be regarded as normal.

Last, but many would say not least, comes the question whether if Britain adopted the defence policy recommended in this booklet our way of life would be less or more secure than it is at present.

It is true that to begin with it would not be safe to assume that either Russia or the U.S.A. would abandon nuclear weapons and therefore a nuclear war between these two great powers would still be an ever-present danger. In that event the consequences of the fall-out all over the world would, so far as can be foreseen, be very serious, whilst both Russia and the U.S.A. would be the scene of awful and unimaginable sufferings and horrors. But in such a disaster these islands, if we had contracted out of the nuclear business would not be devastated, and although one cannot be dogmatic on such a technical sub-

ject it seems to me possible that the problem of protecting at least a substantial proportion of the population against the world fall-out of a Russian-American nuclear war might be soluble, since all the apparatus of our society and administrative arrangements would still be intact after the three days of horror during which nuclear missiles would be hurtling through space and obliterating the cities of the Soviet Union and the U.S.A.

If the British and any other nations associated with them in the non-nuclear policy could even to a significant extent survive the fall-out, we might hope to be able to do something to go to the rescue of the devastated belligerents or at any rate make a determined attempt to save civilization from extinction.

I believe that to have nuclear weapons makes us more likely to be attacked nuclearly than if we had none and I do believe that to have none makes us less likely to be at the receiving end of these deadly devices.

It is my considered opinion, without any ifs and buts, that if I learnt tomorrow that Her Majesty's Government had decided to abandon nuclear energy for military purposes, I should immediately acquire a sense of security for myself, my children and grand-children which I most certainly lack in the present perilous situation.

Civil Defence

I

A survey of our defence problem would be incomplete without some comment on Civil Defence. I say without hesitation that the general idea of Civil Defence is sensible provided its limitations and possibilities are clearly understood by the nation. What is utterly wrong is that the public should be misled.

On 17th February, 1960, *The Times* wrote: "An attack by 150 megaton missiles could knock out all possible missile sites in Britain. Moreover, Russia now has enough fissile material to launch a saturating attack of this kind on Britain without detracting from operations against America."

In the Manual of Civil Defence Vol. I, Number 2 *Radioactive Fall-out* (H.M.S.O. 1956) various zones are described

according to the intensity of the fall-out. In Zone Z "wholesale clearance . . . would have to be undertaken if sickness and death were not to overtake the great majority of the people in it". On the basis of estimates given in the Manual an attack on the scale mentioned above would turn the whole country into a Z zone. To this there is no conceivable defence except perhaps the spending of thousands of millions of pounds in an attempt to put the whole life of Great Britain underground.

Yet the W.V.S. are attempting in their "one-in-five" talks to "educate" the public in civil defence matters, on the assumption that the scale of attack will consist of one 10 Megaton bomb on London! Hence the advice about "soaking curtains in borax" and having a refuge room in which the family could stay for two days. As Mr. Matthews of the Imperial College of Science and Technology has written: "This is misleading – not educating the public."

The present Civil Defence arrangements are unfairly criticized because they are accused of attempting to do what is manifestly impossible and protect the nation against a general nuclear attack. There are also absurdities such as the statement made at a Midland Conference at which the speaker, a responsible official, was quoted as saying: "It will be the Government's policy, if forty-five minutes' warning are received, to evacuate from the urban areas the women and children and leave in the towns the able-bodied men and unmarried women." Such a policy certainly opens up interesting if necessarily brief possibilities not likely to be favoured by the ladies who leave their husbands behind in such company on the threshold of eternity.

It would be more sensible if the Government would say that the present civil defence arrangements are designed to meet circumstances in which one bomb was dropped by mistake and that anyhow even in peace time it is useful to have citizens trained to deal with disasters.

II

If the policy recommended in this booklet were to be adopted it becomes much easier to make out a rational case for Civil Defence of various kinds.

First, civil defence measures could be designed to deal with the contingency already mentioned that a nuclearly disarmed

Britain would suffer from fall-out if the U.S.A. and Russia fought a nuclear war.

Second, it could be designed to deal with the possibility that during such a war one of the belligerents might accidentally project a bomb on to Britain.

But there is a far wider conception of Civil Defence which should be considered if Britain adopted the policy of renouncing nuclear weapons.

I have given reasons why I find it difficult to imagine any circumstance in which the Soviet Union would wish to take advantage of our disarmed condition in order to occupy Britain. But experience teaches that in defence matters no possible contingency should be neglected and as I have pointed out on page 38, the U.K. – irrespective of the nuclear weapons problem – is most certainly liable to invasion.

Therefore I recommend that to the civil defence measures mentioned above be added the far wider and novel idea that it also means training the whole nation in the best methods of dealing in a non-violent manner with an enemy occupation.

This is a subject which I have pleaded shall be investigated by an official committee and in these pages I can only indicate what seem to be some aspects of this important problem of how to make civil defence truly civilian and non-military.

One must always remember that our *object* is to defend and maintain our way of life and, as the assumption is that it is the enemy's intention to convert or force us to adopt his way of life, which for our present purpose we can assume would be Communism, our first task should be to make sure that our people know all about the merits of our way of life (and its defects) and why and in what respects it is preferable to Communism. The principle that attack is the best means of defence is as true in the sphere of psychological war as it is in the violence of military operations. We should not therefore regard our psychological civil defence as a kind of passive resistance; we should think rather in terms of a positive assault on the minds of the occupying forces. As it is impossible in modern conditions for an army of occupation to be isolated from the population, it is perfectly possible for the people to have influence with the occupiers if they know how to set about it and if they can communicate with them. I should therefore regard

it as a perfectly sensible civil defence activity on the part of anyone who seriously believes that the Russians might wish to occupy this country that they should advocate an extensive educational campaign of lessons in Russian as a spare time occupation.

There is definite evidence that Russian troops who had been in close contact with the Hungarian people for many months before the revolt were unreliable and had to be replaced by formations from the Asiatic areas of the Soviet Union.

However, this is a very large and (unfortunately) unexplored subject so I will conclude these reflections upon it by saying:

(*a*) The usually accepted notion that collaboration with the enemy is wrong may need further examination if by collaboration is meant having contact and relations with him designed to change his mind.

(*b*) In the nuclear age there is small consolation in being "liberated" through a nuclear attack by an ally.

(*c*) It seems to me perfectly logical to argue that, given a nation adequately prepared and trained to deal psychologically with an invader in an ideological struggle (which is what modern wars are), the potential occupier might well decide that it was positively dangerous to allow any substantial number of his people to take up residence as occupying troops in the midst of such a nation.

It is at least worthy of note that to-day (1960) it is the rulers of the Soviet Union and the other Communist States who refuse to give their peoples more than a very limited freedom to visit the West or read Western newspapers. Why?

(*d*) The whole question of the use of psychological resistance and attack by a people carefully trained on a national scale to be not a nation-in-arms but a nation-in-non-violent-techniques requires detailed and expert examination. But this is not the place to begin that task.

Moreover I must insist that I have only included this subject for the benefit of those people who seem to take it for granted that as a matter of course we should be occupied by the Russians if we abandoned nuclear weapons. I think such an occupation is in the highest degree improbable but if I am wrong I submit that there is also a modern answer to this defence problem.

What can I do?

This is a question often put to me at the end of meetings or in letters from those who are rightly concerned about this life and death matter. Sometimes the question is put not so much to ask information as to state a conviction of helplessness.

This latter attitude is defeatist and to be deplored.

This way of life we wish to defend has at the heart of its values the idea of the supreme significance of the individual. If as individuals we abandon the notion that we can have some control over our destinies we might as well find a Leader, give him *carte blanche*, go totalitarian and be done with all ideas of democracy.

Each elector who reads this booklet can, if he or she is persuaded that the defence policy outlined therein is correct, make a contribution towards its adoption by our Government.

Here I must write something which will distress or annoy some readers. I must assert that I do not hold with "direct" or unconstitutional action. And for two reasons, one of an ethical character; the other practical.

I cannot believe it to be morally right to endeavour to bring about changes of policy in a democratic society by breaking the law, and secondly I do not believe that the mass of the electorate are likely to be favourably disposed to a policy which is promoted by undemocratic and illegal activities.

Where does Direct Action end? To lie down outside a rocket base and obstruct the lawful movements of workers may be pretty harmless but it is a slippery path whose ultimate end is terrorism. Direct Action, as I understand it, is not to be confused with vigils, marches and other legal and proper methods of witnessing to the faith.

Direct Action advocates claim that the cause is of such overriding importance that illegal action is justified. There is also to be made a distinction in my view between the individual actions or refusals to act of a conscientious objector and organized communal illegal activities.

It is true that in countries such as South Africa, where the African population has no political rights, direct action may be the only method by which the right to act constitutionally can be obtained. If and when the franchise is abolished in

Britain I shall be delighted to participate in direct action for its restoration.

It is sometimes argued that if enough people will behave illegally and go to gaol, a state of affairs would be reached in which with thousands of people in prison the Government would have to change its policy. But if masses of the population were willing to behave in this manner then is it unreasonable to assume that these same people could and should be mobilized to act with their votes through constitutional channels?

The second argument against illegal action is based on my opinion that if Her Majesty's Government is to be persuaded to adopt the policy of renouncing the use of nuclear energy for military purposes the first need is that this policy should be adopted by a political party; better still if it could be sponsored by an all-party group of members but this I fear is expecting too much. In order that a political party should adopt a policy a substantial number of its members in the House must be in support thereof.

Sir Winston Churchill once said to me: "If sufficient numbers of the electorate want something badly enough there will always be found political gentlemen ready to try to give it to them."

Therefore one of the most important methods of achieving success for a policy in Britain is to persuade M.P.s and candidates that they should support it. Such persons and all those such as chairmen of local constituency organisations and political agents usually have sensitive political antennae and are quick to sense the trend of public opinion.

So it is up to the individual in the best way open to him or her according to their particular place in society and abilities to make a contribution towards the creation of a public opinion in favour of the defence policy outlined in these pages. This can be done in a multitude of ways varying from discussions in the Local over a pint, organizing discussion groups or public meetings, writing to the press, attending political meetings and asking questions, to peaceful demonstration marches and vigils of a symbolic character. A privately organized national referendum is worth considering.

Somewhere, somehow, sometime each one of us can do

something to bring common sense into our defence. Let the sometime be Now.

Whilst not belittling the importance of emotion, and the nuclear problem is certainly a subject about which people ought to have strong emotions, there is always a tendency in campaigns of this sort to expect too much of the emotional appeal. Nurse Cavell said: "Patriotism is not enough". I suggest that "Emotion is not enough"; there must also be reason and what the man-in-the-street is pleased to call realism or: "Is it common sense, old man?" This booklet has been written in order to make a contribution to clear thinking and reason in our defence arrangements.

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THE K-H NEWS-LETTER SERVICE

This independent news-letter of news and opinion was founded by Stephen King-Hall in 1936. It accepts no advertisements. It is published at least six times a year and more often if, in the opinion of its owner-editor, the circumstances make it desirable for subscribers to this news-letter service to receive a communication. Its length is usually eight pages. In March 1960 an exceptional issue of twelve pages was circulated on the situation in Africa, where the Editor had been travelling for three months. This issue contained the information that grave trouble was about to occur in the Union, probably in connection with passes. A few days later the Sharpeville shooting took place. Those interested in economic matters may care to know that at the end of December 1959 the news-letter advised all holders of equities to collect their capital appreciation without delay since a rise in the Bank Rate and a recession in share values was expected.

The annual subscription to the K-H News-Letter Service is £1, or $3, for letters by first class surface mail post-free to any address in the world. Subscriptions should be sent to:

K-H Services Ltd.,
162 Buckingham Palace Road,
LONDON, S.W.1 (Sloane 5432)

King, J H.

Cincinnati, O.
April 12th 60.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broad Casting Co.,
485 Madison Ave.,
NY. NY.

Dear Sir;-
It has been announced that you will interview some people who are interested in space and moon research.

Herewith a few questions along that line the answers to which would be very interesting.

These questions cover just a few of the main obstacles to a man living on the moon.

Hoping you will see fit to ask them I am

Sincerely yours,

J H King
( )

2495 Erie Ave.

If a man were thrown into space would his eyes pop out and his body explode?

The atmospheric pressure on man's body on earth is 14.7 lbs. per sq. in. what would take its place on the moon?

There being no oxygen on the moon how would you keep him supplied?

The temperature being 212 degrees above during the day and 243 below during the night, the days and nights being two weeks long, how would you protect him against this and still enable him to move about?

Adm Kirkpatrick

June 22, 1960

Dear Admiral Kirk:

This is belated acknowledgement of yours of May 20th. Unhappily, I have not yet been able to present myself to Chief Wang at the Navy Recruiting Station. This is written on the eve of my departure for the Governors Conference and the political conventions. Will do my best to regularize my status in early August when I return to the city.

Permit me to wish you all manner of success in your new post.

Sincerely yours,

Rear Admiral C. C. Kirkpatrick
U. S. Navy, Chief of Information
Department of the Navy
Washington 25, D. C.

ERM:gw

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

CDR Edward R. Murrow, USNR
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

20 MAY 1960

Dear Ed:

I am delighted to note that the Secretary of the Navy has appointed you as a Commander in the United States Naval Reserve with the designator of public information specialist.

It is indeed a pleasure to congratulate you on your commission in the Naval Reserve and to welcome you aboard as a member of the Navy's public information team. I assure you that my office will be happy to be of assistance to you in support of the Navy's public information program.

As you may know, a Naval Reserve Public Relations company meets weekly at the Headquarters, Third Naval District. Commander Robert E. Steele, USNR, New York public relations manager, General Dynamics Corporation, is in command of this unit. They would be equally glad to know of your appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Kirk

C. C. KIRKPATRICK
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy
Chief of Information

Klamath Reservation

June 28, 1960

Dear Miss Norris:

I have your letter of June 10th, which I regret was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical and will not resume work until July 1st when he will help cover the political conventions.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Marie Norris, Secretary-Treasurer
Klamath Reservation
Discussion Group
Chiloquin, Oregon

Chiloquin, Oregon
June 10, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. News
C.B.S.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The Klamath Indian Tribe is being terminated from Federal Supervision on August 13, 1961. In the process, the Klamath Indian people are being subjected to grave injustices, which will require amendments to the termination law to rectify.

But time is short and the amendments must be made during this session of Congress.

We have nowhere to turn but to a newspaper such as yours with the courage, influence, and ability to help. We would appreciate your reading the enclosed information and letting us know if you will be able to use it in your newspaper. If you need additional information, we shall do everything we can to obtain it for you.

Sincerely yours,

Marie Norris

Marie Norris, Secty-Treas.
Klamath Reservation
Discussion Group
Chiloquin, Oregon

Flava Yates

Flava Yates, Vice-chairman
Klamath Reservation
Discussion Group
Chiloquin, Oregon

AMENDING OF KLAMATH TERMINATION
LAW TO CORRECT PRESENT INJUSTICES
AN IMMEDIATE NECESSITY

Public Law 587 as amended, the law terminating federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe, provides that an election shall be held giving each Klamath tribal member the opportunity to decide whether he shall remain in a tribal entity or withdraw from the tribe and take his interest in tribal property in cash. This election was held in March-April, 1958, at which time 1,660 or approximately 77% of the tribal members elected to withdraw from the tribe and take their interest in tribal property, largely timberland, in cash. To pay the withdrawing members their interest in cash, Public Law 587 further provides that an appropriate amount of tribal property shall be sold, it first being offered for sale to private operators. The tribal property sales program has been under way for a couple of years. The tribal property to be sold was first delineated and classified as unrestricted fringe units or units subject to sustained yield restrictions. All of the fringe units have been sold. The larger and much more valuable sustained yield units are now being put up for sale to private operators.

According to Public Law 587, the Federal Government is required to take title to all unsold sustained yield units on or after April 1, 1961, and issue payment therefor. There are 11 of these sustained yield units, with a total realization value of over seventy million dollars. Seven have already been put up for sale, but only one has thus far been sold. Bureau of Indian Affairs officials have frankly stated that there is little likelihood that any of the unsold units will be sold to private purchasers. With the Federal Government having imposed sustained yield restrictions upon these units-restrictions not imposed upon any other privately owned property in the United States- there is little likelihood indeed, that any private purchaser would be willing to buy them.

It is already apparent that it will be necessary for the Federal Government to take title to these units and make payment therefor. However, rather than taking title to these units immediately, the Federal Government will sit on them for a year or longer with the costly effect of depleting our principal: normal logging operations which have provided us in the past with substantial income from the property are all tied up; in lieu of this income we are forced to live on money being dribbled out to us in the form of loans from the Bureau of Indian Affairs revolving loan fund, which loans must be repaid out of our final termination settlement. Furthermore, the Federal Government is not paying us one cent of interest to offset this depletion.

Public Law 587 as amended already authorizes Congress to appropriate up to ninety million dollars to pay for the unsold sustained yield units. However, to enable the Federal Government to take immediate title to and make immediate payment for these units, alleviating the unjust situation described above, will require an amendment to the law. There have already been amendments to P.L. 587, such as that imposing the sustained yield restrictions and an amendment hastening the federal acquisition of our Klamath Marsh.

The Klamath Indians have exerted a concerted effort to have the law amended to enable the government to buy these unsold units now. Petitions have been circulated, the tribal Executive Committee has passed resolutions, and letters have been written urging the enactment of amendatory legislation that would enable the Government to take immediate title to these unsold units. Even Bureau of Indian Affairs officials in Portland, Oregon, as well as the former chairman of the Management Specialists Tom Watters, have concurred with our position and have urged Washington to

support an amendment.

The Klamath Indians are not asking for a handout or for anything that is not within reason. We own the property which the government is required to buy. It is outrageous that our government could force our vast property in a state of suspended animation for a year or even longer without paying for it- not even a cent of interest. This is not only a bad business transaction; it is a case of outright exploitation.

We have been told that it may be too late to get such an amendment through during this session of Congress. But if the law is not changed there may be no payments at all until after April 1, 1961, and many Klamath Indians would be placed in a state of great hardships.

If the law is not changed, we can predict hardship, bitterness, and chaos here, and in addition, a suit by the Tribe against the Government to recover compensation for the losses resulting from the Government's tying up our property for over a year. It is up to Congress then, to respond to our pleas for justice, and we appeal to you to give support in amending the law.

Marie Norris, Secty-Treas.
Klamath Reservation
Discussion Group
Chiloquin, Oregon

Flava Yates, Vice-chairman
Klamath Reservation
Discussion Group
Chiloquin, Oregon

Allen Klein

June 16, 1960

Mr. Allen Klein
Chairman, Stevenson-for-President,
334 Collins Avenue
Mount Vernon, NY

Dear Mr. Klein:

In reply to your letter to Mr. Murrow of June 14, I am returning your form enclosed, as Mr. Murrow has made it a general rule not to sign any petitions.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

334 Collins Avenue
Mount Vernon, New York
June 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

To encourage our hard-working Stevenson adherents we are asking well known and respected persons such as yourself to sign a petition favoring the nomination and election of the Governor. I earnestly hope you will. Thank you so much. Please return the signed petition to me.

Sincerely,

Allen Klein

Allen Klein
Chairman, Stevenson-for-President
Committee of Mount Vernon, New York

Klippensteen, D.

January 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Klippensteen:

Thank you for your recent note.

I welcome the frank reactions of listeners and have many times received helpful comments and suggestions in this way.

I am glad you brought your comments to my attention, and appreciate your taking the time to write me as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dael Klippensteen
1332 Josephine Street
Berkely 3, California

Dael Klippensteen
1332 Josephine St.
Berkeley 3, Calif.

11 Dec. 60

Dear Sirs,

I've written several times before (most recently a rather lengthy, hand-written thing to Mr. Murrow). I have criticized CBS (large, commercial broadcasting companies in general) quite strongly. However, I do like CBS' news service more often than not.

Nevertheless, I have some criticism there too. First, Douglas Edwards this evening gave his news analysis. He stated something to the effect that Robert Kennedy in many ways should be well suited to the office of Attorney General.* That in itself is quite a statement. I would like Mr. Edwards to give as complete as he can the reasons for such a statement (or any other general or questionable statements). And to say that Bob Kennedy assisted the "Rackets Committee" would not be much of an elaboration. A more thorough, complete portrait or history of Mr. Kennedy would seemingly be much more desirable; don't you agree?

In other words, I believe that Mr. Edwards' news "analysis" leaves too much to be blindly accepted or assumed by listeners. Must your news editorials treat listeners as I believe so many commercials do-----as gullible individuals (suppose we are----does that warrant being treated that way even during news analyses?). How about giving me and other listeners more, much more complete info when you give your opinions.

Second and finally, I personally find the news analysis and criticism by Mr. Edwards and especially by Mr. Murrow distasteful in that it seems to me to be too pessimistic and seldom "constructive"----seldom hopeful. Allow me to not define my terms right now. I can only say that your news comments seem to me, I repeat, to be too pessimistic or grim. Is it necessary to be "grim" that much? I don't know the extent of that supposed grimness, but what ever the extent it's too much as far as I'm concerned(it usually sounds as if Mr. Murrow is just returning from a funeral. Ah, ah--- don't say it!). I feel that there must be a little more hope, constructiveness in the news of our nation and the world today. I hope so.

Sincerely,

Dael Klippensteen

* only using the statement as an example of your generalization. I've nothing personal against R. Kennedy — yet.

The Kohrs

January 21, 1960

Dear Kohrs:

Thank you for your recent letter and for your kind comments. Mr. Murrow has not yet seen your letter since he is on a leave of absence and is traveling abroad, but I shall forward it on to him at the first opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

The Kohrs
3876 Belmont Avenue
San Diego 16, California

3876 Belmont Avenue
San Diego 16, California
December 31, 1959

Mr. Edward R Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We would like you to add our names to those who appreciate all you have done to improve the quality of TV. We urge you to use your hard-earned influence to do more to use this powerful medium to give us what we need so desperately: inspiration, and the opportunity to improve our minds and understanding.

The old sayings: "Bad money drives out good" and "Bad conversation drives out good" can now be supplemented by "Bad TV drives out good." Even those of us with high standards of intellectual integrity have wasted hours on worthless programs which could have been spent in far more satisfying ways with our hobbies and projects, or in reading. For TV does have a fascination, and often does bring the family together. We are fortunate that our teen-age children are now rebelling and prefer that we do other things together as recreation.

What do we want? 1) Great ideas, expressed in varied ways, as in such excellent productions as Don Quixote and The Dolls' House, and in courses that force us to think. 2) Great music on many levels. We need to know much more about instruments, music itself, and classical and modern works. Music lessons themselves, including part-singing, are conceivable projects. We need Bernstein weekly, and Robert Shaw, and other great modern conductors. We would consider ourselves wealthy if we could hear the annual Carmel Bach Festival, the Eistefod in Wales, the Salsburg festivals...and we know that each year, given the opportunity to see and hear, more and more people would demand these festivals. The recent performance of Fidelio on TV is a good example of what TV can do to educate. My wife has always disliked opera, but watched it dutifully, and for the first time in her life has appreciated what opera can offer. Ever since she has searched through each TV Guide futilely, to find something that would approach Fidelio. And why only 7 or 8 carols, over & over?

3) We need many lively language courses, with chances for high school and college credit, in both the daytime and the evening. 4) Reading out loud of all kinds of literature. TV and radio offer endless opportunties of building up that precious custom that used to be common--reading aloud good adult and children's works. Language in fine books should be heard; and I have never seen a TV program with the power to build up and hold interest of a nightly family reading of Tale of Two Cities, Huckleberry Finn, or even such a modern bestseller as The Ugly American. The reading should be simple and straightforward, non-dramatic.

As your children have often proved to you, there are very few real teachers in our public schools and colleges. But in our whole country, there are many such teachers. These are the people, all of us are asking you to find for us--to awaken us and our children, to show us the great things we are missing, to make us realize our spiritual and mental responsibilities and possibilities. America is still a great country; even among possible sponsors I am sure that there are great men and companies(such as your Prudential) that have faith in the average person's hunger for guidance and betterment, and his ability to learn to want programs that are not shoddy. Most people we talk to are BORED with TV; and most of these are not high-brows, and do not have college education. They depend on you, and a few wise men like you, to have faith in them, take some chances, and give them needed opportunities.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis Paul Kohrs Charlotte Kohrs Chris Kohrs Molly Kohrs

Kolivosky, Dean Michael E.

April 18, 1960

Dear Dean Kolivosky:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 7th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical since last September and is not due to return to the States for several months.

Unfortunately, he is moving about such a great deal that the time he can devote to correspondence is extremely limited. He has therefore asked that only the most urgent mail be forwarded to him.

I am sorry to disappoint you, but hope you will understand.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Dean Michael E. Kolivosky
Hillsdale College
Hillsdale, Michigan

From the Office of the Academic Dean

Dear Secretary to Mr. Murrow:

Knowing how important my own secretary is in keeping my desk and correspondence arranged - and the nudge she gives me to attend to this or that - I am taking the liberty of asking you to put this letter in the "for your attention" department. And, because I didn't quite know how to say it in my letter, will you tell Mr. Murrow that in responding to my request he is not opening himself to a solicitation for funds or financial support. You and he have my word on that.

Many thanks -

Michael E. Kolivosky

OFFICE OF THE ACADEMIC DEAN

HILLSDALE COLLEGE *preparation for leadership through learning and experience*
HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN

April 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

If the leaders of today do not provide help and guidance for the leaders of tomorrow, from whence will come their help?

This concern is my justification for intruding upon your busy schedule for advice. Today, every college should be expending its conscious effort to give sound training to the leaders of tomorrow.

There are certain questions that are constantly being asked us. We would value your response to them. The thoughts and experiences of those whom our students recognize as having achieved leadership in their own lives make the deepest impression on them. The answers sought will not require much of your time, but they represent a request for your best thinking. Will you answer three questions?

(1) What, to you, is leadership?
(2) What are the qualities you look for in those you select as having leadership potential?
(3) What kind of experiences do you feel should be included in leadership training for college students?

Will you share your thoughts, experiences, and observations with our students and faculty by putting yourself on paper in answer to these questions? Will you allow us to publish them for distribution to our students, faculty and perhaps many others? We are convinced that the ways in which our youth can better be prepared to meet the challenges of tomorrow's leadership can best be pointed out by men such as you.

Sincerely yours,

Michael E. Kolivosky

Michael E. Kolivosky
Academic Dean

P. S. Probably one mark of a good leader is the ability to delegate. Will you violate that principle in this instance? We covet your personal response.

Theo. Kollek

August 16 1960

THEODORE KOLLEK
PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE
JERUSALEM
ISRAEL

SHALOM AND GREETINGS. IS THERE ANY CHANCE OF A FILMED INTERVIEW WITH EICHMANN? REGARDS.

ED MURROW

514-70

Kollek ans. no.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: John F. Day

August 8, 1960

Adolf Eichmann is out of the news at the moment but I have been thinking for some time that an effort should be made to get to Eichmann for an interview. It naturally would be quite a story if we could do it first.

It seems to me that you might have the best chance of anybody in CBS News of cracking such a situation. Would you be interested in and agreeable to writing to Teddy Kolleck, and even perhaps to Eichmann himself, who can be addressed through the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Jerusalem 13?

JFD

משרד ראש הממשלה

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Jerusalem, 5 April 1960

Dear Janet and Ed,

Until I knew that you were coming to Israel, I was having a glorious time in West Africa - full of interest and excitement even when I was'nt agreeing with everything that was being done in all of the places I visited - Nigeria, Dahome, Togoland, Ghana, Liberia, Guinea and Mali. News of your arrival took the gilt off my gingerbread. For how can you be in Israel when I ain't there?

Its very sad - for love is love is love. And its bad enough not to see you when you are'nt here. When you are, and I happen to be away, the world becomes more topsy turvy than it is - and who would have thought that possible? I am even more grieved at having missed Casey, for I know him so well though we have not yet met.

I'm intrigued by the idea, Ed, of your taking a Sabbatical and spending it working, apparently, harder than ever. How you do it is beyond me.

I do hope the Small World which you created will become even smaller so that we can beat geography and get together. I long to see you.

Get better quickly, Janet, and bless you all.

All my love.

Yours ever,

Kollmel, C. F.
March 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is to thank you for your kind response and interest in regard to our letter for a request of a small gift autographed by you which is to be used in our Parcel Post Booth for the Junior Woman's Bazaar on April 9, 1960. As we have already stated, the proceeds from the Bazaar will go to the medical and dental care of the needy children in this area.

Again may we say thank you kindly for helping us make this project a success.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Carl F. Kollmel
Jr. Woman's Club
Stroudsburg, Penna.

Bela Kornitzer

April 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Kornitzer:

Thank you for your letter of March 21st and for the copy of your new book, THE REAL NIXON.

Mr. Murrow is currently on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad. However, I shall keep your letter and your book and shall show them to him upon his return to the office in June.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Bela Kornitzer
Woodstock Tower
Tudor City
New York 17, New York

BELA KORNITZER
WOODSTOCK TOWER
TUDOR CITY
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

March 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am happy to present you with an advance copy of my latest book, THE REAL NIXON, which is slated for publication on April 11.

Accustomed as we are to the familiar cliche, the "old" and the "ndw" Nixon, the title of my book might suggest a similar trite and superficial observation of the man so few people really know. I believe, however, that like Robert Frost in his memorable poem, "The Road Not Taken," I, too, have embarked on a biographical approach that has not been taken by fellow biographers. My strong interest in Nixon's family background, the comprehensive portrayal of his parents, the factual story of his boyhood and formative years rewarded me with an insight into Richard Nixon's personality heretofore known only to the closest members of his family.

You will probably recall an earlier book, THE GREAT AMERICAN HERITAGE, the story of the five Eisenhower brothers, which was published in 1955. It was indeed gratifying to me that this book received a unique recognition on your excellent program, "Small World," on March 15, 1959. Your guests were George V. Allen of the U. S. Information Agency, Eugene Burdick from Berkeley and Arsenio Lacson, the mayor of Manila. The mayor attacked United States information policy in Asia charging that while Karl Marx' DAS KAPITAL is available in any bookstore in Tokyo, no authentic books may be found on American history and literature. George V. Allen hotly refuted the mayor and pointed out that Benjamin Franklin's autobiography was published in Japan. He then pointed to my book, THE GREAT AMERICAN HERITAGE, also published in Japanese, and referred to it as "one of the best books on American life." While my biography on Nixon is closely patterned after my Eisenhower book inasmuch as I devoted several chapters to his parents, his boyhood and formative years, I wonder whether it will be as well received.

Yours sincerely,

Bela Kornitzer

BELA KORNITZER

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

CBS NEWS

HOLD FOR RELEASE - 6:00 PM Sund.
MARCH 15th, 1959

SMALL WORLD

Guests: George V. Allen, from Washington
Eugene Burdick, from Berkeley
Arsenio Lacson, from Manila

Prod. Edward R. Murrow
Fred W. Friendly

as broadcast over the
CBS Television Network

March 15, 1959 ..... 6:00 to 6: 30 pm, EST

LACSON:

This is something that will jolt Ambassador Allen. In Tokyo, in any bookstore, you can get a copy of Karl Marx DAS CAPITAL, but American history is not available in any book store in Tokyo.

ALLEN:

I'm very glad you brought up that point, Mayor Lacson, because it's often said that the Communists are filling, flooding many countries with books. The impression is given that there is nothing that's being done to the contrary. Now, I keep right back of my desk in my office here -- it happens this is my prize one on Japan -- of Japanese books, so you -- you mentioned Japanese books. These are the titles that are published in Japanese about the United States and about liberty and democracy and freedom. We have got books - Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, We have got all sorts of books about American life and literature. Here is this one. Well, I spoke of Benjamin Franklin, but this comes right down to the modern day. This happens to be THE GREAT AMERICAN HERITAGE, one of the best books on American life. We do have tremendous lots of books published in Japanese that are sold - these paper backs - at the cost of a Coca-Cola. Freedom and liberty are threaded all through these books. If you didn't find those in the drug store in Japan, you didn't -- I mean it the book store, you didn't go to the right book store. That's all I can say.

MURROW:

We'll score one for the Ambassador there, Gentlemen

LACSON:

I didn't look for them in Japanese. I think you are right there. I will look for them in English.

BIOGRAPHY OF BELA KORNITZER

AUTHOR, historian. Born in Hungary, 1910. Reporter in the Hungarian Parliament over a period of ten years. Interviewed many of the world's leading personalities. His two-volume book, FATHERS AND SONS, published in 1940 by the Hungarian government, was prefaced by the Archduke Joseph Franz of Hapsburg and the Lord Mayor of Budapest. It was compulsory textbook in the schools of Hungary.

ON MARCH 10, 1944, when Nazi-Germany seized power in Hungary, he was on the most-wanted list of the Gestapo, yet ignoring his own plight rescued many Jewish and anti-Nazi Christian families from the walled ghettos of Budapest. With the help of Cardinal Angelo Rotta, Papal Nuncio of Hungary, provided refuge for the persecuted in the Monastery of the Carmelites.

IN 1945, at the end of World War II, organized the Ministry for Public Supply in the first coalition government of Hungary. Shortly, the Communists started to purge their political foes and he became the first high official to be expelled from office. A Special Court subsequently exonerated him and was reinstated in office, but - to escape inevitable Communist reprisals - fled Hungary.

ARRIVED in the United States in 1947. In 1948 obtained 26 handwritten answers to a variety of questions from ALBERT EINSTEIN which was the lead story in LIBERTY MAGAZINE. The same year PRESIDENT TRUMAN granted him an exclusive interview. It was the cover story in PARENT'S MAGAZINE, and the manuscript - with Mr. Truman's pencilled marginal notes - is kept among the rare scripts in the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. On May 7, 1951, on the eve of President Truman's birthday, SENATOR WILLIAM BENTON, OF CONNECTICUT paid tribute to Mr. Truman by reading the story into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

IN 1951 interviewed ALBERT EINSTEIN again, this time on the theme of fathers and sons. The interview, the first the late scientist ever gave discussing his relations with his son, HANS ALBERT, was published in the LADIES HOME JOURNAL and made front page news in many leading papers all over the world.

IN 1952, his first book in America, AMERICAN FATHERS AND SONS, was published. In his letter to the author - published on the book's jacket - SAM RAYBURN, the Speaker of the House, hailed the book as a "VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION IN SETTING FORTH WITH WARMTH AND HUMANNESS THE INESTIMABLE VALUE OUR HOMES HAVE ON ALL OF US." DOROTHY BARCLAY, of the NEW YORK TIMES, in her column entitled, "THE OVERLOOKED PATERNAL INFLUENCE" expressed hope that AMERICAN FATHERS AND SONS "WILL START A TREND TO RECOGNIZE FATHER'S ROLE IN THE FAMILY."

LIFE ran a three page picture story on the book. It was chosen, BOOK OF THE WEEK by QUICK MAGAZINE. In 1952 the INTERNATIONAL MARK TWAIN SOCIETY awarded him with an honorary membership.

IN the fall of 1952, his half hour television interview with ROBERT FROST on the NBC network was highly praised by eminent critics. In an editorial, LIFE pointed out that the program was a "GLIMMER OF HOPE FOR A BETTER AND MORE MATURE TELEVISION." WORLD TELEGRAM'S HARRIET VAN HORNE called it: "THE BRIGHTEST AND NOBLEST IDEA NBC TELEVISION EVER DID." PHILIP HAMBURGER of the NEW YORKER devoted his entire column to the Frost-television show.

IN 1954, his stories, "WHERE DOES COURAGE COME FROM" and "THE GREAT HERITAGE," about the five Eisenhower brothers, were cover features in the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION. In addition to the four brothers, the President himself granted him an interview, thus gained the distinction of interviewing two U. S. Presidents exclusively. In connection with this story, DR. MILTON EISENHOWER, President of Johns Hopkins University, wrote to the author: "THE VIEW YOU NOW HAVE ON MY FATHER IS, I AM SURE, MORE ACCURATE THAN THAT POSSESSED BY ANYONE OUTSIDE THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY." ARTHUR KROCK of the NEW YORK TIMES commented: "I KNOW THE OBSTACLES WELL, BUT I NEVER HAD TO ENCOUNTER AS MANY AS YOU MUST HAVE MET IN GETTING THE INTERVIEWS WITH THE FIVE EISENHOWER BROTHERS. IT IS AN OUTSTANDING FEAT, AND I CONGRATULATE YOU."

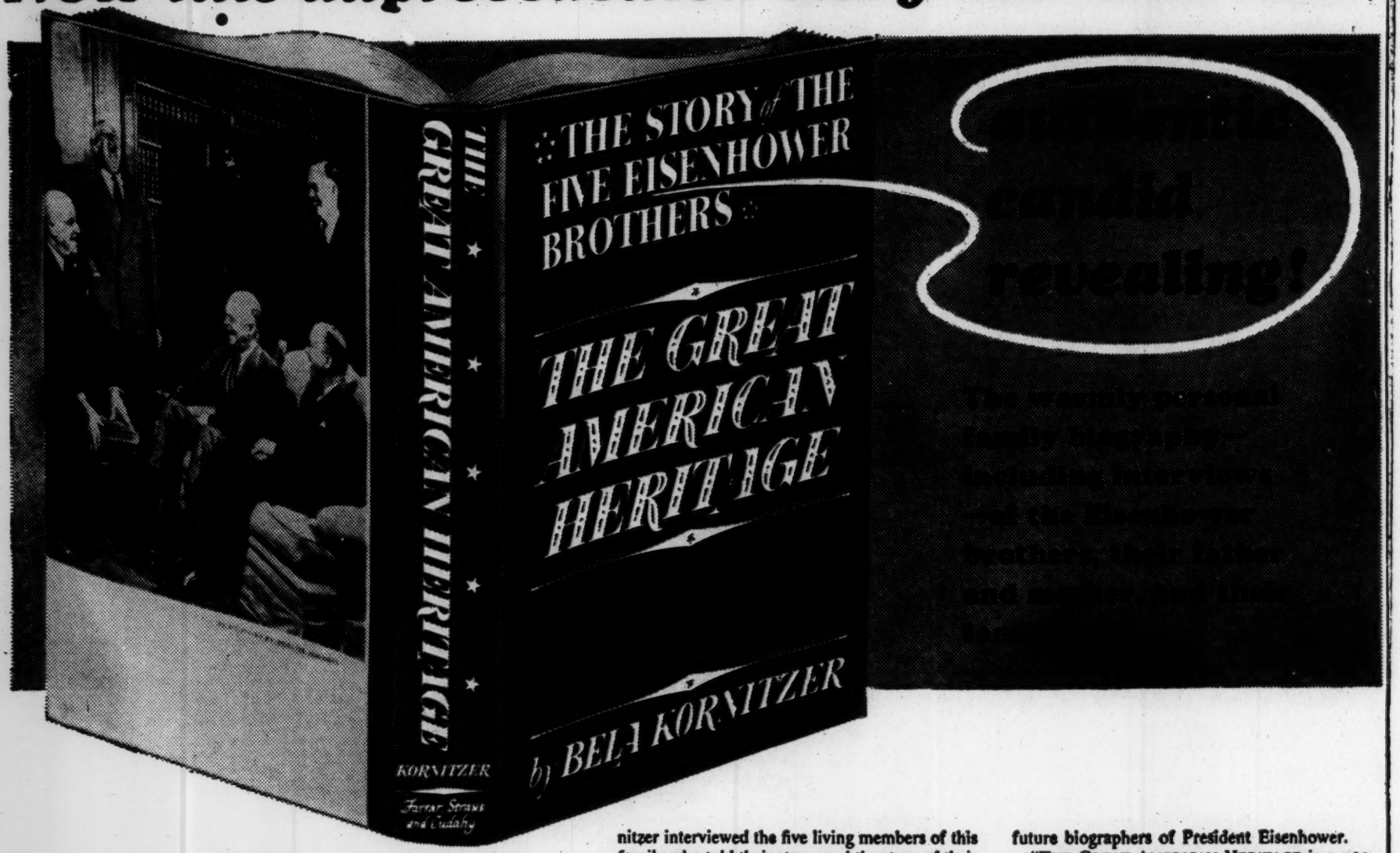
IN 1955, his book THE GREAT AMERICAN HERITAGE, THE STORY OF THE FIVE EISENHOWER BROTHERS, was published. The book, which is the first authorized biography of the Eisenhower family and told mostly in direct quote, became a bestseller and brought world-wide acclaim to the author. On July 5, 1955, SENATOR IRVING M. IVES of New York hailed the book on the Senate floor as precious Americana and asked that the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS' editorial about the GREAT AMERICAN HERITAGE be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

IN ADDITION to his writings, Mr. Kornitzer is an accomplished artist. During his interviews, he sometimes sketches his subjects. Many of his portraits can be seen in European museums of distinction.

PRESENTLY he is in the process of preparing a television program based on his book, AMERICAN FATHERS AND SONS. The weekly program will dramatize the lives of distinguished personalities from the particular standpoint of their recollections of their father. Dramatic re-enactments will demonstrate how the parental influence and the nation's democratic heritage contributed to the success of these eminent men.

* * * *

Now this unprecedented story has been told!



RICHARD M. NIXON
Vice President of the U. S. says:

"In THE GREAT AMERICAN HERITAGE, Bela Kornitzer offers a unique insight into the lives of the five Eisenhower brothers of Abilene, Kansas. Anyone who reads Mr. Kornitzer's enlightening and courageous foreword to this book will soon realize that THE GREAT AMERICAN HERITAGE is not a mere biography, for the story of this 'average' American family carries a message of significance.

"The author does not focus his primary attention on the most famous member of that clan, the President of the United States. Instead, Mr. Kornitzer interviewed the five living members of this family who told their story, and the story of their ancestors, with emphasis on the simple, earthy background of their home in Abilene. The author stresses the democratic, tolerant attitude which prevailed in the Eisenhower home and thus instills in the reader a greater awareness and appreciation of our national heritage.

"The fact that so much of the book consists of quotations by the Eisenhower brothers about themselves and each other, as well as much fascinating material about their father and mother, adds to the interest of the work. It is real Americana and will provide source material for all future biographers of President Eisenhower.

"THE GREAT AMERICAN HERITAGE is a nonpartisan book which is one more reason why it should be appreciated and welcomed by all Americans."

The text is augmented by a thirty-two page picture sequence. Of the fifty-nine photographs appearing in this book, fifty-eight have never appeared before. $5.00

Your bookstore is featuring this great new book. Get your copy now.

By BELA KORNITZER

★ **FARRAR, STRAUS & CUDAHY** ★ **101 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 3, N. Y.** ★

BOOK NEWS *from Rand McNally & Company*

P. O. Box 7600 • Chicago 80, Illinois

PUB. DATE: April 11, 1960

TITLE: The Real Nixon
An Intimate Biography

SIZE: 5-3/8 x 8 paper
5-1/2 x 8-1/4 jacket

AUTHOR: Bela Kornitzer

PRICE: $3.95 Cloth; $1.95 Paper

ILLUSTRATIONS: Black and White Photos

BINDING: Cloth or Paper

This is a book on the Nixon only his family knows.

This intimate life story of Nixon the boy, the youth, and the man contains a treasure of early life letters and photographs of the kind you find in almost any family album, but with a special importance to today's readers. These are heretofore unpublished photos of Nixon, supplied by his mother for this biography of her son.

Nixon's mother and wife contributed much to the making of this biography through long interviews with the author, Bela Kornitzer, who also secured a great deal of new and interesting personal biographical information from other members of the family and family friends.

An objective, comprehensive biography, it encompasses Nixon's public life and most recent political activities: His debates with Khrushchev during his Russian visit, his South American sojourn, his roles in the Hiss case, the House Un-American Activities Committee, his Senatorial battle with Helen Gahagan Douglas, his congressional and Senatorial campaign, and his role in ending the steel strike.

Author Bela Kornitzer, historian and former high official of the Hungarian government, is a refugee from the Communists. He arrived in America in 1947 penniless and practically friendless. Since then, he has had an interesting writing career which has included numerous exclusive interviews with two United States presidents, and such other public figures as Albert Einstein, Bernard Baruch, and James A. Farley.

This complete book is up to the minute, and includes a probing examination of the "New Nixon."

Koop, Ted

December 30, 1960

Dear Ted:

Thanks for yours of December 29th. We test-flew the traveling circus at the Waldorf today with each man making a couple of minutes opening statement, and frankly I don't think it worked out very well. My hunch is that we ought to devote the entire time to written questions. What think you?

As ever yours,

Mr. Theodore F. Koop
Director of News and Public Affairs
WTOP
40th and Brandywine Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

ERM:gw

Natl Press Bldg
14th F Street
Ted Koop

National Press Club

Washington

December 29, 1960

Dear Ed:

I was pleased to learn that you will moderate the CBS News correspondents' luncheon at the Press Club on Monday, January 9. Here is the schedule:

We will be pleased to have all the participants meet with the Club officers for a drink in the Board Room between 12 and 12:30 p.m. You will be introduced about 1 p.m. by the Club President, Ed Edstrom, of the Hearst Newspapers. The entire program will end not later than 2 p.m. We would like to have some time for answers to written questions, but I do not care particularly how you apportion the hour.

Would you be good enough to pass this information along to your colleagues? I look forward to seeing all of you.

Sincerely,

Ted

Theodore F. Koop
Chairman
Speakers Committee

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Hy Kraft

April 6, 1960

Dear Mr. Kraft:

Thank you so much for sending us several copies of Mr. Murrow's lecture, "Television and Politics," which I shall show to Mr. Murrow upon his return to the States.

Since you were so kind as to offer to send us additional copies, I wonder if we might have as many as twenty-five. Thank you again for your trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Hy Kraft
The Shoreham
33 West 55th Street
New York 19, New York

N.B. Copies are available on application to Granada TV, 36 Golden Square, London W.1.

The SHOREHAM
33 WEST 55
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

Circle 7-6700

March 20th 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

At Mr. Sidney Bernstein's request I'm sending you 4 copies of 'Dons or Crooners' and 4 copies of your lecture. If you'd like additional copies, I'd be pleased to send them.

Sincerely,

Hy Kraft

Hy Kraft

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
City.

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MRS. CELIA KRAMER
216 East Kent Avenue
Missoula, Montana

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Director of Publicity

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C. B. S. Sunday program

Welcome back Edward R-
Murrow. His outlook
is a fresh breeze in a
stuffy worn-out atmos-
phere. His observations
are well substantiated
by well informed on
the spot occurances -
with sincere concern
for a world in turmoil.
He brings to us a vital
point of view that's needed
& appreciated - Thanks -
Mrs. Celia Thamar

Kramer. Celia

F.M.

September 13, 1960

Dear Mrs. Kramer:

Many thanks for your nice note.

It was indeed most thoughtful of you to take the time to write and express your appreciation over my programs.

Your kind comments are greatly appreciated.

Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Celia Kramer
216 East Kent Avenue
Missoula, Montana

Krents, Milton E.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

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February 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a copy of the new edition of The People Take The Lead, a nation-wide survey of civil rights advances published annually by the American Jewish Committee. This publication was presented to Governor Nelson Rockefeller at a special ceremony in Albany on February 11th. Also enclosed is a press release relating thereto.

If you would like additional copies, please let me know.

With kind regards,

Cordially,

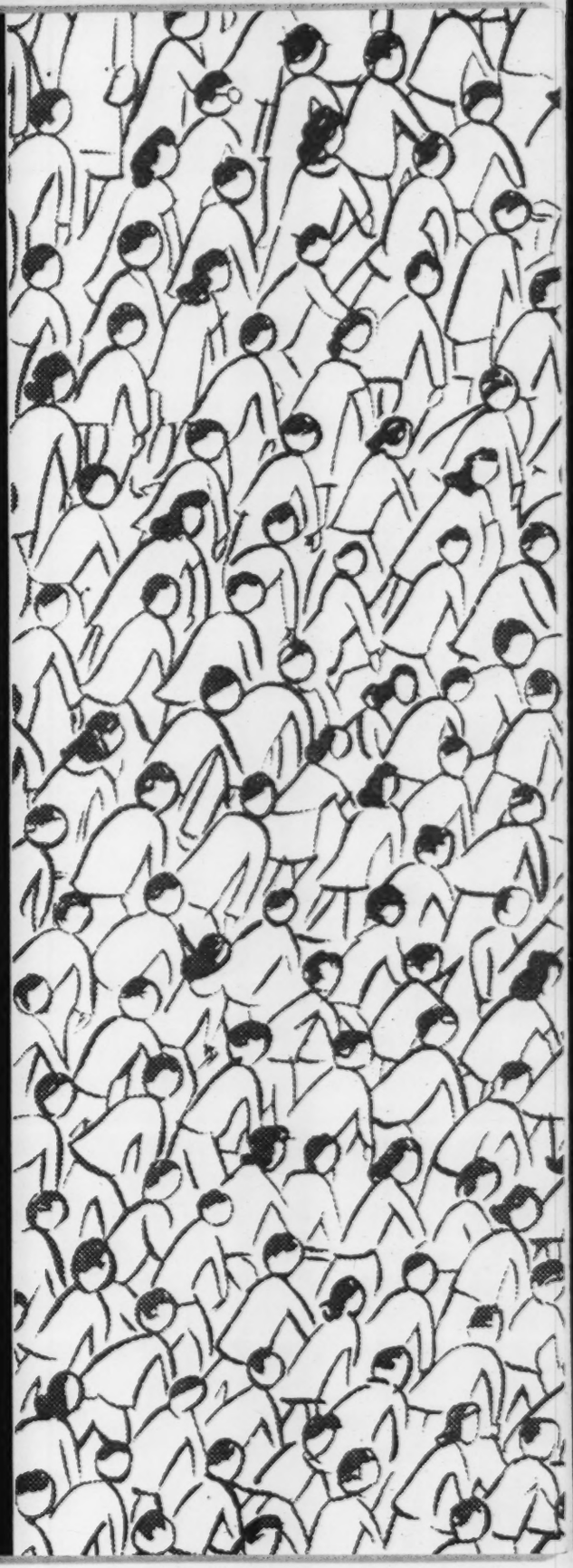
Milton E. Krents

Milton E. Krents, Director
Radio and Television

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

MEK:mz
encls.

The People Take The Lead



THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LEAD

As this edition of *The People Take the Lead* goes to press, many of the daily headlines would appear to belie all faith in civil rights progress.

Certainly we are witnessing some tragic setbacks—the closing of public high schools in Arkansas and Virginia; outbreaks of violence in half a dozen states, ranging from intimidation to bombings of public schools, private homes and places of worship; and outright defiance by some public officials of the Constitution they have sworn to uphold.

But these instances of "massive resistance," disturbing and horrifying as they are, must not blind us to the broader picture.

This annual survey was initiated shortly after the President's Committee on Civil Rights issued its call to the conscience of America, in October 1947. At that time, smoldering civil rights tensions were not making the front pages. But denials of civil rights were everywhere in evidence. The right to vote was a mirage for citizens whose color—or inability to pay a poll tax—kept them from the ballot box. Our Armed Forces drew a color line among the men enlisted in America's defense. Skilled craftsmen were barred from jobs because of race, religion or ancestry. Racial and religious quotas were the rule at most colleges and professional schools. And the constant, corrosive indignity of segregation—in schools, housing, restaurants, theatres, buses, parks, playgrounds, hotels, hospitals, even cemeteries—blighted the lives of one-tenth of our population.

Today, the first Federal civil rights law in over 80 years is in effect, and the first Federal challenge of maneuvers barring qualified Negroes from the polls is now before the courts. A citizen who serves his country in the Armed Forces can expect the same assignments and training, be his skin white or black. The right of a worker to be judged on his merits is enforced by law in 14 states and by Federal administrative regulations in firms doing business with the Government. At most of our top-ranking universities, racial and religious quotas are on the way out. A dark-skinned visitor to our nation's capital encounters less and less discourtesy

in hotels, restaurants, theatres and other public places. Interstate travelers are no longer shunted to separate sections of trains and buses as they cross certain state lines; and laws requiring racial segregation in public accommodations have been struck down in one state after another.

Today, moreover, some 2½ million white and Negro children are in school systems that have been, or are gradually being, desegregated.

There is no denying that some would rather close the public schools and permit terrorism to reign than accede to this changeover. But these last-stand, defiant efforts, instead of retarding social progress, may ultimately speed it; for the forces of moderation, law and order are mobilizing in a determined stand against lawlessness.

There is, unfortunately, no assurance that the immediate future will be free of strife. But even those who shout the loudest know they are fighting a rising tide. For the trickle of civil rights action that began in the forties has swelled into an ever-broadening stream, refreshing and strengthening our democracy. From time to time, as in recent months, its flow may be slowed—but it cannot be turned back.

In earlier editions, this report listed the first Negro to hold office in the South, the first to join a hospital staff, the first appointed to a city post. Today, such "firsts" are no longer news; a comprehensive tally, even if possible, would more than fill this booklet. Likewise in amateur sports—golf, fencing, hockey, tennis—achievements that were noteworthy not long ago are today taken for granted.

In previous years we heralded each Southern school district, each public accommodation that fell into line with Supreme Court decisions; today a full account of these multiplying moves would overflow this edition.

In short, the current is strong, the course clear. Americans are surging forward together toward the equality and justice that are our common heritage.

IRVING M. ENGEL
President, The American Jewish Committee

ARMED SERVICES

Washington, July 1948: President's Executive Order #9981 bars discrimination in military service; Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services to check progress.

U. S. A. 1948-55: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin bar segregation in National Guard.

Washington, 1950-55: Army drops quotas for Negro enlistments; Selective Service drops questions on race for draft registrants; Air Force, Army, Marines and Navy report segregation entirely eliminated; Defense Department reports number of Negro officers and enlisted men more than doubled in six years; Navy bars segregated facilities at Government-owned Shore Stations.

Washington, September 1951: President orders Arlington burial with full military honors for Indian sergeant barred from Iowa cemetery.

Washington, October 1954: Veterans Administration announces end of segregation in all VA hospitals.

Washington, February 1957: Army drops racial designations in orders for assignment or movement of personnel.

Washington, Fall 1957: Defense Department announces personnel qualified for duty with U. S. Military Missions and Military Assistance Advisory Groups will not be rejected because of race.

CITIZENSHIP

Administrative Measures

New Orleans, La. December 1949: Two policemen are dismissed for depriving two Negro youths of their civil rights.

Trenton, N. J. September 1952: State Banking and Insurance Commissioner orders auto insurance companies to remove questions on race from applications.

New York, N. Y. April 1955: Police Department initiates police training course in intergroup relations.

Olympia, Wash. June 1955: Attorney General bars questions on race or religion from applications for marriage licenses.

Washington, March 1956: Federal Bureau of Investigation inaugurates civil rights training courses for state and local police.

U. S. A. 1957: Attorneys General of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania create new civil rights legal sections.

Baltimore, Md. July 1957: Police Department orders members of department testifying before grand juries to avoid describing defendants as "white" or "colored" unless requested to do so for essential identification purposes.

Albany, N. Y. November 1957: State Commission Against Discrimination announces agreement with Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association to eliminate inquiries as to color on insurance applications.

New York, N. Y. December 1957: Governors of 12 states with fair employment practice acts establish continuing committee to expand interstate cooperation in civil rights.

Columbus, Ohio, December 1957: Governor appoints state advisory commission on civil rights.

Washington, 1958: Federal Civil Rights Commission appoints state advisory councils in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont and Virginia, to aid administration of Civil Rights Law.

Washington, April 1958: District Board of Commissioners creates Council on Human Relations to assist in administering anti-discrimination policies.

Chicago, Ill. May 1958: State Department of Public Safety drops designation of race from traffic tickets.

Legislation

U. S. A. 1949-1951: South Carolina and Texas adopt anti-lynch laws.

U. S. A. 1949-1953: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia forbid wearing of masks and burning of crosses.

U. S. A. 1950-1953: South Carolina and Tennessee abolish poll tax; Alabama reduces cumulative tax from 24 years to two.

U. S. A. 1951-1957: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon and South Dakota repeal bans on interracial marriages.

Philadelphia, Pa. January 1952: New city charter prohibits discrimination in use of city property; establishes Human Relations Commission to administer law.

New York, N. Y. June 1952: Ordinance bars public funds to child-care institutions discriminating against youngsters because of race, creed or ancestry.

U. S. A. 1953-1955: Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska and New Mexico end bans on sale of liquor to Indians.

U. S. A. Spring 1953: Iowa and Washington bar cemeteries from refusing burial because of race or color.

Sacramento, Calif. April 1953: State repeals restrictions on property rights of Orientals.

Washington, August 1953: Congress repeals Federal prohibition against sale of liquor and firearms to Indians.

Lincoln, Neb. March 1955: State bans racial references in register of voters.

Sacramento, Calif. April 1955: State bars racial discrimination in automobile insurance.

Washington, September 1957: Congress adopts first civil rights bill in 82 years; establishes Federal Civil Rights Commission with subpoena powers; creates special civil rights division in Justice Department; enables Government to seek injunctions in cases involving violation of voting rights.

Court Action

Washington, January 1948: U. S. Supreme Court (*Oyama v. California*) invalidates California Alien Land Law which raises presumption of fraudulent ownership of agricultural land by persons ineligible for citizenship.

Washington, June 1948: U. S. Supreme Court (*Takahashi v. Game Commission*) invalidates California law prohibiting issuance of fishing licenses to persons ineligible for citizenship.

Santa Fe., N. M. August 1948: Federal District Court removes last restriction on the right of American Indians to vote.

Sacramento, Calif. October 1948: State Supreme Court invalidates law barring interracial marriages.

Columbia, S. C. November 1948: Federal District Court enjoins state Democratic Party from barring Negro voters from primaries or from participation in party affairs.

U. S. A. 1949-1952: Supreme Courts of California and Oregon declare state Alien Land Laws, barring sale or lease of land to Japanese aliens, unconstitutional.

Washington, March 1949: U. S. Supreme Court (*Schnell v. Davis*) upholds Federal District Court decision that Alabama's "Boswell Amendment," which set up stringent educational requirements for voting, is unconstitutional.

Atlanta, Ga. July 1949: State Supreme Court rules that counties with substantial Negro populations must add Negroes to grand and petty jury lists.

Montgomery, Ala. September 1949: Federal Grand Jury, including two Negroes, indicts policeman and three former peace officers on charges of violating civil rights.

Birmingham, Ala. May 1951: U. S. Court of Appeals upholds conviction of Georgia sheriff and deputy who delivered seven Negroes to a masked mob.

Richmond, Va. October 1952: U. S. Court of Appeals upholds kidnaping convictions of seven North Carolina Klansmen.

Madison, Wis. January 1953: State Supreme Court rules a state-administered life insurance fund may not reject Negro applicants as substandard risks.

Washington, May 1953: U. S. Supreme Court (*Avery v. Georgia*) sets aside death sentence of Georgia Negro because jury was chosen on racial basis.

Washington, May 1953: U. S. Supreme Court (*Terry v. Adams*) outlaws "Jaybird" primary in Texas as device to prevent Negroes from voting.

Washington, May 1954: U. S. Supreme Court (*Hernandez v. Texas*) rules that systematic exclusion of Mexican Americans from juries in Texas is unconstitutional.

Oklahoma City, Okla. July 1955: U. S. Court of Appeals rules that designation of Negro candidates by race on state election ballots is unconstitutional.

Miami, Fla. March 1957: Four White Citizens Council members are found guilty of unlawful assembly for attempting to burn cross on lawn of Negro homeowner.

Richmond, Va. January 1958: Federal District Court voids three Virginia statutes which curtail legal activities of NAACP.

New Orleans, La. February 1958: U. S. Court of Appeals bars separate state registrar offices for Negro and white voters.

Washington, June 1958: U. S. Supreme Court (*NAACP v. Alabama*) unanimously voids Alabama's $100,000 contempt fine against NAACP; holds that compulsory disclosure of membership lists as demanded by the state violates Constitutional guarantees of free speech and association.

Atlanta, Ga. September 1958: Justice Department files suit against registrars of Terrell County for rejection of qualified Negro voters, in first court test of Federal Civil Rights Act.

Voluntary Action

U. S. A. 1949-1951: Democratic state primaries are opened to Negroes in Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas.

Washington, May 1950: CIO orders locals to disregard state segregation laws and operate all facilities without discrimination.

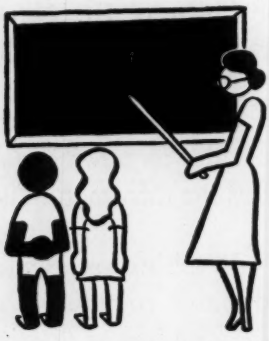
Chicago, Ill. November 1950: Red Cross votes to eliminate racial data on blood donations.

St. Louis, Mo. March 1955: The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* decides its news accounts will no longer label persons by race unless the information is pertinent.

Washington, September 1956: Executive Council of AFL-CIO declares community and welfare services seeking union support must be free of discrimination.

Atlanta, Ga. October 1958: Southern Regional Council survey reports increase in registered Negro vote from 595,000 in 1947 to 1,266,488 in 1958.

EDUCATION



Administrative Measures

Washington, July 1948: Report of President's Commission on Higher Education condemns segregation and discrimination in colleges and professional schools.

U. S. A. 1954-1958: Following U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools (May 1954), moves toward desegregation are initiated in close to 1,000 school districts and units in Southern and border states. By October 1957, *Southern School News* reports 350,000 Negro and 2 million white children in "integrated situations." Little change is reported at the opening of the 1958-59 school year as school boards await the outcome of last-ditch tactics to avoid integration in Arkansas and Virginia. Some 220 formerly segregated colleges and universities—including such 1957 holdouts as the Universities of Florida and Louisiana—now admit students of all races. Principal Southern and border cities which have inaugurated—and in some instances completed—public school desegregation include: Fayetteville and Van Buren, Ark.; Wilmington, Del.; Frankfurt, Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Baltimore, Md.; Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.; Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem, N. C.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Clinton and Nashville, Tenn.; Austin and San Antonio, Tex.; Wheeling, W. Va. and Washington, D. C. Seven states—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia—have taken no steps toward desegregating public schools.

Louisville, Ky. January 1954: City-supported General Hospital accepts Negro student nurses.

Washington, February 1954: Secretary of Defense orders end to segregated military post schools.

Albany, N. Y. September 1954: State Education Department admits Indian children to regular schools, ending century of segregated reservation schools.

Columbus, Ohio, July 1956: Attorney General rules State Board of Education may withhold funds from school districts or boards permitting segregation.

Washington, September 1957: President federalizes Arkansas National Guard; instructs Federal troops to prevent obstruction of court order desegregating Little Rock public schools.

U. S. A. Fall 1957: Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and other Northern cities study ways to overcome school segregation resulting from residential ghettos.

Boston, Mass. December 1957: Assistant State Attorney General rules that request for a photograph of an applicant for admission by an educational institution is an unfair practice under State's Fair Educational Practices Act.

Lanier County, Ga. March 1958: State School Board orders reinstatement with back pay of teacher fired for permitting white pupil to ride in Negro school bus.

Tallahassee, Fla. August 1958: Hendry County, last holdout in Florida, admits Seminole Indians to public schools.

Legislation

Trenton, N. J. 1947-1949: New state constitution ends segregation in New Jersey's public schools; omnibus civil rights law extends jurisdiction of the Division Against Discrimination to all nonsectarian educational institutions.

Albany, N. Y. 1948-1951: State adopts first law outlawing racial and religious discrimination in higher education (Mar. 1948); extends coverage to business and trade schools (Mar. 1951).

Indianapolis, Ind. March 1949: State adopts progressive elimination of segregation in public schools.

Springfield, Ill. July 1949: State bars funds to school districts discriminating against pupils because of race or creed.

Madison, Wis. July 1949: State forbids racial or religious discrimination or segregation in public schools.

Boston, Mass. August 1949: State adopts fair education law.

Louisville, Ky. July 1950: State amends 46-year-old law requiring racial segregation of students.

Phoenix, Ariz. March 1951: State repeals law requiring segregation in public schools.

Salem, Ore. April 1951: State outlaws discrimination in vocational, professional and trade schools licensed by state.

Albany, N. Y. April 1953: State bars universities from accepting gifts conditioned on teaching racial superiority.

Santa Fe, N. M. March 1955: State repeals law requiring segregation in public schools.

Jefferson City, Mo. August 1957: State repeals law requiring segregation in public schools; eliminates color as factor in computing school attendance.

Court Action

Washington, January 1948: U. S. Supreme Court (*Sipuel v. Oklahoma*) decides unanimously that Negro students cannot be excluded from state university which offers educational opportunities unavailable at Negro school.

Austin, Tex. June 1948: Federal District Court rules that public schools of Texas may not segregate children of Mexican descent.

Washington, June 1950: U. S. Supreme Court (*McLaurin v. Oklahoma; Sweatt v. Painter*) rules that forcing a Negro to sit apart from his classmates at a state university or to attend a school with inferior educational opportunities is unconstitutional.

Phoenix, Ariz. March 1951: Federal District Court bars segregation of Mexican American children in public schools.

Phoenix, Ariz. February 1953: State Superior Court invalidates 1951 statute which permitted local option on desegregation.

Washington, 1954-1955: U. S. Supreme Court (*School Segregation Cases*) rules compulsory segregation in public schools is unconstitutional (May 1954). Following further arguments on implementation, Court orders school segregation ended "with all deliberate speed" and rules that moves toward integration must be carried out in a "systematic and effective" manner, within a "reasonable" time (May 1955).

El Paso, Tex. July 1955: Federal District Court voids all sections of state constitution and other state statutes sanctioning racial segregation in schools.

Washington, October 1955: U. S. Supreme Court (*Lucy v. Adams*) orders University of Alabama to admit Negro students.

Washington, March-May 1956: U. S. Supreme Court (*Hawkins v. Board of Control*) upholds lower court ban on racial segregation in Florida's tax-supported colleges and universities; bars delay in admission of Negro students; later (*Board of Supervision v. Tureaud*) refuses to review lower court ruling ordering Louisiana State University to admit Negro student.

Richmond, Va. July 1957: U. S. Court of Appeals rules Virginia's Pupil Placement Law, designed to circumvent desegregation rulings, is unconstitutional. U. S. Supreme Court (*School Board v. Atkins*) refuses to review (Oct. 1957).

Nashville, Tenn. September 1957: Federal District Court rules that state's new law permitting "voluntary" school desegregation is "patently and manifestly unconstitutional."

U. S. A. 1958: Federal suits to compel the admission of qualified Negro students to all-white public schools are instituted in many Southern communities; Federal District and Appellate Courts rule repeatedly that school boards must comply with U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation rulings. Some 50 school cases await court action as of October 1958.

Washington, September 1958: U. S. Supreme Court (*Cooper v. Aaron*) rejects plea to delay integration in Little Rock public schools; bars any "ingenious or ingenuous" attempts to evade Court's 1954 ruling outlawing school segregation.

Voluntary Action

Lexington, Ky. May 1949: Catholic Committee of the South urges all Catholic institutions of higher learning to admit Negro students without discrimination.

Chicago, Ill. November 1949: Over 100 university presidents, deans and admissions officers from 24 states, at Conference of American Council on Education, urge elimination of college admission quotas based on race, religion or national origin.

Washington, November 1949: Poll of 15,000 Southern college teachers by Southern Conference Educational Fund reveals 70 per cent favor integration in professional and graduate schools.

Easton, Pa. January 1950: Lafayette College refuses $140,000 bequest restricted to non-Jewish and non-Catholic students.

Birmingham, Ala. October 1951: Southern Episcopal Synod urges admission of Negro students to theological schools at Lexington, Ky. and Sewanee, Tenn.

Chapel Hill, N. C. October 1951: Students' protest wins right of recently-admitted Negro students at University of North Carolina to sit with white students at athletic events.

Washington, 1952: New Roman Catholic high school and several Episcopal elementary schools announce non-segregation policy.

Sewanee, Tenn. June 1952: Faculty of Cumberland Forest Music Festival and eight leading religious instructors cancel teaching and concert contracts in protest against University of the South's refusal to admit Negro divinity students; following year, university admits Negroes to school of theology.

Denver, Colo. December 1952: Colorado-Wyoming Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers votes to delete references to race and religion from applications.

New Haven, Conn. December 1952: Yale Divinity School undertakes two-year survey of racial and cultural references in Protestant church literature.

Gadsden, Ala. June 1953: Cumberland Presbyterian Church admits Negro students to theological seminary.

Boston, Mass. December 1953: Department of Education announces that all of the state's 1,131 private schools have eliminated discriminatory questions on admission applications.

U. S. A. Spring 1954: Catholic prelates forbid segregation in church schools in Nashville, Tenn.; San Antonio, Tex. and Richmond, Va.

Baltimore, Md. November 1954: Society of Friends inaugurates gradual integration in its nursery-through-high private school.

Oklahoma City, Okla. April 1955: State voters approve constitutional amendment paving way for desegregated schools.

Texas, 1957-1958: Citizens of Bloomington and Pleasanton approve school integration in local referenda required by state law.

Owensboro, Ky. June 1957: Louisville Methodist Conference instructs trustees of Kentucky Wesleyan and Lindsey Wilson Colleges to admit Negro students.

Waltham, Mass. April 1958: Brandeis University turns down two gifts limiting benefits to students of specific faiths as contrary to the institution's nonsectarian policy.

Delaware, Ohio, August 1958: Southern delegates to the National Students Congress vote overwhelmingly against continued school segregation.

Norfolk, Va. September 1958: Students, parents and ministers urge Governor to reopen public high schools which were closed to avoid integration rulings.

EMPLOYMENT

Administrative Measures

Washington, 1948-1955: President Truman's Executive Order #9980 orders Federal agencies to ban discrimination in employment; creates Fair Employment Board in Civil Service Commission to investigate complaints (1948); President Eisenhower's Executive Order #10590 creates Committee on Government Employment Policy to replace Fair Employment Board; makes heads of Government departments responsible for preventing job discrimination in their agencies (1955).

Washington, November 1948: Secretary of the Treasury discharges a Collector of Internal Revenue in Alabama for refusing to comply with the President's Executive Order #9980.

Philadelphia, Pa. March 1949: Unemployment Compensation Board rules employee may refuse to work on Sabbath without sacrificing unemployment compensation.

U. S. A. 1950-1951: State Commissions Against Discrimination in Massachusetts and New York issue cease and desist orders against employment agencies discriminating in placements.

U. S. A. 1951: State Employment Services in California and Illinois announce they will refuse to accept discriminatory job orders and will delete all racial and religious data from records.

Washington, 1951-1954: President Truman's Executive Order #10308 creates Committee on Government Contract Compliance (Dec. 1951) to enforce prohibition against discrimination in employment by firms contracting or subcontracting Government orders. President Eisenhower's Executive Order #10479 creates new Government Contract Committee with Vice President as chairman (Aug. 1953); Committee tightens regulations (Apr. 1954).

Salem, Ore. August 1951: State Labor Commissioner orders Brotherhood of Railway Carmen to cease racial discrimination against applicants.

St. Louis, Mo. October 1951: State Employment Service merges Negro and white offices.

Raleigh, N. C. September 1952: Governor eliminates Negro-white salary differentials for staff of state mental hospital.

Washington, October 1953: District Board of Commissioners orders anti-bias clause in all contracts let by the nation's capital.

Silver City, N. M. December 1954: State Fair Employment Practices Commission orders Kennecott Copper Corporation to cease segregating employees in company-owned housing, washrooms and payroll lines.

Albany, N. Y. 1955-1958: Agreements between State Commission Against Discrimination and major commercial airlines breach employment barriers for non-white personnel. United, American and Trans World Airlines hire Negro reservation clerks (Mar. 1955); New York Airways hires Negro pilot (Dec. 1956); Mohawk hires Negro stewardess (Dec. 1957); TWA hires Negro international flight stewardess (May 1958).

Washington, January 1955: President's Committee on Government Contracts refuses to permit Bureau of Indian Affairs to negotiate a contract with Mississippi omitting standard non-discrimination clause.

Washington, January 1955: Capital Transit Company drops ban on Negro bus and trolley operators after conferences with transit union and President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Red Bank, N. J. March 1955: State Highway Authority orders non-discrimination clause added to all construction contracts for Garden State Parkway.

New York, N. Y. April 1955: State Commission Against Discrimination approves consent decree in which brewery local of the AFL Teamsters Union agrees to end practices deemed discriminatory by the Commission.

New York, N. Y. June 1955: State Commission Against Discrimination announces agreement by local of International Alliance of Theatrical State Employees, AFL, to admit Negro stagehands to full membership.

Los Angeles, Calif. July 1955: City Civil Service Commission requires all applicants for municipal employment to pledge they will "willingly work with or for any associates regardless of race, color or creed."

Washington, December 1955: Director of General Service Administration orders removal of partitions separating white and Negro maintenance workers in Government buildings.

Trenton, N. J. June 1956: State Division Against Discrimination orders Erie Railroad to end discrimination against Negro employees in hiring and upgrading.

Washington, February 1957: U. S. Civil Service Commission eliminates racial designation of employees from personnel forms.

Albany, N. Y. May 1957: State Labor Department announces it will receive complaints of racial and religious discrimination in support of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

New York, N. Y. June 1957: Mayor issues executive order barring employment discrimination in city departments.

Washington, October 1957: President's Committee on Government Contracts announces many leading industrial firms will emphasize in all help-wanted advertisements that employment is offered without racial or religious discrimination.

New York, N. Y. March 1958: State Commission Against Discrimination reports that evidences of discrimination against Jews in employment, public accommodations and housing have declined steadily since 1945.

Denver, Colo. April 1958: State Anti-Discrimination Division orders local school board to end discriminatory hiring practices.

Philadelphia, Pa. April 1958: Human Relations Commission declares that clause barring non-whites from membership in International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers violates city and state fair employment laws.

Birmingham, Ala. July 1958: City Personnel Board removes "white only" restrictions on civil service jobs.

Detroit, Mich. July 1958: State Fair Employment Commission announces agreement with local International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union to end discriminatory job referrals by the union.

Legislation

U. S. A. 1948-1956: Richmond, Calif.; Sioux City, Iowa; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo. and Cincinnati, Ohio adopt limited fair employment ordinances.

U. S. A. 1948-1958: Ordinances bar discrimination in public and private employment in Bakersfield and San Francisco, Calif.; Chicago, Ill.; East Chicago and Gary, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Ecorse, Hamtramck, Pontiac and River Rouge, Mich.; Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Campbell, Canton, Cleveland, Girard, Hubbard, Lorain, Lowellville, Niles, Steubenville, Struthers, Toledo, Warren and Youngstown, Ohio; Braddock, Clairton, Duquesne, Erie, Farrell, Johnstown, Monessen, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Sharon, Pa.; and Milwaukee, Wis. Cities with FEP ordinances now total 42.

U. S. A. 1949-1957: Alaska, Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin adopt enforceable FEP laws, bringing total to 14 (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York had such laws before 1948). Indiana and Kansas have non-enforceable laws.

Albany, N. Y. May 1949: State bars questions on birthplace on applications for civil service.

Sacramento, Calif. June 1949: Revised Civil Service Law bars discrimination against state employees on grounds of religion, political belief, marital status, race, color, sex or blindness.

Los Angeles, Calif. January 1951: Ordinance forbids discrimination in hiring construction workers for urban redevelopment.

Sacramento, Calif. November 1952: State constitutional amendment eliminates last prohibitions against employment of Chinese on public works.

Sacramento, Calif. 1955-1957: State bans discrimination in hiring teachers (Sept. 1955); creates commission to advise State Board of Education on discrimination problems (July 1957).

Phoenix, Ariz. March 1955: State bars discrimination in public employment and in firms holding public contracts.

Albany, N. Y. April 1957: Amendment to State Labor Law bars racial or religious discrimination in apprenticeship training programs under union-management sponsorship.

Springfield, Ill. August 1957: State bars aid to school districts which discriminate in hiring teachers.

Albany, N. Y. April 1958: Legislature extends jurisdiction of State Commission Against Discrimination to include bias based on age of employees.

Court Action

U. S. A. 1948: Suits to equate Negro and white teachers' salaries succeed in Atlanta, Ga.; Oklahoma City, Okla. and Surrey, Va.

Washington, November 1949: U. S. Supreme Court (*Graham v. Brotherhood*) sustains injunction against Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, barring discrimination against Negro railroad employees.

Charlotte, N. C. January 1951: U. S. Court of Appeals reverses lower court decision which permitted railroads to restrict hiring of Negroes as firemen.

Hartford, Conn. 1952-1954: State courts sustain Civil Rights Commission's order against International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (July 1952). Superior Court fines Hartford local of IBEW $2,000 for refusing to drop discriminatory membership policy, plus $500 per week until compliance. Union admits two Negro apprentices (Apr. 1954).

Washington, June 1952: U. S. Supreme Court (*Brotherhood v. Howard*) rules that a railway brotherhood may not use its power as a bargaining representative to effect racial discrimination.

U. S. A. Spring 1954: Supreme Courts of Michigan and Ohio rule workers may refuse to work on their Sabbath without sacrificing unemployment compensation.

New York, N. Y. April 1954: State Court of Appeals upholds authority of State Commission Against Discrimination to order an employment agency to cease inquiring, directly or indirectly, into race, creed, color or national origin of applicants.

Houston, Tex. September 1955. State District Court approves agreement between Shell Oil Refinery and Shell Chemical Co. and Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union not to restrict workers to certain jobs on the basis of race or color.

Voluntary Action

U. S. A. 1948-1954: Big League teams admit Negro baseball players, following successful employment of Jackie Robinson by Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947. Pacific Coast League hires first Negro umpire (Dec. 1953).

U. S. A. December 1948: Ten railroad unions agree to eliminate discriminatory clauses from their national constitutions, or to make them inoperative in states with FEP laws.

New York, N. Y. April 1950: New York Telephone Company announces discriminatory advertisements by employment agencies will not be accepted for classified telephone directories.

New York, N. Y. June 1950: Journal of American Medical Association announces designations of race and creed will be dropped from all "situations wanted" ads.

New York, N. Y. October 1952: International Geneva Association, composed of chefs, headwaiters and managers of fashionable hotels and restaurants, lifts ban on Negro members.

Chicago, Ill. March 1955: Armour and Company assures United Packinghouse Workers Union that qualified Negroes will be employed in white-collar positions.

Baltimore, Md. June 1955: Baltimore local of National Federation of Postal Clerks votes to admit Negro applicants.

Orlando, Fla. November 1955: Local of American Federation of Musicians admits Negro members.

New York, N. Y. December 1955: Merger convention of AFL-CIO creates Committee on Civil Rights to further equal opportunity for all workers.

Pittsburgh, Pa. 1956-1958: American Federation of Teachers votes to void charter of any local which continues to segregate

members after December 1957; rejects reinstatement appeal of Chattanooga (Tenn.) local.

Washington, June 1956: Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. serving the District of Columbia and its environs, agrees to hire Negro telephone operators.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 1957: AFL-CIO President George Meany orders Cleveland local of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to end discrimination against Negro applicants or face loss of charter.

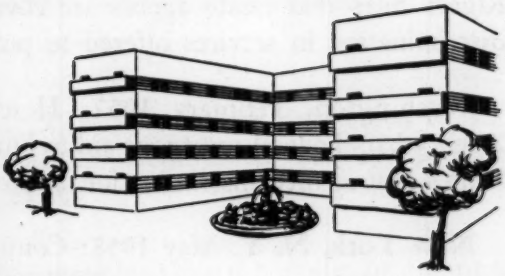
New York, N. Y. July 1957: National Urban League and United Automobile Workers of America announce pact for joint action to combat racial discrimination in all industries where UAW has collective bargaining agreements.

Miami Beach, Fla. February 1958: AFL-CIO orders unions to include clauses barring racial discrimination in hiring, wages and promotions in all labor contracts.

Chicago, Ill. June 1958: Bureau on Jewish Employment Problems reports that during 1957, over 250 large companies in the Chicago area adopted a policy of non-bias in hiring.

Kansas City, Mo. September 1958: National Postal Transport Association amends constitution to admit Negroes.

HOUSING



Administrative Measures

Washington, December 1949: Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration refuse Federal loans for new housing with discriminatory deeds or leases.

U. S. A. 1950-1958: City Housing Authorities in Los Angeles County, San Bernardino and San Francisco, Calif.; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, Del.; Chicago, Ill.; Baraga, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Newark, N. J.; Buffalo and Schenectady, N. Y.; Toledo, Ohio; Allegheny County, Erie and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; and Pasco, Wash. eliminate segregation in city housing projects.

Charlotte, N. C. January 1950: Public Housing Administration rejects bid for Federal aid in construction of segregated housing project; City Council reverses segregation policy.

New York, N. Y. April 1951: State Commissioner of Housing rules that, for the purposes of the housing law, segregation is discrimination.

New York, N. Y. June 1951: Federal Housing Administrator announces that all projects to which FHA obtains title will be administered without segregation.

Washington, September 1953: National Capital Housing Authority ends segregation in 2,000 public housing units, making 87 per cent of all District public housing interracial.

Hartford, Conn. December 1955: State Commission on Civil

Rights rules real estate agents are covered by state law barring discrimination in services offered to public.

Washington, February 1957: Housing and Home Finance Agency bars Federal mortgage aid to builders violating New York State's law against discrimination in *publicly-assisted* housing.

New York, N. Y. May 1958: Commission on Intergroup Relations settles first complaint involving religious discrimination in *private* housing, under new city ordinance.

New York, N. Y. June 1958: Following protest by City Council, Slum Clearance Committee discontinues listing of race, religion and national origin on tenant-relocation records.

Washington, June 1958: Veterans Administration joins with New York and New Jersey anti-discrimination commissions to bar discrimination in VA-aided housing developments in both states.

Legislation

U. S. A. 1949-1952: Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif. and Cincinnati, Ohio bar segregation in *urban redevelopment.*

U. S. A. 1949-1952: Ordinances in San Francisco, Calif.; Hartford, Conn.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa. and Providence, R. I. bar discrimination and segregation in *public* housing.

U. S. A. 1949-1957: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin bar discrimination and segregation in *public* housing.

U. S. A. 1949-1957: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Washington forbid racial and religious discrimination in *publicly-assisted* housing, including housing covered by VA or FHA loans.

Madison, Wis. June 1951: State bars racial restrictive covenants in housing deeds.

St. Paul, Minn. April 1953: State prohibits race restrictions in real estate contracts.

New York, N. Y. July 1954: Ordinance bars racial or religious discrimination in multiple dwellings erected with loans or guarantees from public agencies.

Trenton, N. J. July 1955: State bars discrimination in granting of mortgage loans.

Minneapolis, Minn. April 1957: State creates study commission to investigate discrimination in sale or lease of housing.

New York, N. Y. December 1957: City adopts first ordinance in U. S. to bar racial or religious discrimination in *private* housing.

Willow Run, Mich. April 1958: Ordinance bars racial and religious discrimination in housing constructed with direct or indirect public assistance.

Court Action

Washington, May 1948: U. S. Supreme Court (*Shelley v. Kraemer; Hurd v. Hodges*) rules that courts cannot enforce racial restrictive covenants. Five years later (July 1953), Court rules that damages may not be awarded for breach of racial restrictive covenant (*Barrows v. Jackson*).

Birmingham, Ala. December 1950: U. S. Court of Appeals rules that city's racial zoning law is unconstitutional.

San Francisco, Calif. 1953-1954: State Court of Appeal rules that San Francisco Housing Authority must abandon "neighborhood pattern" of resident selection and admit applicants without discrimination (Aug. 1953); U. S. Supreme Court (*Housing Authority v. Banks*) rejects appeal (May 1954).

U. S. A. 1953-1958: Federal District Courts in Evansville, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Benton Harbor, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo. and Columbus and Toledo, Ohio bar racial segregation in public housing.

Chicago, Ill. June 1953: State Circuit Court bars attempt to convert Negro-owned property into public park.

Akron, Ohio, April 1955: State Board of Tax Appeals rules that advent of Negro residents into a "white neighborhood" does not necessarily reduce property values.

Detroit, Mich. October 1955: U. S. Court of Appeals upholds ban on racial segregation in *public* housing.

Denver, Colo. October 1957: State Supreme Court rules that "no rights, duties or obligations" in connection with real property can be based on racial or religious restrictive covenants.

Doylestown, Pa. December 1957: Bucks County Common Pleas Court issues permanent injunction to prevent harassment of Negro family in Levittown housing development.

White Plains, N. Y. January 1958: State Supreme Court upholds law barring discrimination in publicly-assisted housing; affirms SCAD finding of violation.

Sacramento, Calif. June 1958: Superior Court rules that realtors advertising FHA or VA terms, conditions or financing, and who secure "commitments" for such assistance may not refuse to sell homes to qualified Negro applicants.

Voluntary Action

Miami, Fla. November 1950: National Association of Real Estate Boards votes to change code which held it unethical for realtors to introduce new races into a neighborhood.

Philadelphia, Pa. April 1954: Commission on Human Relations reports that 88 per cent of the city's Negro families and 22 per cent of white families live in blocks with racial integration.

Trevose, Pa. November 1954: Cooperative interracial development of private one-family homes opens in Bucks County.

San Francisco, Calif. December 1954: Study by University of California reports that West Coast white neighborhoods are accepting arrival of non-white residents without incident.

Teaneck, N. J. July 1955: White citizens unite to integrate Negro newcomers and prevent panic selling in neighborhood.

Washington, February 1957: Red Cross declines purchase of home for its president because land is covered by racial and religious restrictive covenant.

Cleveland, Ohio, December 1957: New integrated private garden apartments are completed with Federal "Title I" assistance.

Fresno, Calif. March 1958: Social action bodies of American Baptist Convention, Disciple of Christ, The Methodist Church, The Presbyterian Church in the USA and The United Church of Christ unite in program attacking racial barriers in housing.

New York, N. Y. March 1958: President of nation's largest saving bank declares "the color or ethnic origin of the borrower is irrelevant" with respect to the security of mortgage loans.

Seattle, Wash. May 1958: Greater Seattle Housing Council, representing builders, architects, realtors and lenders, joins with church, labor and civic agencies to combat housing discrimination.

San Francisco, Calif. August 1958: Largest builder-member of Associated Home Builders of San Francisco resigns in protest against official statements supporting racially-restricted housing.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Administrative Measures

Washington, 1949-1950: Department of Interior prohibits discrimination and segregation in public parks and swimming pools of the nation's capital.

Washington, November 1951: Interstate Commerce Commission bars racial discrimination in sale of tickets on Washington-Mount Vernon excursion boat.

Houston, Tex. December 1951: City Authorities bar segregated rest rooms and eating facilities in new airport terminal.

St. Paul, Minn. July 1953: Governor orders discriminatory resort literature removed from State Tourist Bureau offices.

New York, N. Y. July 1953: State Commission Against Discrimination orders summer resort to discontinue "club" memberships used as subterfuge for religious discrimination and to eliminate brochure references to "selected clientele."

Dallas, Tex. June 1954: Park Department ends segregation on municipal golf courses.

New York, N. Y. December 1954: State Commission Against Discrimination rules that a swimming pool operating as a "private club" is still a public accommodation and must admit customers without racial discrimination.

Washington, December 1954: Board of Commissioners announces it will enforce 85-year-old anti-discrimination laws in all places of public accommodation.

Washington, February 1955: Interstate Commerce Commission finds Greyhound Corporation guilty of unlawful discrimination in forcing Negro patron to take rear bus seat in Texas.

Columbus, Ohio, June 1955: Ohio Turnpike Commission announces it will not publicize any establishment along the Turnpike practicing racial discrimination.

Washington, November 1955: Interstate Commerce Commission bans segregation in interstate transportation and waiting rooms.

Montpelier, Vt. May 1956: Attorney General rules that resorts practicing racial discrimination may not be listed in official state tourist publications.

Washington, May 1956: Civil Aeronautics Administration bars use of Federal funds for construction of segregated rest rooms, dining rooms and other airport facilities.

New York, N. Y. December 1956: Welfare Commissioner orders private nursing homes treating recipients of public assistance to prove non-discrimination or be dropped from welfare list.

Detroit, Mich. August 1957: Attorney General rules that golf course "club" with retail liquor license is a place of public accommodation under civil rights law.

New York, N. Y. December 1957: State Commission Against Discrimination rules that New York office of out-of-state resort hotel must abide by anti-discrimination law.

Denver, Colo. July 1958: State Anti-Discrimination Commission rules that student rooming facilities posted by State University must be available without racial or religious discrimination.

Legislation

U. S. A. 1948-1957: Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington extend jurisdiction of State Commissions Against Discrimination to public accommodations.

Annapolis, Md. February 1951: State repeals mandatory racial segregation in public transportation.

Kansas City, Mo. June 1951: Ordinance forbids segregation at municipal air terminal, auditorium and theatre.

Madison, Wis. July 1951: State prohibits discriminatory advertising by places of public accommodation.

Albuquerque, N. M. March 1952: Ordinance bans racial discrimination in public accommodations.

U. S. A. 1954-55: Florida and Virginia ban religious discrimination in advertisements of public accommodations.

Knoxville, Tenn. January 1954: Ordinance bans segregation at privately-owned restaurants at Municipal Airport.

Houston, Tex. June 1954: Ordinance bans segregation on municipal golf course.

U. S. A. 1955-57: Montana, New Mexico and Vermont ban racial and religious discrimination in public accommodations, bringing total number of states with such statutes to 22.

Springfield, Ill. July 1955: State bars tax exemption to hospitals discriminating against patients because of race or creed.

Oklahoma City, Okla. February 1956: Ordinance ends racial segregation in municipal parks and pools.

San Antonio, Tex. March 1956: Ordinance bars segregation in municipally-owned public facilities.

Lansing, Mich. April 1956: State strengthens civil rights law; extends definition of public accommodations to include motels and public housing.

Greensboro, N. C. July 1957: Ordinance ends racial segregation in public libraries.

Chicago, Ill. October 1957: Ordinance bars discrimination in public accommodations.

Court Action

U. S. A. 1948-1954: Courts in Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, St. Louis and Webster Groves, Mo.; Trenton, N. J.; Oxford, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa. and Houston, Tex. rule that public swimming pools and bathing beaches may not bar Negroes.

Washington, February 1948: U. S. Supreme Court (*Bob-Lo Excursion Co. v. Michigan*) decides unanimously that Michigan law forbidding discrimination in places of public accommodation applies to excursion boat operating between Michigan and Canada.

Washington, January 1949: Federal District Court sustains right of Civil Aeronautics Administrator to prohibit discrimination and segregation at Washington National Airport, although airport is in Virginia, which has a compulsory segregation law.

Washington, June 1950: U. S. Supreme Court (*Henderson v. U. S.*) outlaws segregation in dining cars on interstate railroads.

Richmond, Va. January 1951: U. S. Court of Appeals holds that segregation on interstate railroad violates U. S. Constitution.

Charleston, W. Va. June 1951: Federal District Court bans discrimination in county airport dining room.

Washington, June 1953: U. S. Supreme Court (*District of Columbia v. Thompson*) upholds 1873 statute prohibiting public eating places from refusing service because of race or color; voids long-standing segregation tradition of Capital restaurants.

Norfolk, Va. 1955-1956: Federal District Court rules that racial segregation in state parks is unconstitutional whether operated by state or private lessee (July 1955); ruling is upheld by U. S. Court of Appeals (Apr. 1956); U. S. Supreme Court (*Tate v. Dep't. of Conservation*) refuses to review (Oct. 1956).

Richmond, Va. 1955-1956: U. S. Court of Appeals declares segregation on *intra*state buses unconstitutional (July 1955); U. S. Supreme Court (*South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. v. Fleming*) refuses to review (Apr. 1956).

Washington, 1955-1956: Municipal Court invokes 1869 statute to bar discrimination in public bowling alleys (Sept. 1955); ruling is upheld by U. S. Court of Appeals (Apr. 1956).

New York, N. Y. 1955-1957: State Supreme Court upholds ruling of State Commission Against Discrimination ordering swimming pool to admit Negro patrons (June 1955): ruling is upheld by Appellate Court (Apr. 1956) and New York Court of Appeals (Apr. 1957).

Washington, November 1955: U. S. Supreme Court (*Mayor v. Dawson; Holmes v. Atlanta*) affirms lower court ruling barring segregation in public beaches and bathhouses; reverses lower court ruling permitting segregation on public golf courses.

Frankfurt, Ky. December 1955: State Court of Appeals bans racial segregation in public parks.

Beaumont, Tex. December 1955: Federal District Court holds that "separate but equal" principle was voided by U. S. Supreme Court in *School Segregation Cases;* enjoins city from enforcing segregation in public parks.

Washington, November 1956: U. S. Supreme Court (*Gayle v. Browder*) bars segregation in *intra*state buses.

U. S. A. January 1957: Federal District Courts rule that state and city bus segregation laws in Florida, Louisiana and Maryland are unconstitutional.

Charlotte, N. C. February 1957: Superior Court enjoins Park and Recreation Commission from excluding Negroes from city's golf links, even though part of the land was donated to city for use of whites only.

Washington, April 1957: U. S. Supreme Court *(Casey v. Plummer)* refuses to review lower court decision barring racial discrimination in Harris County, Tex. court cafeteria.

Richmond, Va. June 1957: U. S. Court of Appeals upholds injunction enjoining Greensboro, N. C. from discriminating against Negroes on city golf links leased to private operators.

Los Angeles, Calif. December 1957: Superior Court rules retail stores are places of public accommodation, though not specifically mentioned in state's anti-discrimination law.

Washington, October 1958: U. S. Supreme Court (*New Orleans City Park Improvement Ass'n. v. Detiege*) affirms lower court ruling barring segregation in golf courses and other public park facilities.

Voluntary Action

Washington, 1948-1953: Actors' Equity bans Washington bookings because theatre excludes Negro patrons (May 1948); National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital issues Report condemning discrimination in Washington, D. C. (Dec. 1948); National Theatre drops segregation and reopens for legitimate stage productions (Nov. 1951); last dime store chain operating segregated lunch counters drops ban against Negro patrons (Sept. 1952); motion picture theatres drop color line (Oct. 1953).

New Orleans, La. October 1949: Archbishop cancels annual holy hour services in city stadium because Park Commission insists on segregation of participants.

New York, N. Y. May 1951: Unions representing more than 70,000 restaurant employees, and management associations comprising more than 1,500 restaurants, pledge equal treatment of patrons regardless of race; Committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan, Inc. finds (June 1952) discrimination against Negro patrons in East Side restaurants has decreased from 42 per cent to 16 per cent in two years.

Atlanta, Ga. June 1951: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People holds first non-segregated meeting since Reconstruction days in Municipal Auditorium.

U. S. A. 1952-1953: Legitimate theatres in Baltimore, Md. and St. Louis, Mo. end segregation.

Norfolk, Va. June 1952: Norfolk Ministers Association cancels annual January preaching mission until racial segregation of audiences is eliminated.

Washington, January 1954: Columbia Hospital announces complete racial integration of patients.

Houston, Tex. June 1954: Protestant Episcopal Church, protesting segregation, cancels plans for 1955 convention in Houston.

Lake Junaluska, N. C. June 1955: Three hundred and seventy-five students from 90 Southern colleges, attending Methodist Conference, call for end to racial discrimination and resolve to shun local pools barring Negro students.

Oklahoma City, Okla. March 1956: National Council of Presbyterian Men cancels Southwest area meeting because delegates could not be assured non-segregated eating and housing facilities.

New Orleans, La. September 1957: Tulane University and U. S. Military Academy shift site of Army-Tulane football game from New Orleans to West Point to avoid segregated seating required by state law.

Greeley, Colo. December 1957: Colorado State College cancels three basketball games scheduled in Louisiana because state's segregation laws would not permit Negro squad members to play.

Lake Placid, N. Y. May 1958: Mayors' convention of New York State moves from Lake Placid resort in protest against club's policy of refusing accommodations to Jewish guests.

Austin, Tex. October 1958: Students at University of Texas vote 17-1 to ask business establishments near campus to extend services without discrimination.

RELIGIOUS, PROFESSIONAL, FRATERNAL and CIVIC SOCIETIES

Religious Groups

U. S. A. 1949-1958: Southern Presbyterian Church votes to absorb colored presbyteries in white synods; Washington Cathedral selects Negro canon; South Carolina Diocese of Protestant Episcopal Church welcomes Negroes to convention; Bishop of Raleigh bans segregation in Catholic churches of the diocese; Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey bars church segregation; Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Va., admits Negroes; Bradenton-Palmetto, Fla. Ministerial Association admits Negro pastors; Texas-Louisiana Presbyterian Synod admits Negro members; Archbishop suspends New Orleans Catholic mission for rejecting services of Negro priest; Austin, Tex. Baptist association admits Negro members; white and Negro ministerial associations in Asheville and Winston-Salem, N. C., Daytona Beach, Fla., Little Rock, Ark. and Cleveland County, N. C. merge; white and Negro Episcopal congregations in Maywood, Ill. merge; Methodist Board of Evangelism abolishes Negro section; First Methodist Church of Mission, Tex. bans segregated congregation; General Assembly of United Presbyterian Church votes for complete integration of all churches, agencies and institutions in denomination; Disciples of Christ announces some degree of integration in 464 local congregations in 40 states; North Arkansas and New Jersey Methodist Conferences approve transfer of Negro churches to white jurisdictions; National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. votes support for those exposed to violence and ill will because of their integration stand; Philadelphia Methodist Conference admits Negro pastors to membership; Rock River (Ill.) Conference of Methodist Churches welcomes Negro church;

Virginia Episcopal Conference Center opens on integrated basis; Evangelical United Brethren Church, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (Southern) and Virginia Methodist Conference bar use of church buildings for classrooms as means of circumventing desegregation rulings; resolutions and statements condemning racial segregation in public schools and other facilities are adopted by clergymen of numerous Southern cities and by state and national bodies of most major church groups in the U. S. A.

Professional Societies

Chicago, Ill. 1948-1954: The American Nurses Association votes to give direct membership to Negro nurses refused district membership; two years later, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses disbands. By 1954, 53 state and territorial Associations—all except Georgia—include Negro nurses in membership.

U. S. A. 1947-1958: Bar Associations of Cincinnati, Ohio; Galveston, Tex.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo. and Washington, D. C. admit Negroes.

U. S. A. 1949-1957: Education Associations of Arkansas; Oklahoma; Arlington, Va. and Washington, D. C. admit Negroes.

U. S. A. 1949-1957: Negroes are admitted to membership in state medical associations of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia; medical societies of Pulaski County, Ark., Fulton County, Jackson County and St. Louis, Mo., Charleston County, S. C., Bexar and Harris County, Tex., Northern Virginia, Roanoke, Va. and Washington, D. C.; American Pediatric Society; American Board of Surgery; St. Louis, Mo. Dental Society.

U. S. A. Fall 1951: North Carolina Academy of Science admits Negroes.

Chicago, Ill. May 1956: American Bar Association votes to drop questions on race from membership application forms; declares inquiry "serves no useful purpose."

Fraternities

U. S. A. 1948-1957: Following example set by Amherst, steps are taken to end discrimination in Greek-letter societies at numerous colleges and universities. *Colleges:* Allegheny; Arizona State; College of the City of New York; Dartmouth; Lafayette; Lake Forest; Lewis and Clark; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Middlebury; San Francisco State; Williams. *Universities:* American; Bridgeport; California; Chicago; Colgate; Colorado; Columbia; Connecticut; Cornell; Denver; Houston; Kansas City; Massachusetts; Michigan; Minnesota; New York; Northwestern; Ohio Wesleyan; Pennsylvania State; Rutgers; Stanford; State University of New York; Syracuse; Tufts; Vermont; Washington; Wayne State; Wesleyan; Wisconsin. National Committee on Fraternities in Education is organized to fight bias. Action by fraternities to prevent universities from ordering elimination of discriminatory charter clauses is dismissed by U. S. Supreme Court (*Webb v. State University*).

Princeton, N. J. February 1958: Interclub Committee undertakes to eliminate discriminatory membership practices of Princeton eating clubs.

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For Bill of Rights Day,
Monday, December 15, 1958

FACT SHEET ON "THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LEAD"

Civil rights advances continue to be chalked up in the United States despite headline-provoking setbacks. The People Take the Lead, a nationwide survey published annually by The American Jewish Committee in commemoration of Bill of Rights Day, cites an impressive record.

HIGHLIGHTS

Armed Services: Racial segregation has been eliminated in all of the armed services, and in VA hospitals.

Citizenship: Registration of Negro voters in the South has more than doubled in 10 years, reaching 1,266,488 in 1958....In 1957, Congress adopted the first civil rights law in 82 years; the first Federal challenge of maneuvers barring qualified Negro voters from the polls is now before the courts.

Education: Close to 2½ million white and Negro children are in Southern public school systems that have been, or gradually are being, desegregated....Some 220 formerly segregated colleges and universities now admit Negroes.

Employment: Fair employment is now enforced by law in 14 states, and by Federal regulation in firms doing business with the Government. More than one-third of the population is protected by state or local FEP statutes.

Housing: Restrictive covenants were ruled unenforceable by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1948....Segregation in public housing has been barred in nine states and many major cities, including Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo....Several state laws and court rulings have hit at discrimination in publicly-assisted housing, including dwellings financed with VA or FHA mortgages....First ordinance banning racial or religious discrimination in private housing was adopted in 1958 by New York City.

Public Accommodations: Twenty-two states have laws banning racial or religious discrimination in public facilities....U.S. Supreme Court has barred racial segregation in interstate (1951) and intrastate (1956) travel....Discrimination in Washington, D.C. has been virtually wiped out.

Religious, Professional, Fraternal and Civic Societies: Mergers of formerly all-Negro and all-white congregations and ministerial associations have taken place in many parts of the country.... Scores of medical, educational, legal and other professional societies have opened their ranks to Negroes....Some 40 Greek-letter societies in colleges and universities are taking steps to end discriminatory membership practices.

# # #

These advances have been overshadowed by reverses in recent months, notes Irving M. Engel, president of The American Jewish Committee, in his introduction to The People Take the Lead. But "last-stand, defiant efforts, instead of retarding social progress, may ultimately speed it; for the forces of moderation, law and order are mobilizing in a determined stand against lawlessness.... Americans are surging forward together toward the equality and justice that are our common heritage."

11/14/58

NEWS

This is the American Jewish Committee:

- Founded in 1906.
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FOR RELEASE AFTER 11 AM, FEBRUARY 11, 1959

Negro, White Leaders of Three Faiths, Meeting With Gov. Rockefeller, Assert Human Rights Gains Reach "Highest Peak" in American History

American Jewish Committee Makes Public 11-Year Civil Rights Survey in Special Ceremony With Governor at State Capital Today (Feb. 11)

Set-Backs Should Not Distort "Broader Picture" of "Impressive Gains"

- - - - - - - -

Albany, Feb. 11...Negro and white leaders of the three major faiths, meeting here today with Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller on the eve of Lincoln's birthday, asserted that despite set-backs, human rights achievements in the United States are at their highest peak in American history.

This evaluation was based on an eleven-year survey of cumulative civil rights gains made public today by the American Jewish Committee.

Governor Rockefeller and Caroline K. Simon, New York Secretary of State, met with leaders of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths at the State Capital here today in a special civil rights ceremony. Conferring with the Governor were:Dr. Frank Horne, Negro leader and Executive Director, New York Commission on Intergroup Relations; the Very Rev. William A. Scully, Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany, and Irving M. Engel, President, American Jewish Committee.

One hundred copies of the American Jewish Committee's survey entitled The People Take the Lead, were presented to Governor Rockefeller in behalf of the State of New York for distribution to state and local agencies. The 52-year-old Committee is the pioneer human relations agency in this country combating bigotry, protecting the civil and religious rights of Jews and advancing the cause of freedom everywhere.

- more -

In assessing the eleven-year survey, Mr. Engel said:

"Civil rights progress has advanced on a broad front in our country and registered impressive gains in many areas of our national life. As is to be expected, a number of problems, oftimes serious, have impeded our movement forward. Yet, a careful study of the civil rights situation would show that during the past decade we have netted significant gains. The cumulative advances accomplished over the last eleven years have brought human rights achievements in the United States to their highest peak in American history."

Significant advances cited in the survey over the eleven-year period include: passage of the first Federal civil rights law in more than 80 years; integration of all the armed services; enactment of ten state fair employment practice laws, bringing the roster of FEP states to 14 and covering more than one-third of the population; admission of Negroes to some 220 formerly segregated colleges and universities; virtual elimination of public discrimination in Washington, D. C.; barring of racial segregation in interstate and intrastate travel; and enactment by 22 states of laws banning discrimination in public accommodations.

The 42-page report published as the Committee's annual survey of legislative, administrative, judicial and voluntary civil rights advances in the United States, this year marks the 167th anniversary of the Constitution's first ten amendments. The People Take the Lead was initiated under the impetus of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, in October, 1947. The Presidential Committee outlined "four basic rights" as "essential to the well-being of the individual and to the progress of society: the right to safety and security of a person; the right to citizenship and its privileges; the right to freedom of conscience and expression; the right to equality of opportunity."

Current difficulties, Mr. Engel emphasized, should not distort "the broader picture." He pointed out that while eleven

years ago "civil rights tensions were not making the front pages, denials of civil rights were everywhere in evidence." In his introduction to the present survey, he described the general situation that existed at the time.

"The right to vote was a mirage for citizens whose color -- or inability to pay a poll-tax -- kept them from the ballot box. Our armed forces drew a color line among the men enlisted in America's defense. Skilled craftsmen were barred from jobs because of race, religion or ancestry. Racial and religious quotas were the rule at most colleges and professional schools. And the constant, corrosive indignity of segregation -- in schools, housing, restaurants, theaters, buses, parks, playgrounds, hotels, hospitals, even cemeteries -- blighted the lives of one-tenth of our population."

Evaluating these gains, Mr. Engel acknowledges that we have "no assurance that the immediate future will be free of strife." But the total picture is encouraging: "Americans are surging forward together toward the equality and justice that are our common heritage."

Funds for the American Jewish Committee's diversified human relations program are raised through the Joint Defense Appeal campaigns.

# # # # #

No. 11

A-9
NP-8
NPE-8
AJ-8

2/10/58

Sunday March 6, 1960

Kubik, R.D.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

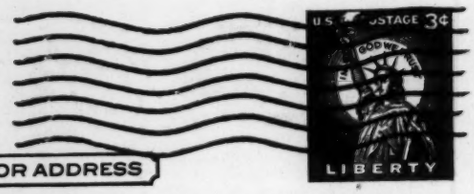
This is to inform you that I feel the suggestion for a "Great Debate", as outlined by Adlai Stevenson in today's issue of THIS WEEK magazine, is excellent and I would like to see the TV networks adopt his ideas.

Could you please use your influence in behalf of Stevenson's suggestions ? As a voter, I feel we need something like a "Great Debate" very badly.

Richard D. Kubik
17 Pennsylvania Ave.
Wayne, Pa.

R.D. Kubik
17 Pennsylvania Ave.
Wayne, Pa.

HAVERFORD, PA.
MAR 7
1:30 PM
1960



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City
New York

Ferdinand Kuhn

November 22, 1960

Dear Ferdie:

Belated thanks for yours of October 15th. I would like to think that both of us would have Raymond's resilience and ability at the age of 72.

I will probably be spending a little more time in Washington after the new year and hope to see you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ferdinand Kuhn
3116 Cathedral Avenue
Washington 8, D. C.

ERM:gw

3116 CATHEDRAL AVENUE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

October 15, 1960

Dear Ed,

This letter from Raymond Swing is intended partly for you, so I send it to you with one of the two checks he enclosed.

I think it's a remarkable letter, and one that makes me admire him more than ever. As a young fellow of 72, he again feels confident enough to face the world on his own. I know you will be glad.

Delia and I have just come home from the edge of Tibet and other irrelevant places in Asia. It's reassuring to see you and hear you talking about more important things.

Our love to you both.

As always,

Ferdie

Ferdinand Kuhn

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Ferdinand Kuhn

3116 CATHEDRAL AVENUE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

June 27, 1960

7

Dear Ed,

I should have thanked you much sooner for your contribution to Raymond. You don't need to apologize for making your gift anonymous. I would have done the same if it had been possible.

My understanding is that Raymond's indebtedness has been wiped out, thanks partly to you and a few other good friends. I have not been able to get precise figures for you since Raymond's lawyer, Philip Amram, is away in Europe. As you know, Raymond and his wife are now working full time, and they seem to be in no financial difficulty.

Delia and I are off to Asia next week for three and a half months. We send our love to Janet, and hope that we can get together after the election.

As always,

Ferdie

Ferdinand Kuhn

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York.

Ferdinand Kuhn

June 22, 1960

Dear Ferdy:

Belated thanks for handling the small contribution I was able to make for Raymond. Could you tell me at your leisure whether the indebtedness has been wiped out?

I can't tell you why I wanted my bit to be anonymous, but it happens to be an old habit I feel obliged to apply even to old friends.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ferdinand Kuhn
3116 Cathedral Avenue
Washington 8, D. C.
ERM:gw

3116 CATHEDRAL AVENUE
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

PL
Hold for
EPM

April 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Seward,

Thank you for sending me Ed Murrow's contribution toward Raymond Swing's medical expenses, in the form of a Cashier's check for $500. When Ed comes home I shall thank him personally for being so generous to an old friend. In the meantime, please be assured that I shall not tell Mr. Swing the contributor's name.

Sincerely,

Ferdinand Kuhn

Ferdinand Kuhn

Mr. James M. Seward,
Executive Vice President,
CBS Radio,
New York.

Irving Kupcinet

December 30, 1960

Dear Kup:

Thanks for the kind words about the traffic show. The reaction was very good. Look forward to seeing you in Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Irving Kupcinet
The Chicago Sun-Times
Chicago, Illinois

ERM:gw

7¢ THE WEATHER

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES

FINAL
HOME EDITION

Dec. 28, 1960

Dear Ed,

My heartiest congratulations on a magnificent documentary. I'm recommending it be shown at schools, auto clubs, insurance groups, etc., as per the attached.

Looking forward to seeing you and the traveling CBS troupe in Chicago in mid-January. Trust we can work out another At Random session.

Meanwhile, with season's blessings on thee,

Merrily,

Kup

Kup

KUP'S COLUMN

KUPCINET

Cancer-shmancer, 1960 has been a banner year for cigaret sales. You smoked 489 billions of 'em! And Pall Mall moved into first place in sales with 68 billion, followed by Camel, Winston, Lucky Strike and Kent. . . . **Lincoln** scholar **Ralph Newman** stepped in where angels fear to tread the other day. He delivered a speech in New Orleans on how **Abe Lincoln** would have handled the city's school-integration problem. Newman pointed out that while Lincoln would have been sympathetic with New Orleans' troubles because of his love for the South, he would have insisted the law of the land be upheld. To prove his point, he quoted one of Lincoln's memorable statements: "Let respect for law become the national religion." (P.S.—New Orleans cheered Newman.)

THE CRITICS WERE UNANIMOUS in typing ribbons of praise for "Five Finger Exercise." But we thought the opening audience at the Blackstone didn't exercise its fingers sufficiently in applauding the performance. . . . **Ed Murrow's** CBS-TV special, "The Great Holiday Massacre," should make every driver stop and think—which apparently is more than many drivers do on the highways of America. It's a show that auto clubs, schools, insurance groups, etc., could use for educational purposes.

CHICAGOAN CHARLES FINLEY, new owner of the K.C. Athletics, made Comiskey Park his first post-Christmas stop. He huddled with **Bill Veeck** to get ideas on how to operate his club. . . . Veeck, incidentally, confirmed our item that he is part of a group interested in purchasing Mangam's Chateau. . . . Chicago atorney **Sid Korshak** is in Hollywood to represent Santa Anita race track in its labor dispute with the Building Service Employes, who have threatened a strike. . . . Harold's Club of Reno, Nev., one of the nation's largest gambling spas, changed hands the other day. A syndicate headed by Chicagoan **Ben Jaffee** and **Oliver Kahle** plunked down $16 million to gain control.

PVT. DICK HAUFF, home for the holidays, is working out a deal to lease his Mount Prospect golf club to a group of medics. Hauff is making the rounds with a blond beauty, **Elaine Russo.** . . . A dozen letters have come across this desk, asking why **Jackie** doesn't accompany **President-elect Kennedy** to church services. (The newspaper photographs show him accompanied only by Secret Service agents.) . . . State Insurance Director **Joe Gerber,** who leaves office with the **Stratton** administration, has nixed a number of lucrative offers from insurance firms. He prefers to return to his law practice.

BILL VEECK

FOOTBALLERS Joe Stydahar, ex-Bear, and **Jay Berwanger,** ex-U. of Chicago, will be feted by Sports Illustrated at the Chicago Athletic Club Jan. 4. Both were named to the magazine's silver anniversary All-American team. . . . **Don the Beachcomber's** Christmas card contains the news that he's in Hong Kong, seeking a site for another Cantonese restaurant, to go with the one he operates on the beach at Waikiki. . . . **Red Buttons'** wife **Helayne** was seriously injured in an auto accident in Africa. He's over there filming "Hatari."

FACES AND PLACES: The five-member cast of "Five Finger Exercise"—**Jessica Tandy, Roland Culver, Brian Bedford, Pinkie Johnstone** and **Robert Dowdell**—brightening the Pump Room after their opening performance. . . . In the same party, company manager **Abe** (Franchot) **Cohen** hand-holding with lovely understudy **Carole Vigeant.** . . . Bandleader **Earl (Fatha) Hines,** deejay **Daddy-O-Daylie** and singer **Johnny Hartman** enjoying a holiday reunion at the Archway club on the South Side. (Sixteen years ago all worked together at El Grotto—Hines as maestro, Daddy-O as bartender and Johnny as a singer.)

NEW GENERAL MANAGER OF WCFL will be **Tommy Havelin.** But official announcement won't be made for a few weeks. He succeeds **Marty Hogan,** who will reveal his new association shortly. . . . Ushering in the New Year won't be the same in the Pump Room this Saturday night without **Jimmy Turchi Tattler,** who portrayed the infant New Year for two decades. But Jimmy will play the same role at El Mirador in Palm Springs, Calif., where he's now employed.

POLICE ARE KEEPING A CLOSE WATCH on Mister Kelly's in belief the bandits who made off with three days' receipts the other ayem will return at a more normal hour—to see **Bob Newhart!** . . . Zenith press chief **Ted Leitzel's** daughter **Gretchen** is following in dad's footsteps. Gretchen, an honor graduate from Cambridge in London, will join UPI in Albany, N.Y. as soon as she recovers from the appendectomy she underwent at Henrotin Hospital.

TONI GILMAN

TWO OF OUR SUN-TIMES teammates who ordinarily cover the news are making it this week: **Ruth Moore** as recipient of a $500 award from the National Municipal League for her series on "Downtown, U.S.A."; and **Ray Brennan** as the subject of a story in Man's Magazine on his many scoops. . . . Gate of Horn star **Josh White** and **Toni** ("Wizard of Oz") **Gilman** are collaborating on an album of children's tunes. She writes 'em and he sings 'em . . . And **Quin Ryan** overheard a columnist say it: "Hey, that's a hot item. I must print it before I find out it isn't true!"

In Retirement

7¢ THE WEATHER

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES

FINAL
HOME EDITION

My dear Ed,

As I told you at the "gala" --
in quotes! -- you were
magnificent, without quotes.
And here's the proof!

Best,

Kup

Kup

KUP'S COLUMN

KUPCINET

WASHINGTON — The nation's capital, slowly returning to normal after the topsy-turbulence of the past few days, still is talking about **President Kennedy's** ringing inaugural address. Most observers believe the speech heralds the return of an eloquence and phrase-making in the voice that speaks for Uncle Sam that has been missing since the days of F.D.R. . . . Purely personal: We thought **Edward R. Murrow's** analysis of President Kennedy's address, delivered on CBS-TV a few minutes after the President finished, was as brilliant as the speech itself. Murrow did his keen analytical job without a single note.

JACQUELINE KENNEDY'S humor, from all indications, will brighten the White House. The story now making the rounds concerns a discussion with her husband about the responsibilities and duties of the First Lady. The President listed the things in which he felt a First Lady should become interested. Jackie studied the long list in silence for a few moments and then pleaded, "Oh, Jack, can't we bring back **Eleanor Roosevelt** as the First Lady?"

CHICAGO'S BOB MERRIAM, on his last day as a White House aide, answered all telephone calls with this chuckle: "This is the OLD Frontier—leaving by popular request." . . . Merriam will be in Chicago Monday to announce his new affiliation. He'll become an executive of a Chicago manufacturing firm. He'll also join with such prominent Republicans as **Chuck Percy** and **James Worthy** in an effort to rebuid the GOP in Illinois.

MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY

PRESIDENT KENNEDY will announce it any day now: **Frankin D. Roosevelt Jr.,** who campaigned so vigorously for him in West Virginia, will become assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs. . . . The chuckle in D.C.: "Former **President Truman** proved an expert political prognosticator again—he said it'd be a mighty cold day in Washington when Jack Kennedy became President!" . . . **Jack Arvey** has been re-elected to the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee.

MR. KENNEDY'S youthful vigor and stamina promise new headaches for Secret Service agents. One of the agents, at the party host'd by **Joseph P. Kennedy** for the all-star cast of the inaugural gala, was bemoaning the hours he now has to keep. Explained the agent: "He (the President) got up at 6:30 this morning and has been going at breakneck speed throughout the day and night attending conferences and parties. Now here it is, 3:30 a.m., the next day and he just signalled us that he is ready to go home. And that's not all. He'll be up at 8 o'clock to attend 9 a.m. mass before preparing for his inauguration."

THE SNOW STORM turned Washington into one huge traffic snarl that spoiled the inaugural for thousands of revelers. Many missed both the gala Thursday and inaugural balls on Friday because of inability to get transportation. Cars, cabs and buses came to a virtual standstill in the worst snafu Washington has experienced since the British tied things up here in 1814. Hundreds of guests, marooned at their hotels, were "rescued" by **Roy Chalk,** owner of the Washington Transit Co. He dispatched special buses to the major hotels to pick up the stranded visitors and deliver them to the National Guard Armory—gratis—on both Thursday and Friday nights.

IT WAS, AS WE TOLD tuxedo tycoon **Ben Gingiss,** the first time any of us has rented white tie and tails to ride in a bus. . . . One Chicagoan, **Lambert O'Malley,** and Kansas City hotel owner **Barney Allis** were luckier than most. They hitched-hiked a ride in a milk truck to get to the inaugural gala. . . . And we overheard one disgruntled person exclaim: "I wouldn't come to Washington again—unless my own son was being inaugurated!"

ONCE OVER LIGHTLY: Comedian **Joey Bishop** broke us up with this comment while watching **Frank Sinatra** perform: "Isn't it amazing how much he works like **Duke Hazlett?"** (Hazlett, for the uninitiated, is a Sinatra imitator.) . . . The 17 Washington police horses which participated in the parade were "trained" for the event with the aid of a brassy, nerve-wracking **Spike Jones** recording. The horses had to be prepared for unusual and loud noises that might cause them to rear. Police report: Not a single horse liked the Spike Jones music.

KIM NOVAK

KIM NOVAK ATTENDED the gala on the arm of Mexico's **Fernando Parra,** who has been host to the Kennedys at his Acapulco home. Kim was a show-stopper with the 55-carat pear-shaped diamond pendant she was wearing. Kim whispered that she borrowed it for the occasion from a D.C. jeweler. . . . NBC taped the entire two-hour gala, featuring 25 top Broadway and Hollywood stars, and will present it to Mr. Kennedy as a memento of the affair. . . . Among the guests at the inauguration were 85 of the nation's 291 living winners of the Medal of Honor. Two Chicagoans, **Joe McCarthy** of the fire department and **Bob Gerstung** of the Veterans Administration, were in the group, which was flown here by military plane and housed at Fort Myer and Fort Belvoir (all at no cost). . . . And **Milton Berle,** one of the last stars to perform at the gala, gave the crowd a laugh with this line: "I've waited so long to get on that it's almost time for us to vote for **Adlai Stevenson** again!"

Irv Kupcinet

7¢ THE WEATHER

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES

FINAL
HOME EDITION

October 7, 1960

Dear Ed-

Just thought you would enjoy seeing the enclosed column.

Please accept my very best wishes and regards!

Sincerely,

Irv Kupcinet

Kup

KUP'S COLUMN

KUPCINET

Cheerful earful for **James Dana,** who saved his co-worker, **Jay L. Buck,** who fell 10 stories into the Chicago River: Your employer, **Max Factor,** head of the cosmetics firm in Los Angeles, learned of your heroics via long-distance call from this reporter and decided to reward you with a $500 bonus. This is Dana's first notification of the reward. And Factor's action should allay Dana's fears expressed in a statement to doctors who treated him for bruises after the incident: "I don't want to get fired; I just want to get back to work."

THE QUIP IN TV CIRCLES: Vice President Nixon, whose makeup made him look "too old" in the first debate, this time wants to be made up to look YOUNGER than **Sen. Kennedy!** . . . And another: Winner of the TV debate will be allowed to take a bow on the **Ed Sullivan** Show! . . . Sullivan, in town to tape comic **Bob Newhart** for his "all-Chicago" tribute on Nov. 6, returns Nov. 3-4 to videotape **Benny Goodman, Dolores Gray** and **Mahalia Jackson** — all local products who made good.

SUDDEN THOUGHT: If **Nikita Khrushchev** remains in this country much longer, can Uncle Sam nab him on income tax evasion? . . . **Ed Murrow,** in the current Variety, scolds his own network (CBS) for failing to tell the State Department where to get off when it recommended that Khrushchev be "limited" on television. ABC's **John Daly** had the right answer, Murrow states, when he said his network will decide for itself what is news and how to cover it. . . . **David Susskind's** snaring Khrushchev for an interview on his Open End is causing the networks much anguish—and envy.

NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

IF OUR CITY FATHERS are seeking a new song to replace the jazzy "Chicago" (Toddlin' Town) we heartily recommend **Win Stracke's** "Ballad of Chicago." It captures Our Town's spirit, whereas the other is honky-tonk. . . . **Roz Russell,** en route East, will be a Sunday visitor. But she has no plans to see **Gertrude Berg** in "Majority of One," the role she'll portray in the movie version. . . . **Alexander Clayton's** portrait of **Pope John XXIII** will be open to the public on Sunday, Oct. 16, at the Findlay Galleries on Boul Mich. . . . **Burr Tillstrom** packed his puppets and is motoring to New York for the Nov. 2 opening of his Kukla, Burr and Ollie.

PRODUCER OTTO PREMINGER never is happier than when he's under attack. (He appreciates the box-office value!) Right now, Preminger is under fire from the Communists for being a U.S. imperialist; from the American Legion for hiring **Dalton Trumbo** (of the "Unfriendly Ten") to do the screenplay for "Exodus," and from the Arabs for making a pro-Israel movie.

IN THE PUMP ROOM the other eve, Preminger listened to a heated Nixon vs. Kennedy argument between two die-hards. The argument wound up in the inevitable offer to bet, whereupon Preminger stepped in to express his philosophy: "Never make a political bet with a person you think you can convert to your side. Once you make the bet, you've lost your opponent because he won't change so long as he has money riding on the outcome." The would-be bettors then called off their wager and each promised to try to win over the other. (Morale: Put your mouth where your money is!)

AMONG OUR AT RANDOM GUESTS Saturday will be **Sen. Hiram Fong** (R-Hawaii), first Chinese to sit in the U.S. Senate; **Sen. Eugene McCarthy** (D-Minn.), fresh from his appearance at the Democratic Federation of Illinois rally at the Sheraton Towers; **Dr. John Taylor** of WTTW; **Levi Eshkol,** finance minister of Israel; **Marcel Marceau,** the marvelous mime; **Sir Cedric Hardwicke,** co-star of "Majority of One," **Richard Reuter,** executive director of CARE and **Mrs. Leon (Mary) Keyserling,** economist. . . . Sen. Fong warms up for his appearance by addressing a "Win With Nixon" rally at the Pick Congress on Friday.

FRANTIC FRANCES FAYE HAS TO HOBBLE onstage a the Tradewinds with crutches because of her hip operation But once seated at the piano, she's the sam solid hipster of old. (Welcome home, doll . . . **Dave Tebet,** NBC talent chief, pause here en route to Hollywood to bring Camell House songbird **Diane Trask** the good new The network is placing her under contrac . . . Oops!-Sorry Dept.: Our typewriter slipp the other day in placing Johnson's Wax (**R Skelton's** sponsor) in Beloit, Wis. We here restore it to Racine.

FRANCES FAYE

SOME FELLERS HAVE all the luck: **H Hope,** golfing in Austin, Tex., with ex-**G Allan Shivers,** was caught in a rainstorm. Nearest haven was ladies' locker-room, where Hope and Shivers repaired— milady's screams. . . . The **Count Basie-Stan Kenton** concert (greatest, man!) on Saturday at Medinah Temple is kickoff for their 31-city tour. . . . **Frank Mandel** and **Gra Smith** play host at their annual luncheon Saturday in Tavern Club for the L.A. Ram owners—**Ed Pauley, Dan Ree Col. Fred Levy** and **Hal Seley.** . . . And overheard at Fish's: "Is Richard Milhous Nixon really his name? . . Richard Milhous Nixon really WHOSE name?"

Howard Kurtz

Handy Associates, Incorporated

Management Consultants

405 Park Avenue New York 22, N.Y. PLaza 5-1911

NEW YORK
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PHILADELPHIA
PARIS

CABLE
EXECUTIVES NEWYORK

URGENT

September 27, 1960

EDWARD R. MURROW personal

You asked to see this when it was published. It comes out October 2.

The whole trajectory of history could be changed, now, if the effort were made.

We have proven we are capable of supporting research and development to further increase our capacities to exterminate mankind from the earth . . . . . and we now face the challenge to prove that we are capable of supporting research and development into the techniques of creating a war-proof world.

As Einstein stood forth to witness that technology had progressed to the point where huge investment in the attempt to create an atom bomb was warranted . . . so the scientists in the enclosed box stand forth today to witness that technology has progressed even further to the point where huge investments into the neglected technology of War Safety Control on a world scale are now warranted.

Our whole national policy has been based on too small an idea.

Beyond concern for our selfish national security, can't we plan on the level of world security? We concentrate our efforts on national defense at a time when the idea of defense has become invalid . . . . . we concentrate on national defense and neglect to plan on the level of national security.

With an emerging concept of War Safety Control we have the big, bold, forward vision an anxious world has been waiting for . . . an idea bigger than Khrushchev's shallow calls for " disarmament " . . an idea that can deserve the loyal support of patriotic people on both sides of the Anxiety War.

A FURTHER ARTICLE GOING INTO MORE DETAIL ON " WAR SAFETY CONTROL" WILL BE OUT OCTOBER 1, IN ADVANCE OF THE OCTOBER 8th ISSUE OF " AMERICA " THE NATIONAL JESUIT WEEKLY MAGAZINE. . . . WRITTEN BY MY WIFE (SENIOR AT PROTESTANT UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY) AND ME. IN OUR MOMENT OF GREATEST NATIONAL PERIL THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SIT BACK AND HURL SMALL IDEAS OF CONFLICT AT EACH OTHER IN THE" RELIGIOUS ISSUE" . . INSTEAD OF SEARCHING FOR THE FORWARD VISION THEY ALL CAN SUPPORT TO PROJECT MORAL LEADERSHIP TO ALL MANKIND. THIS FUTURE ARTICLE AND THE ENCLOSED ONE COMING OUT THIS SUNDAY, ARE ON YOUR WAVELENGTH I BELIEVE, AS WE HAVE DISCUSSED IN THE PAST.

Howard G. Kurtz

NATIONAL SECURITY THREATENED ?

Author's comments on attached advance page proof of article scheduled for publication in October 1960 Armed Forces Management, to be released October 2, 1960:-

This may be shocking news to the American public . . .

1. The basic concept of " national security ",upon which all U.S. defense planning is based, has been ruptured, and no longer is valid. Even the most powerful military force in the world can not assure the future national security, for any nation.

2. There is a breathtaking new challenge facing the American people, and a bold new vision of future security for the world, opened up by a new technological break-through impending.

Before publication this manuscript was read by key Pentagon individuals in Navy, Army Air Force and Department of Defense. On a personal basis they urged publication to spark strongest possible pro and con public debate and investigation of the urgency of the need for a new concept of national security. They admitted the impossibility under any Administration of communicating a radically big new concept upwards through the chain of command, through Joint Chiefs of Staff through National Security Council, through White House Staff, to the one person permitted by law to have a bold new forward vision of U.S. foreign relations.

The new concept of national security may be capsuled as:

" In addition to investment in the technology of defense , which must continue although, alone, it no longer can provide national security . . .and,

" In addition to investment in the technology of deterrence, which must continue although it is incapable of providing the future security of the United States . . .

"We must now invest brain power and budgets in large scale research and development in the neglected field of the technology of prevention of war on a world scale."

Is it technically feasible to create a war-proof world ?

No one knows for certain, as no one knew for certain that it was feasible to create an atom bomb, until a massive research and development thrust was made. However, outstanding scientists and engineers stand forth in the box accompanying the article to focus public attention on the fact that science and technology have now progressed to the point where large scale investment in the technology of War Safety Control may be warranted.

As no political decisions could be made regarding the use of nuclear bombs until technology proved that the bomb was possible, so no political discussions or decisions regarding the eventual creation of a war-proof world can be meaningful until and unless technology proves that it can be done. This could be a greater technical challenge than trying to land man on the moon. But no effort is being made.

Howard G. Kurtz (personal)
% Handy Associates, Inc.
405 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.
PLaza 5 - 1911

FOR RELEASE ON PUBLICATION DATE: OCTOBER 2, 1960
ARMED FORCES MANAGEMENT
1001 Vermont Ave. NW, Washington, D.C.
PAGE PROOF

EDITORIAL

There is No Defense? . . . .

ELSEWHERE in this issue is an article by a man named Howard G. Kurtz titled "Is Defense Failing Its Mission?"

It is not ARMED FORCES MANAGEMENT'S usual editorial fare, i.e. concerned with improving executive control of Defense operations, but it does concern every key Defense employee. It is the nearest thing to an epitome description that we have seen of the red flag being waved by more and more thinking, concerned Americans: "Is the Defense Department giving us security in the cold war?" It seriously questions not only how well we are doing our job but, more basically, whether we should be doing the job at all or not.

Commenting on the trend during a closed door cold war symposium in Washington recently, one general officer said, in part, "Historically, the people have looked to their Armed Forces and their National Defense Establishment to provide security and protection. . . .

"Since the advent of Communism, cold war activities have threatened the security of free peoples. The answer to this particular threat has not been found in the Armed Forces of the threatened nations.

"Concurrently, the advent of nuclear weapons as a primary means of defense in war has many people questioning whether 'security' will in fact be provided by the military, if they are called upon to perform. If 'security' will henceforth involve the destruction of the people being protected, along with those of the aggressor, the cure becomes as painful as the disease.

"Thus, during the last few years we have seen the emergence of a tendency to organize within governments an activity for peace. Its mission would be to provide 'security,' *not* through armed defense, but through devices designed to *prevent* the use of military force by either side—while simultaneously providing security from cold war types of aggression.

"In my opinion, this trend is clearly worth studying by those of us in the Defense Department. The conclusions reached at the Arden House conference in Harriman, N.Y.; the recommendations of a recent National Planning Committee Report with respect to disarmament organization in government; proposals that a cabinet member for peace or disarmament be appointed, these all point to the competition we will soon face in providing security.

"If these trends should result in an executive organization for peace, and if such an organization were given both the disarmament and cold war missions, and possibly even a role in deterring war, then WHO in the government would have the principal national 'security' mission . . . DOD? or the new peace organization?"

THE AMERICAN man on the street's concern is, apparently, with the hardware Defense is developing. General Lawrence S. Kuter, Commander in Chief of the North American Air Defense Command, has related some of the details of public concern recently—as a result of a public education program conducted jointly by NORAD and Bell Telephone Company.

Surprisingly, the amateur-strategist-citizen is concerned with many of the very things which some of the Pentagon's expert planners are also fretting about. (A wrap-up on this defense strategy and hardware development headache is available in reprint form. The title: "Today's Military Strategy: Is It National Suicide?" Unlike the "organizing for cold war" problem, this military strategy roadblock must be wiped out immediately.)

THE KEY to organizing for a cold war battle was voiced recently by Dr. Raymond L. Garthoff, a U.S. Army Foreign Affairs Advisor. He said, "In the Soviet view, the main arena of conflict is a political one. We tend to differentiate between the political, economic, military and psychological factors in national power and national strategy. The Soviets consider that, while such factors as economic or military power have individual characteristics as instruments, they are all subordinate to political strategy. Military power is thus by preference used to exert political influence."

Notwithstanding who eventually handles the security mission, today we are poorly organized to combat cold war aggression—let alone conduct rewarding offensive cold war operations.

The distribution of cold war planning and operating to committees and executive departments in line with the seven functional areas of economic, political, cultural, psychological, idealogical, technological and military cold war activities will continue to guarantee a real dog's dinner of confusion, compromise and lack of coordination and direction.

(People in charge may insist that there are organizations now to provide this central coordination and direction. We submit that a report card on their effectiveness would be about as impressive as a major league pitcher's batting average.)

IN THE COLD WAR field we have some fairly good plans. But the J-5 has little in back of it. What is lacking: A J-3, a J-2, a Chief of Staff and a J-4—or cold war budget. Defense owes it to itself and to the people it's supposed to be protecting to point out: (1) that hot war armaments, particularly going their present direction, will not solve the total cold war problem; (2) that the decisions necessary to organize to fight this cold war right must be made at once.

From a U.S. interest point of view, someone must introduce some positive centralized leadership and an experienced general staff into the cold war picture—to command, coordinate and direct operations overall. Someone will have to do it today if the U.S. is to succeed, and if Defense doesn't, who can or will?

Bill Borklund

Is Defense Failing its Mission?

by Howard G. Kurtz

National security is historically, the mission of the Defense establishment—the military forces of the nation. A growing number of influential people are questioning whether the mission, or control of it at least, should be vested here at all in these cold war times. To give our military readers an awareness of what the brewing storm amounts to, this article is printed—Ed.

IN APRIL, 1957, in the Defense White Paper the Minister of Defense told the British people, in paragraph 12: "It must be frankly recognized that there is at present no means of providing adequate protection for the people of this country against the consequences of an attack with nuclear weapons."

Several hundred billion dollars and 13 years later, the American people, and the whole free world alliance for that matter, are no better off.

Modern generations of weapon systems have made obsolete not only the old weapons, but the old concepts of national security. By insisting on their continued use, we write the history of our own defeat.

"Three mile limit" had meaning when the cannon on a man-of-war could only shoot two and a half miles. A foreign policy that kept enemy boats three miles off-shore meant national security. It is an empty phrase today.

"Buffer zone" had meaning when a disarmed zone between two nations meant they could not kill each other. It is an impotent term in an era of intercontinental ballistic missiles. We no longer even plan for defense against the enemy strike, but retreat to the weakness of hoping only to *deter* the enemy from striking.

"Nuclear stalemate" . . . "second strike capability" . . . "massive retaliation" and other current cliches in the intellectual dialogues of disaster—all fail the future protection of the United States. The government is not in control of the national security.

The Declaration of Policy in the National Security Act of 1947 sets the goal of the Department of Defense as follows:—"In enacting this legislation, it is the intent of Congress to provide a comprehensive program for the future security of the United States . . ."

Of necessity the U.S. has invested heavily in the technology of war and annihilation. It has neglected to invest in the technology of national security. And there is a clear distinction.

We have reached the point where, even if defense budgets are doubled, or tripled, or quadrupled for unlimited military expenditures, for unlimited

In Brief:

I. National Security in Perspective. *The objective of national security is to provide an environment of primary physical safety for a civilization. If this security is lost, the future of a civilization is lost. The annihilation or extermination of mankind is* not *the objective of security.*

II. An Analogy to World Security. *Our analogy: the technical/human organization called Air Traffic Control that has brought universal safety progress to what could have been an age of air anxiety. The analogy is an approximate image that we can begin to plan toward, correcting the vision as we go.*

III. New Areas for Research. *We need badly an organization for National Security Research. There are three major neglected research areas which are not centrally controlled and deserve large scale encouragement:*

Public Anxiety Research. *In our scholarly analyses of world crisis, we have been spending billions studying the problems of hardware, and have been neglecting study of the controlling human anxiety reactions and motivations.*

Military Safety Technology Research. *With each new scientific breakthrough, task forces of scientists and engineers are mobilized to exploit technology (a) for offensive military power, and (b) for defensive military power. Scarcely a dime is spent in massive research and development effort on the techniques of* world security discipline *which are primarily military techniques. Because military leadership has neglected them, the future security of the United States may become by default the responsibility of a* civilian *"peace agency."*

Political Science Research. *War is partly a problem of physical hardware, and partly a political problem. The political part of a world security system will be composed of organizaiton concepts, and checks and balances of power and authority, in structures not yet conceived or called for. Research in political science is far behind.*

copyright 1960, Howard G. Kurtz

Is Kurtz Correct?

Are author Kurtz' contentions correct? ARMED FORCES MANAGEMENT quizzed a handful of the nation's leading thinkers to get a reaction. This is what some of them had to say:

Dr. Edward Teller—*"I believe that we need something desperately, something that may be impossibe to get, something that may come close to a miracle if we get it. We need an international authority which wields moral power and which wields physical power. We need an international authority which commands the loyalty of every human being." (From an address to the Fordham college alumni association).*

Hugh C. Wolfe, *American Institute of Physics*—*"We have of necessity concerned ourselves with the short range problems of maintaining a 'balance of terror.' On both sides, we have been less than prudent in our neglect of the alternative approach to the problem, elimination of the capabilities for annihilation, i.e. real disarmament. In my estimation, our most urgent national task is to undertake a large scale R&D effort to develop and evaluate a system for what Mr. Kurtz calls a war-proof world."*

Bernard T. Feld, *American Academy of Arts and Sciences*—*"Given the required political agreements, it would be possible to create a world-wide surveillance system capable of detecting and preventing any warlike action. However, to place the question on this level raises a set of impossible political and legal requirements on which the plan is certain to founder. What is more important: given an investment of a few hundred millions, to begin with, and establishing an appropriate government agency, it would be possible to make significant progress on those technical and conceptual problems whose solutions (will certainly lead) to a more secure world and may eventually lead to a world in which major wars will be impossible."*

Jerome B. Wiesner, *director, MIT Research Lab for Electronics*—*"It is clearly important to proceed with a large scale study and development program on arms control covering all aspects including the technical ones. Until now there have been no proper studies of the complicated problems involved. We and other countries have hundreds of thousands of people working on military problems, and it is hopeless to expect to understand how to control these weapons with minor and casual studies."*

L. L. Leonard, *editor, "Current Thought on Peace and War"*—*"If the goal is the establishment of a foolproof system of arms control, then current work in this field does not offer any prospect that science and technology can produce such a system. The extent of controls which can be instituted is limited by the inadequacy of technical knowledge."*

Dr. Herman Kahn, *The Rand Corp.*—*"It is a serious error to overemphasize the role of technology in the inspection and enforcement of arms control. A vigorous program of technological R&D, even if spectacularly successful, is unlikely, by itself, to lead to the design of a satisfactory system. However, there should also be a vigorous program designed to yield operational experience in the use of technology. Unless we do something like this, we would be like the man setting up a police organization for a strange culture and expecting the organization to work efficiently from the first day."*

nuclear testing, for unlimited satellite launchings, for unlimited military research and development, for unlimited stockpiling of military power, *no nation, ever again, can assure safety or security for its people against modern scientific enemy attack.*

The future security of any one nation can be regained only when the future security of all nations is regained simultaneously. What kind of world military safety device can best serve the security needs of people of all nations?

Some time ago, the inherent dangers of civil aviation forced the invention of a new kind of human/technical device called Air Traffic Control. The goal: to guarantee public safety in what might otherwise have been an age of overwhelming public anxiety.

When you are flying blind in a cloud, the danger of collision is no longer something you can see, and avoid. Danger has become omnipresent and invisible and intense.

It makes no difference what church you or I go to . . . what color your skin is . . . or mine. These things no longer matter. *We both will be dead if a collision occurs.* No philosophy is involved.

So, all over the world, airmen have set up and are using Air Traffic Control, with very special limits of authority and responsibility. ATC is *not* world government. It is *not* world ownership of the airlines or airplanes. It is *not* world domination of airline labor. It does *not* have jurisdiction over your air flight origin or destination.

Each air pilot remains in sovereign control of his own airplane and passengers, and is responsible for their welfare and progress. But, on matters relating to possible collision, each pilot gives up to ATC one small increment of authority. He gives up the right to commit suicide.

There is a usable and obvious parallel to the present danger of collision between nations. (1) The people of all nations are blind to each other. And there is not time to achieve the impossible goal of "understanding."

(2) All nations must maintain their commitment to forward progress, growth, expansion for the benefit of their people. But the greater this forward speed by all nations, the greater the danger of collision.

(3) If nuclear attack, and reflex second strike retaliation should come, by design, or accident, or insanity, the impact of war will explode in the twinkling of an eye.

(4) If modern war strikes, for any reason, both sides will be dead as far as any existing civilization is concerned.

(5) Instinct has become invalid and

unrelated to survival. Can we reach forward into the unknown, through research, and find the basis for a man-made, technical/human safety device that can keep the world physically safe and secure?

New Research Areas

We badly need a new organization for National Security Research. Work in the research areas noted below has been done—by Defense (which recognizes its importance to carrying out its mission) and others. But it has been a dis-jointed (management-wise), ineptly programmed "bits and pieces" effort—much as the chaos of commercial aviation was controlled before the establishment of the Federal Aviation Agency.

Daring leadership once committed itself to the massive research and development assault on the problem of atomic energy. There are now three additional fleeting opportunities for large scale assault on the unknown and the "impossible."

1-Public Anxiety Research

Trapped in danger, unable to escape, unable to fight the danger ourselves, Anxiety Man emerges out of the unconscious, physiological, chemical, visceral core of human life, and takes command of public attitudes, judgements, opinions and predictable behavior tendencies — which American policy makers either ignore, or have never heard of.

In the Anxiety War which now engulfs the world, American superior knowledge of weapons technology is matched only by our total ignorance of elementary principles of public reaction in crisis.

A dictatorship like the U.S.S.R. must keep its citizens in an oven of anxiety in order to keep its control over public opinion and public behavior. No great public relations genius has been necessary in the Kremlin to keep the people of the U.S.S.R in this molten state. Nearly every act of U.S. foreign policy has tended to provide tangible evidence needed to keep the Soviet people in a high voltage of anxiety.

We have held an atomic bomb over the head of every single Soviet man, woman and child through these years. We have proceeded to build a ring of missile bases around these people, keeping them constantly on target for massive U.S. military might.

If the U.S. Government ever came forth with a long range program to bring safety and security to all these people, simultaneously there becomes available the most explosive, world-wide tide of public support from people on both sides of conflict. Public opinion, even in dictatorships on both sides of the Cold War, would force political leaders toward this goal of physical security and common defense. This is a field of psychological strategy the U.S. neglects.

One part of this problem will be to project the *military* part of the Organization Plan. From the American tradition of a military establishment committed to the physical safety of the American people, without interference in their political affairs, we are projecting here a higher vision.

Can we plan large enough for the security of the world, and the survival of all civilizations? Or is this too big for us? This is the challenge of *Military Safety Technology Research.*

The other part of this problem will be to project the *political* part of the Organization Plan. The Soviet Union could be as "communist" as it cares to be, as long as it is unable to force its system or controls on other people. The U.S. could be as distinctive and changing as it cares to be, as long as it is unable to force its system or controls on other people. This can be the most complex and difficult challenge *political science research* ever undertook.

2-Military Safety Technology Research

"Peace" has been a theme through the ages—the song of dreamers and idealists. But now, quite without intention, and actually accelerated by the pressures of war, science and technology have reached a plateau of gradual progress. Today, they can provide the technical tools and create the vast complex of scientific instruments, the communications networks, the technical devices to inspect and to prevent any nation, anywhere on earth, from ever again mobilizing for war, or threatening war.

We are speaking now of the technical capacity to create a warproof world, and not the political decision to build it.

The neglected responsibility is, however, that we have not launched any large scale, all out, research and development program to try to solve the problem.

3-Political Science Research

Someone must place such a gigantic challenge before the political scientists that they will look forward to the challenge, instead of backwards into unsuccessful history. There are no footnotes or precedents in political history for the problem of world security. What kind of political machine or gadget will it have to be?

There is a two-barrelled, overpowering demand building up for answers to this question.

I. Public anxiety has never been sustained for so long at such high voltage, over such a vast area of world population, yearning that some kind of big new idea will emerge to lead the way out of danger, instead of deeper and deeper into final extermination. This is not the moment for cliches, but the countdown to serious action, and research.

II. Science and technology have reached the plateau of progress where enforceable safety discipline could become a reality, if those responsible for national security, *in all countries,* begin to take their obligations seriously, and call forth the best that research and development have to offer.

Wrap-up

Today, we face defeat in a grim trilemma:

1. Continuation of the arms race, to handle the temporary necessity of deterrence, cannot solve the problem of the future security of the United States. It can only further erode the national security by vastly increasing the environment of danger and the risk of unwanted war.

2. Disarmament, either unilaterally or through some negotiated disposable agreement, guarantees nothing except making the U.S. weak against some unforeseen future threat.

3. Delay, itself, the paralysis of not knowing what to do, the inability to think under stress, the fear of new ideas, the numbness that causes us to pretend the crisis will go away, all destroy the future security of the United States because each year of delay in solving the basic problem makes its eventual solution more difficult and remote.

The way to national security is not in any of these three directions, but in a break-through to a whole new kind of goal . . . the goal of security for the world. Are we of sufficient stature to commit ourselves to the three neglected fields of research and study, to the idea of coveting safety for our enemies, and for our neighbors, as we do for ourselves? If we are not capable of this level of motivation, as a nation, do we deserve to survive?

There is need for transmutation to a new species of research centers. Where the RAND Corporation and the Institute for Defense Analysis and similar quasi-governmental long-range think-groups have been focusing on the complex equations of war, there is need for new advance research groups focusing on the infinitely complex problems of *world security.*

Kurzman, Dan

c/o Overseas Press Club
35-E.39th Street
New York, N.Y.

September 4, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

If you'll remember, we met at the cocktail party Pete Kalischer held for you at the Press Club in Tokyo last spring. I mentioned that I was writing a book, KISHI AND JAPAN: THE SEARCH FOR THE SUN, and you asked if you couldn't be sent an advance copy. Well, here it is, and I do hope it won't serve the purpose of a sleeping pill. Fortunately, I managed to include in it the recent explosive events in Japan. Publication date is September 26th, coinciding with the visit to the U.S. of the Crown Prince and Princess.

on window sill

You said something about having lunch one day in New York. If you could find the time, I would certainly like to take you up on that suggestion. My best regards to Mrs. Murrow and your young son.

Sincerely,

Dan Kurzman

Dan Kurzman

Kutsche, P.

COLORADO COLLEGE
COLORADO SPRINGS
COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

February 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Are copies of your famous radio program on Prostitution available for loan or purchase? I am finding material on the subject very slender, and should like as much as I can, to illustrate a section in a course on the family, human and other mammalian.

Either a tape, a wax disk, or a script, would be useful.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Kutsche

Paul Kutsche
Assistant Professor of
Sociology and Anthropology

Leon La Cross

MR. AND MRS. LEON LACROSS
POBAG 1136
BANGKOK, THAILAND

THANKS BEAUTIFUL RUBBING EXQUISITELY FRAMED JUST ARRIVED STOP

HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO ALL

JANET ED CASEY

514-70
gw
12-23-60

Lake Murray Community Hospital

January 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Seymour:

Thank you for your letter of January 13th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and will be traveling abroad for several months before returning to the States, I am referring your letter over to Mr. John Lynch, Director of Public Affairs.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. David Seymour, President
Lake Murray Community Hospital
7050 Parkway Drive
La Mesa, California

Lakeview High School

July 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Beggs:

Thank you for your very gracious letter of June 14th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow recently terminated a year's sabbatical whereupon he left New York for the Governors Conference and the political conventions.

I am enclosing a picture signed by Mr. Murrow, and regret that he was unable to send a greeting as time was too short for him to attend to his correspondence before his departure.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle [illegible]chsner
Secretary

Mr. David W. Beggs, III, Principal
Lakeview High School
1001 Brush College Road
Decatur, Illinois

LAKEVIEW HIGH SCHOOL

1001 BRUSH COLLEGE ROAD

DECATUR · ILLINOIS

Office Of The Principal

June 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
Radio City
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your reputation as a person who can serve as an inspiration to youth is well established because of your outstanding career. Therefore, our students have requested that I write you and ask for a personally autographed picture. This picture we will hang permanently in our school's hall or library.

We know how adolescents are inspired by the achievements of people such as yourself and we think the work you have done will be more meaningful if we have such a portrait in the school.

If you could add some personal message concerning education or give a greeting, I'm sure the generations of youngsters who go through this building will receive added inspiration.

Thank you in advance for the consideration I am confident this request will receive.

Sincerely,

David W. Beggs, III
Principal

jjh

Lamont, G.

October 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Lamont:

Your letter directed to Mr. Murrow has been turned over to me for reply.

Mr. Murrow has always welcomed the reactions of listeners, and on many occasions has received helpful ideas in this way.

He has asked that I convey to you his thanks for your interest, and for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. G. Lamont
P.O. Box 665
Falmouth, Massachusetts

Mr. E. Murrow

B

Dear Sir:

Heard your program the other day in regards to the island situation dealing with the candidates for president.

Also read a story not so long ago about a general in China.

Now I'm a Republican, like Kennedy's idea and can't see Nixons at all.

This general in China also claims Chiang a traitor and if he goes to the mainland will be killed. He has been fighting the Commies for years.

I should think you would have looked into this before stepping into the fire.

Respectfully
G. Lamont
P. O. Box 665
Falmouth, Mass

Leonarol, L. A.

October 26, 1960

Dear Mr. Leonarol:

Thank you for sending to Mr. Murrow the report of the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress of the United States anent the comparisons of the United States and Soviet economies.

These findings will, I know, prove interesting to Mr. Murrow, and will receive his immediate attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Lawrence A. Leonarol
4501 35th Street - N.
Arlington, Virginia

Bob Lang

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Bob Lang

from: Kay Campbell

April 4, 1960

We expect that Mr. Murrow will be returning to this country sometime early in May. I am not yet sure on what date he will resume working in his office, but I would like very much to have it in good shape for him when he does arrive. One thing we badly need is a new carpet, since the existing one is in very poor condition. The furniture needs cleaning. Also, I am most anxious to have an air conditioner installed, since it now appears that Mr. Murrow will be here throughout the summer. I believe from what one of the electricians once told me that no extra wiring would be involved, but of course we will have to check this. I shall be most grateful for your help in this matter.

gw

Cloyd LaPorte
bpc

THOMAS E. DEWEY
ARTHUR A. BALLANTINE
CLOYD LAPORTE
WILLIAM P. PALMER
WILKIE BUSHBY
ETHAN D. ALYEA
ROY M. D. RICHARDSON
JOHN E. F. WOOD
STUART N. SCOTT
JOHN L. GRAY, JR.
CHARLES C. MacLEAN, JR.
EVERETT I. WILLIS
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R. BURDELL BIXBY
JAMES E. NICKERSON
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FRANK W. CRABILL
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HORACE B. B. ROBINSON
KENT V. LUKINGBEAL
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DAVID E. WATTS
EDWARD N. SHERRY
C. GORHAM PHILLIPS
CARL E. HEILMAN
PHILIP J. DUNLAY
KENNETH R. LAVOY, JR.

DEWEY, BALLANTINE, BUSHBY, PALMER & WOOD
40 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5

TELEPHONE
DIGBY 4-8000

CABLE: DEWBALAW

August 12, 1960

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am delighted to have your letter of August 10th indicating what I hope is a strong possibility that you will be able to accept our invitation to be the guest and speaker at a Saturday luncheon of the University Club in the early part of next year. I am wondering whether it would not be better not to attempt to fix a date at this time but to wait until later in the year when you will perhaps have a better idea of what your own program will be. We could then select a date in January or February.

If it is agreeable to you, I will get in touch with you later on in the year and try to work out then a date which will meet your convenience. In the meantime, we at the University Club will be looking forward to having you with us.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Cloyd LaPorte

P. S. Of course, if at any time you find that a given date is likely to fit you schedule, I should appreciate your letting me know. C.L.

Laszkowski, J.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Laszkowski:

As Mr. Murrow has been out of town for the past weeks covering the political conventions, I am taking the liberty of answering your letter in his stead.

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow's broadcasting schedule for the coming year has already been set up and prevents him from taking an interest in any additional programs. If however, you care to pursue your idea further with the network, I suggest that you contact Mr. John Kiermaier, Director of Public Affairs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Jerry Laszkowski
G. P. O. Box 270
Monrovia, Liberia
West Africa

Frank Laubach
f

RECEIVED
1960 JUL 12 AM
CBS TELETYPE RO

WU001 NL PD

LINCOLN NEBR JUL 10

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

THE DANGERS OF A WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES OVER THE CUBAN SITUATION IS SO ACUTE THAT THE NEBRASKA EXR CAMP FARTHEST OUT HAS SENT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER A TELEGRAM WHICH PROPOSES WHAT SEEMS TO BE THE ONLY WAY OUT OF THE PRESENT TERRIFYING DILEMMA.

"PRESIDENT DWIGHT D EISENHOWER WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC WE IMPLORE YOU TO TELL PREMIER CASTRO THAT WE RECOGNIZE THE NEED OF LAND REFORM IN CUBA AND THAT OUR GOVERNMENT WILL REIMBURSE ALL AMERICANS FOR THE LOSSES THEY SUFFER AS A RESULT ALLOWING THIS TO BE A DEBT OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES PAYABLE WHEN CUBA CAN AFFORD TO PAY IT WE BELIEVE ALL AMERICAN WOULD LIKE THIS. NONE OF US WICH TO BE ANNIHILATED FOR SEEMING TO OPPOSE LAND REFORM IN CUBA. WE ARE SURE GOD WANTS BETTER CONDITIONS IN THAT ISLAND. WE BELIEVE ALL THE WORLD WOULD APPLAUD YOU FOR THIS ACT

ON PLEASE PUBLICIZE AND PRAY ABOUT THIS SITUATION

DR FRANK C LAUBACH

923A..

Frank Laubach

March 7, 1960

Dear Dr. Laubach:

Thank you for your letter of February 29th asking Mr. Murrow to become a sponsor of the Laubach Literacy Fund.

Since Mr. Murrow is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months, I have forwarded your letter on to him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsmer
Secretary

Dr. Frank C. Laubach
Laubach Literacy Fund
235 East 22nd Street
New York, N. Y.

LAUBACH LITERACY FUND

235 East 22nd Street

NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

February 29, 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You know me. You know about the literacy work I have been doing for over forty years. You undoubtedly know that the creeping threat of Communism in Asia and Africa has made this literacy work increasingly urgent.

You may not know about the Laubach Literacy Fund. It is a non-sectarian organization set up to expand our work rapidly in accordance with the need. We are currently sponsoring projects in some thirty countries. The enclosed brochure tells about it in more detail.

Now, I need your help - not as a contributor, for this is not an appeal for funds. I need you as a sponsor of the Laubach Literacy Fund.

We are launching a national drive for funds in April. People cannot be expected to give until they are convinced it is a worthy cause, supported by a reputable organization. The prestige of your name as sponsor will be an invaluable asset to us in this regard.

The full list of friends to whom I am appealing for support in this manner is attached. I pray that all of you will find it in your hearts to accept. If you do, we cannot fail.

Faithfully,

Dr. Frank C. Laubach.

Att.

LAUBACH LITERACY FUND

235 East 22nd Street,
NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

****

(LIST OF SUGGESTED SPONSORS)

Barnes, Jr., J. Hampton
Baruch, Bernard
Bowles, Chester
Buck, Mrs. Pearl
Bunche, Ralph

Canham, Erwin D.
Compton, Dr. Arthur
Cousins, Norman

Dana, Charles
Dodge, Bayard
Dodge, Cleveland

Ecker, Frederick W.
Eisenhower, Pres. Dwight D.
Eisenhower, Dr. Milton

Fulbright, Sen. J. William
Funston, Keith

Gannon, Robert I.
Goheen, Robert F.
Graham, Billy
Gray, Dr. William
Grunther, Genl. Alfred M.

Hammarskjold, Dag H.
Hoffman, Paul
Hoover, Herbert
Hoving, Walter

Irle, Willard S.

Judd, Walter H.

Keller, Rev. James G.
Kresge, Stanley S.

Lawrence, Gov. David
Lawrence, David

Lee, Maurice du Pont
Lippman, Walter
Lodge, Henry Cabot
Luce, Henry R.

MacArthur, Genl. Douglas
McCabe, Thomas B.
McCormick, Cyrus
McGowan, Robert
Malik, Charles
Medina, Judge Harold
Michener, James
Murrow, Edward R.

Newhouse, Samuel I.
Nixon, Richard M.

Pace, Jr., Frank
Peale, Rev. Norman Vincent
Penney, J. C.

Reed, Gordon W.
Rockefeller, Nelson A.
Romulo, Carlos
Roosevelt, Mrs. Eleanor

Schweitzer, Dr. Albert
Sheen, Bishop Fulton J.
Shoemaker, Dr. Samuel
Simmons, Grant
Sparkman, Sen. John J.
Spellman, Francis Cardinal
Stevenson, Adlai E.

Thomas, Lowell
Tolley, Wilbur

Van Dusen, Dr. P.

Wallace, DeWitt
Weeks, Edward (Dr.)

Frank Laubach

March 7, 1960

Dear Dr. Laubach:

Thank you for your letter of February 29th asking Mr. Murrow to become a sponsor of the Laubach Literacy Fund.

Since Mr. Murrow is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months, I have forwarded your letter on to him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Dr. Frank C. Laubach
Laubach Literacy Fund
235 East 22nd Street
New York, N. Y.

LAUBACH LITERACY FUND

235 East 22nd Street

NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

February 29, 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You know me. You know about the literacy work I have been doing for over forty years. You undoubtedly know that the creeping threat of Communism in Asia and Africa has made this literacy work increasingly urgent.

You may not know about the Laubach Literacy Fund. It is a non-sectarian organization set up to expand our work rapidly in accordance with the need. We are currently sponsoring projects in some thirty countries. The enclosed brochure tells about it in more detail.

Now, I need your help - not as a contributor, for this is not an appeal for funds. I need you as a sponsor of the Laubach Literacy Fund.

We are launching a national drive for funds in April. People cannot be expected to give until they are convinced it is a worthy cause, supported by a reputable organization. The prestige of your name as sponsor will be an invaluable asset to us in this regard.

The full list of friends to whom I am appealing for support in this manner is attached. I pray that all of you will find it in your hearts to accept. If you do, we cannot fail.

Faithfully,

Frank C. Laubach

Dr. Frank C. Laubach.

Att.

LAUBACH LITERACY FUND

235 East 22nd Street,
NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

****

(LIST OF SUGGESTED SPONSORS)

Barnes, Jr., J. Hampton
Baruch, Bernard
Bowles, Chester
Buck, Mrs. Pearl
Bunche, Ralph

Canham, Erwin D.
Compton, Dr. Arthur
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Dana, Charles
Dodge, Bayard
Dodge, Cleveland

Ecker, Frederick W.
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Eisenhower, Dr. Milton

Fulbright, Sen. J. William
Funston, Keith

Gannon, Robert I.
Goheen, Robert F.
Graham, Billy
Gray, Dr. William
Grunther, Genl. Alfred M.

Hammarskjold, Dag H.
Hoffman, Paul
Hoover, Herbert
Hoving, Walter

Irle, Willard S.

Judd, Walter H.

Keller, Rev. James G.
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McCormick, Cyrus
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Malik, Charles
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Shoemaker, Dr. Samuel
Simmons, Grant
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Spellman, Francis Cardinal
Stevenson, Adlai E.

Thomas, Lowell
Tolley, Wilbur

Van Dusen, Dr. P.

Wallace, DeWitt
Weeks, Edward (Dr.)

EACH ONE TEACH ONE AROUND THE **WORLD** A THIRTY-YEAR STATISTICAL RECORD

LANGUAGES AND COUNTRIES IN WHICH LITERACY TEAMS HAVE HELPED TO PREPARE EACH ONE TEACH ONE LESSONS

To October 1959

The 65 Countries In Which Dr. Frank Laubach And Team Have Worked Officially With Departments Of Education And With Other Governmental Departments

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Angola
4. Australia
5. Basutoland
6. Belgian Congo
7. Brazil
8. British Guiana
9. British Somaliland
10. Burma
11. Ceylon
12. Colombia
13. Cuba
14. Dominican Republic
15. Egypt
16. Ethiopia
17. French Cameroun
18. Ghana
19. Greece
20. Guatemala
21. Haiti
22. Hawaii
23. Honduras
24. India
25. Indonesia
26. Iran
27. Iraq
28. Italian Somaliland
29. Italy
30. Jamaica
31. Jordan
32. Kenya
33. Korea
34. Lebanon
35. Liberia
36. Libya
37. Malaya
38. Mexico
39. Nepal
40. New Guinea (British)
41. Nicaragua
42. Nigeria
43. Northern Rhodesia
44. Nyasaland
45. Pakistan (East and West)
46. Paraguay
47. Peru
48. Philippines
49. Portugal
50. Puerto Rico
51. Saudi Arabia
52. Sierra Leone
53. Singapore
54. South Africa
55. Southern Rhodesia
56. Spain
57. Sudan
58. Tanganyika
59. Thailand
60. Trinidad
61. Turkey
62. Uganda
63. United States
64. Venezuela
65. Viet Nam

The 96 Countries For Which Laubach Literacy Teams Have Helped To Prepare Lessons in 274 Languages And Dialects

1. Afghanistan 1951
   - Persian
   - Pushtu
2. Algeria 1951, '58
   - Arabic
   - French
   - Kabyle
3. Alaska 1949
   - Esquimo
4. Angola 1950
   - Chokwe
   - Kimbundu
   - Ngangela
   - Ocipama
   - Nyemba
   - Portuguese
   - Umbundu
5. Argentina 1944
   - Spanish
6. Australia 1949, '51
   - Aranda
   - Mowung
   - Nungubuyu
   - Pitjantjatjara
7. Basutoland 1948
   - South Sotho
8. Bechuanaland 1948
   - Tsonga
9. Belgian Congo 1948, '50
   - Bwikalebwe
   - Congo Swahili
   - French
   - Kihungana
   - Kikongo
   - Kimbala
   - Kimanga
   - Kingwana
   - Kituba
   - Lingala
   - Lokele
   - Otetela
   - Tshiluba
10. Bolivia 1943, '44
    - Aymara
    - Quechua
    - Spanish

11. Brazil 1943, '44
    Portuguese

12. British Cameroun 1951
    Bali

13. British Guiana 1948
    English

14. British Somaliland 1958
    Somali

15. Burma 1951, '56
    Akha
    Burmese
    Hoka Chin
    Ganung
    Kachin
    Karen Pwa
    Karen Sgaw
    Lahu
    Rawang
    Taung Thu

16. Ceylon 1938, '39
    Singhalese
    Tamil

17. Chili 1944
    Spanish

18. China 1936, '50
    Amoy
    Cantonese
    Fukienese
    Hokkien
    Mandarin
    National Phonetic

19. Colombia 1943, '44
    Spanish

20. Cuba 1943, '44
    Spanish

21. Dominican Republic 1943
    Spanish

22. Ecuador 1943, '44
    Kechua
    Spanish

23. Egypt 1935, '47, '51, '54, '55, '58
    Arabic

24. Ethiopia 1947, '56
    Amharic
    Anuak
    Coptic
    Gala

25. France 1950, '58
    French

26. French Cameroun 1948, '50
    Bafia
    Bali
    Banok
    Basa Cameroun
    Bulu
    Douala
    French
    Kaka
    Mabea
    Mekae
    Yambassa
    Yaounde

27. French Equatorial Africa 1950
    Nanjeri

28. Ghana 1948
    Ahanta
    Ashanti
    Ewe
    Fanti
    Ga
    Twi

29. Goa 1952
    Malayalam
    Portuguese

30. Greece 1956
    Greek

31. Guatemala 1943, '44
    Cakchiquel
    Conob
    Kekchi
    Mam
    Quiche
    Spanish

32. Haiti 1943, '44
    Creole
    French

33. Hawaii 1935, '38, '47, '48, '49, '51
    English
    Hawaiian
    Ilocano
    Polynesian
    Tagalog
    Visayan

34. Honduras 1944
    Miskito
    Spanish

35. Hong Kong 1936
    Cantonese

36. India 1935, '36, '37, '38, '39, '49, '51, '52, '53, '55, '56
    Assamese
    Bengali
    Chatisgarhi
    Garo
    Gond
    Gujerati
    Gurmuki
    Hindi
    Hindustani
    Kabui Naga
    Kanarese
    Malayalam
    Marathi
    Mundari
    Oriya
    Punjabi
    Santali
    Saora (Orissa)
    Tamil
    Telegu
    Urdu (Allahabad)
    Urdu (Bombay)
    Urdu (Madras)

37. Indonesia 1935, '51, '56
    Bali
    Buginese
    Buton
    Donggo
    Dyak

Indonesi
Indone
Javane
Karo B
Makas
Posso
Simalu
Sumatr
Sumba
Sundan
Toba
Toradj

38. Iran 194
    Persia

39. Iraq 194
    Arabic
    Armen

40. Israel 1
    Arabic
    Hebrew

41. Italian So 1958
    Somali
    Arabic

42. Italy 195
    Italian

43. Ivory Co
    Baouli

44. Jamaica
    English

45. Jordan 1
    Arabic

46. Kenya 19
    Dhuluo
    Kalinga
    Kamba
    Kenya S
    Kukuyu
    Lugand
    Masai
    Olunyor

47. Korea 19
    Korean

donesia (Con't.)

ndonesian
Javanese
Karo Batak
Makassar
Posso
Simalungan Batak
Sumatran Malay
Sumba
Sundanese
Toba
Toradja

n 1947, '56

Persian

q 1947

Arabic
Armenian

ael 1935, '55

Arabic
Hebrew

lian Somaliland
958

omali
rabic

ly 1953, '56

talian

ry Coast 1954

Baouli

naica 1943

English

dan 1950, '56

rabic

nya 1938, '56, '58

huluo
alinga
amba
enya Swahili
ukuyu
uganda
Masai
lunyore

rea 1949

orean

48. Laos 1956

Lao

49. Lebanon 1935, '48, '51, '56

Arabic

50. Liberia 1948, '50

Bassa
Gio
Gola
Grebo
Kissi (Gissi)
Kpelle
Kru
Loma
Mandingo
Mano
Sapo
Tchien
Vai

51. Libya 1951, '56

Arabic
Italian

52. Madagascar 1948

Malagasy

53. Malaya 1935, '51

Malay
Arabic

54. Mexico 1942, '43, '44

Aztec
Camomilpa Aztec
Eastern Aztec
Maya
Nawatl
Spanish
Tarascan

55. Morocco 1951, '58

Arabic
Spanish

56. Mozambique 1950

Chopi
Elombe
Gitonga
Shanga
Tsongo
Tswa
Xironga

57. Natal 1950

Zulu

58. Nepal 1953

Nawari
Nepali

59. New Britain 1949

Kuanua

60. New Guinea (British) 1949

Amele
Azera
Gedeged
Gogodala
Hula
Jabem
Kate
Kuman
Medlpa
Mekeo
Motu
Orokaiva
Pidgin English
Purari
Roro
Sinangoro

61. New Guinea (Dutch) 1957

Kapauku

62. Nicaragua 1942

Spanish

63. Nigeria 1948, '50

Bushanti
Ewe
Hausa
Kafanchan
Iregwe
Jaba
Rukuba
Tiv
Yoruba

64. Northern Rhodesia 1948

Bemba
Lunda

65. Nyasaland 1948

Elombe
Nyanja
Yao

66. Pakistan 1939, '50, '53, '55, '56

Baluchi
Iqbal
Punjabi
Pushtu
Sindhi
Urdu (Lahore)

67. Panama 1943

Spanish

68. Paraguay 1943

Guarani
Spanish

69. Peru 1942, '43

Cuzco-Quechua
Quechua
Spanish

70. Philippines 1929 to '40, '52, '56

Bagobo
Bantok
Benguet
Bicol
Bilaan
Bukidnon
Cebuano
Gedang
Ibannag
Ifugao
Igorot
Ilocano
Ilongo
Isanay
Joloano
Kalinga
Madayan
Magindanaw
Manobo
Maranaw
Paganadan
Pampangan
Panayan
Pangasinan
Samar
Spanish
Subano
Tagalog
Visayan
Zamboangan

71. Portugal 1949, '56

Portuguese

72. Puerto Rico 1942

Spanish

73. Ruanda-Urundi 1949

Kirundi
Urundi Swahili

74. Saudi Arabia 1950, '58

Arabic

75. Sierra Leone 1947

Kisi
Kono
Kru
Kuranko
Limba
Mende
Patua
Susu
Temne

76. Singapore 1935, '48

Arabic
English
Hokkien
Malayan

77. Solomon Islands 1947

Kwara'ae

78. South Africa 1948

Afrikaans
North Sotho
Sotho
Tsonga
Tswana
Vende
Xhosa

79. Southern Rhodesia 1948

Nyanja
Shona
Sindebele

80. Spain 1956

Spanish

81. Spanish Guinea 1948

Bulu

82. Sudan 1947, '55, '58

Anuak
Arabic
Bari
Dinka
Moru
Nuer
Shilluk
Sande

83. Syria 1947

Arabic

84. Taiwan 1939, '50

Hokkien

85. Tanganyika 1939, '50

Arabic
Cigogo
Swahili
Sukuma

86. Thailand 1949, '50, '56

Thai

87. Togoland 1949

Ga

88. Trinidad 1943

English

89. Tunisia 1951, '58

Arabic

90. Turkey 1935, '55, '56

Turkish

91. Uganda 1948

Luganda
Swahili

92. United States 1935, '54, '57, '59

English
Navaho
Sioux
Ukrainian
Yiddish

93. Uruguay 1944

Spanish

94. Venezuela 1944

Spanish

95. Viet Nam 1956

Koho
Jarai
Raday
Vietnamese

96. Zanzibar 1938

Arabic
Swahili

Lang

1. Afril
2. Ahan
3. Akha
4. Alge
5. Amel
6. Amh
7. Amo
8. Anua
9. Arabi

10. Aran
11. Arme
12. Asha
13. Assa
14. Aym
15. Azer
16. Azte
17. Bafia
18. Bago
19. Bali
20. Bali
21. Balu
22. Baou
23. Bano
24. Bant
25. Bari
26. Basa
27. Bass
28. Bemb
29. Beng
30. Beng
31. Bicol
32. Bilaa
33. Bugi
34. Bukid
35. Bulu

36. Burm
37. Busha
38. Buton
39. Bwik
40. Cakc
41. Camo
42. Canto
43. Cebu
44. Chati
45. Chok
46. Chopi
47. Cigog
48. Conob
49. Copti

Alphabetical Listing Of Languages In Which Lessons Have Been Prepared By Laubach Teams

Language	Country
Afrikaans	South Africa
Ahanta	Ghana
Akha	Burma
Algerian Arabic	Algeria
Amele	New Guinea
Amharic	Ethiopia
Amoy	China
Anuak	Ethiopia, Sudan
Arabic	Arabia, Egypt, Sudan, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Syria
Aranda	Australia
Armenian	Iraq
Ashanti	Ghana
Assamese	India
Aymara	Bolivia
Azera	New Guinea
Aztec	Mexico
Bafia	French Cameroun
Bagobo	Philippines
Bali	French Cameroun
Bali	Indonesia
Baluchi	Pakistan
Baouli	Ivory Coast
Banok	French Cameroun
Bantok	Philippines
Bari	Sudan
Basa Cameroun	French Cameroun
Bassa	Liberia
Bemba	Northern Rhodesia
Bengali	India
Benguet	Philippines
Bicol	Philippines
Bilaan	Philippines
Buginese	Indonesia
Bukidnon	Philippines
Bulu	French Cameroun, Spanish Guinea
Burmese	Burma
Bushanti	Nigeria
Buton	Indonesia
Bwikalebwe	Belgian Congo
Cakchiquel	Guatemala
Camomilpa Aztec	Mexico
Cantonese	China
Cebuano	Philippines
Chatisgari	India
Chokwe	Angola
Chopi	Mozambique
Cigogo	Tanganyika
Conob	Guatemala
Coptic	Ethiopia

Language	Country
50. Creole	Haiti
51. Cuzco-Quechua	Peru
52. Dinka	Sudan
53. Dhuluo	Kenya
54. Donggo	Indonesia
55. Douala	French Cameroun
56. Dyak	Indonesia
57. Eastern Aztec	Mexico
58. Elombe	Mozambique, Nyasaland
59. English	United States, other countries
60. Esquimo	Alaska
61. Ewe	Ghana
62. Fanti	Ghana
63. French	France, French Cameroun, Haiti, French Equatorial Africa
64. Fukienese	China
65. Ga	Ghana
66. Gala	Ethiopia
67. Ganung	Burma
68. Garo	India
69. Gedang	Philippines
70. Gedeged	New Guinea
71. Gio	Liberia
72. Gitonga	Mozambique
73. Gogodala	New Guinea
74. Gola	Liberia
75. Gond	India
76. Grebo	Liberia
77. Greek	Greece
78. Guarani	Paraguay
79. Gujerati	India
80. Gurmuki	India
81. Hausa	Nigeria
82. Hawaiian	Hawaii
83. Hebrew	Israel
84. Hoka Chin	Burma
85. Hokkien	China
86. Hindi	India
87. Hindustani	India
88. Hula	New Guinea
89. Ibanag	Philippines
90. Ifugao	Philippines
91. Igorot	Philippines
92. Ilocano	Philippines, Hawaii
93. Ilongo	Philippines
94. Indonesian	Indonesia
95. Iqbal	Pakistan
96. Iregwe	Nigeria
97. Isanay	Philippines

98.	Italian	Italy, Libya
99.	Jaba	Nigeria
100.	Jabem	New Guinea
101.	Jarai	Viet Nam
102.	Javanese	Indonesia
103.	Joloano	Philippines
104.	Kabui Naga	India
105.	Kabyle	Algeria
106.	Kachin	Burma
107.	Kafanchan	Nigeria
108.	Kaka	French Cameroun
109.	Kalinga	Kenya
110.	Kalinga	Philippines
111.	Kamba	Kenya
112.	Kanarese	India
113.	Kapauku	New Guinea (Dutch)
114.	Karen Pwa	Burma
115.	Karen Sgaw	Burma
116.	Karo Batak	Indonesia
117.	Kate	New Guinea
118.	Kechua	Ecuador
119.	Kekchi	Guatemala
120.	Kenya Swahili	Kenya
121.	Kihungana	Belgian Congo
122.	Kikongo	Belgian Congo
123.	Kikwango	Belgian Congo
124.	Kimanga	Belgian Congo
125.	Kimbala	Belgian Congo
126.	Kimbundu	Angola
127.	Kingwana	Belgian Congo
128.	Kirundi	Ruanda-Urundi
129.	Kissi (Gissi)	Liberia, Sierra Leone
130.	Kituba	Belgian Congo
131.	Koho	Viet Nam
132.	Kono	Sierra Leone
133.	Korean	Korea
134.	Kpelle	Liberia
135.	Kru	Liberia, Sierra Leone
136.	Kuanua	New Britain
137.	Kukuyu	Kenya
138.	Kuman	New Guinea
139.	Kuranko	Sierra Leone
140.	Kwara'ae	Solomon Islands
141.	Lao	Laos
142.	Lahu	Burma
143.	Limba	Sierra Leone
144.	Lingala	Belgian Congo
145.	Lokele	Belgian Congo
146.	Loma	Liberia
147.	Lunda	Northern Rhodesia
148.	Luganda	Uganda
149.	Mabea	French Cameroun
150.	Madayan	Philippines
151.	Magindanaw	Philippines
152.	Makassar	Indonesia
153.	Malagasy	Madagascar
154.	Malay	Malaya, Singapore
155.	Malayalam	Goa, India
156.	Mam	Guatemala
157.	Mandarin	China
158.	Mandingo	Liberia
159.	Mano	Liberia
160.	Manobo	Philippines
161.	Maranaw	Philippines
162.	Marathi	India
163.	Masai	Kenya
164.	Maya	Mexico
165.	Medlpa	New Guinea
166.	Mekae	French Cameroun
167.	Mekeo	New Guinea
168.	Mende	Sierra Leone
169.	Miskito	Honduras
170.	Moru	Sudan
171.	Motu	New Guinea
172.	Mowung	Australia
173.	Mundari	India
174.	Nanjeri	French Equatorial Africa
175.	National Phonetic	China
176.	Navaho	United States
177.	Nawari	Nepal
178.	Nawatl	Mexico
179.	Nepali	Nepal
180.	Ngangela	Angola
181.	North Sotho	South Africa
182.	Nuer	Sudan
183.	Nungubuyu	Australia
184.	Nyanja	Nyasaland
185.	Nyemba	Angola
186.	Ocipama	Angola
187.	Olunyore	Kenya
188.	Oriya	India
189.	Orokaiva	New Guinea
190.	Otetela	Belgian Congo
191.	Paganadan	Philippines
192.	Pampangan	Philippines
193.	Panayan	Philippines
194.	Pangasinan	Philippines
195.	Patua	Sierra Leone
196.	Persian	Afghanistan, Iran
197.	Pidgin English	New Guinea
198.	Pitjantjatjara	Australia
199.	Polynesian	Hawaii
200.	Portuguese	Angola, Brazil, Mozambique, Portugal
201.	Posso	Indonesia
202.	Punjabi	India, Pakistan
203.	Purari	New Guinea
204.	Pushtu	Afghanistan
205.	Quechua	Bolivia
206.	Quechua	Peru
207.	Quiche	Guatemala
208.	Raday	Viet Nam
209.	Rawang	Burma
210.	Roro	New Guinea
211.	Rukul	
212.	Sama	
213.	Santa	
214.	Saora	
215.	Sapo	
216.	Shang	
217.	Shillu	
218.	Shona	
219.	Simal Bat	
220.	Sinan	
221.	Sinde	
222.	Sindh	
223.	Singh	
224.	Sioux	
225.	Soma	
226.	Sotho	
227.	South	
228.	Spani	
229.	Suban	
230.	Sukun	
231.	Suma	
232.	Sumb	
233.	Sunda	
234.	Susu	
235.	Swahi	
236.	Tagal	
237.	Tami	
238.	Tara	
239.	Taung	
240.	Tchie	

Year	
1935	
1936-'37	
1938-'39	
1942-'43	
1943-'44	
1946-'47	

Rukuba	Nigeria
Samar	Philippines
Santali	India
Saora (Orissa)	India
Sapo	Liberia
Shanga	Mozambique
Shilluk	Sudan
Shona	Southern Rhodesia
Simalungan Batak	Indonesia
Sinangoro	New Guinea
Sindebele	Southern Rhodesia
Sindhi	Pakistan
Singhalese	Ceylon
Sioux	United States
Somali	British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland
Sotho	South Africa
South Sotho	Basutoland
Spanish	Latin and South America, Spain, Spanish Guinea
Subano	Philippines
Sukuma	Tanganyika
Sumatran Malay	Indonesia
Sumba	Indonesia
Sundanese	Indonesia
Susu	Sierra Leone
Swahili	Tanganyika, Zanzibar
Tagalog	Hawaii, Philippines
Tamil	Ceylon, India
Tarascan	Mexico
Taung Thu	Burma
Tchien	Liberia

241. Telegu	India
242. Temne	Sierra Leone
243. Thai	Thailand
244. Tiv	Nigeria
245. Toba	Indonesia
246. Toradja	Indonesia
247. Tshiluba	Belgian Congo
248. Tsonga	Bechuanaland
249. Tsonga(o)	Mozambique, South Africa
250. Tswa	Mozambique
251. Tswana	South Africa
252. Turkish	Turkey
253. Twi	Ghana
254. Ukrainian	United States
255. Umbundu	Angola
256. Urdu (Allahabad)	India
257. Urdu (Bombay)	India
258. Urdu (Lahore)	Pakistan
259. Urdu (Madras)	India
260. Urundi Swahili	Ruanda-Urundi
261. Vai	Liberia
262. Vende	South Africa
263. Vietnamese	Viet Nam
264. Visayan	Hawaii, Philippines
265. Xhosa	South Africa
266. Xironga	Mozambique
267. Yambassa	French Cameroun
268. Yao	Nyasaland
269. Yaounde	French Cameroun
270. Yiddish	United States
271. Yoruba	Nigeria
272. Zamboangan	Philippines
273. Zanda	Sudan
274. Zulu	Philippines

Literacy Tours, With Dates, Places And Names Of Members Of Laubach Teams

	Places Visited	Persons Accompanying Dr. Laubach
	Far East, Near East	Unaccompanied
-'37	India, East Africa	Unaccompanied
-'39	Philippines, Far East	Unaccompanied
-'43	Central and South America	Unaccompanied
-'44	West Indies, South America	Maria Dayoan, of the Philippines; Theodore Fricke, now Foreign Mission Secretary of American Lutheran Church; Jerry Reisner, now Presbyterian missionary in Mexico
-'47	Near East	Mrs. Frank C. Laubach; Jane Barclay, artist

1947-'48	Africa	Robert S. Laubach; Mr. and Mrs. Herold Olsen, artists, of Denmark
1949	India, Far East	Robert S. Laubach; Mr. and Mrs. Phil Gray, artists
1950	Africa	Phil Gray, artist; Robert S. Laubach; Dr. and Mrs. J. Maurice Hohlfeld, literacy professor, Hartford Seminary Foundation
1951	North Africa, Far East	Phil Gray, artist; Mrs. Frank C. Laubach; Dr. Frederick Rex, Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature; Dr. Christy Wilson, professor, Princeton Theological Seminary; Robert S. Laubach
1952-'53	India (Project with TCA--U.S. Technical Cooperation Administration)	Mrs. Frank C. Laubach; Mr. and Mrs. Phil Gray, artists; Richard Cortright, literacy teacher, now of Baylor University; Betty Mooney, literacy teacher; Margaret Lee Runbeck, writer; Mrs. Welthy Fisher, Literacy House, India; June Dohse, secretary
1954-'55	Pakistan, Egypt, Sudan	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cortright; Mrs. Frank C. Laubach; Mrs. E. C. Baity, writer, of Switzerland; Phil Gray, artist
1956	Near East, Far East	Richard Cortright
1958	France, Italy, Tunis, Egypt, Sudan, British and Italian Somaliland, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon	Unaccompanied

Recent Teams Sponsored By

The Committee On World Literacy And Christian Literature
475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y.

1954-'55	Iran, Egypt	Dr. and Mrs. J. Maurice Hohlfeld; Garner Hoyt, literacy teacher; Phil Gray, artist
1956	East Africa	Dr. and Mrs. Wesley Sadler, literacy experts; Mrs. E. C. Baity; James Carty, journalist, Nashville Tennesseean; Enoch Mulira, literacy teacher, Uganda; Phil Gray, artist
1957	Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador	Dr. Frederick J. Rex
1958	Nepal, West Pakistan, Egypt	Dr. Frederick J. Rex
1959	Haiti	Dr. Wesley Sadler, Dr. Frederick J. Rex
	Togoland, Ivory Coast	Dr. Wesley Sadler, Dr. Floyd Shacklock
	Cuba	Rev. Raul Fernandez

For extra copies of this free booklet, write LAUBACH LITERACY & MISSION FUND, Box 131, Syracuse 10, N.Y.

Laucks

December 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Laucks:

Thank you for sending to Mr. Murrow the information regarding the plan of Reciprocal Disarmament.

I am sorry to say that Mr. Murrow is traveling so much these days, that he cannot personally acknowledge all of his correspondence.

I take this opportunity to assure you that your letter will receive his attention as soon as he is again in the office.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Irving F. Laucks
P.O. Box 607
Healdsburg, California

Irving F. Laucks P. O. Box 607 Healdsburg, California

December 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have written you before about the plan of Reciprocal Disarmament. So far I have not been able to arouse very much enthusiasm about it on your part.

I wish you would look at it especially from the standpoint of a move to ease World tensions so that there might be some prospect of success for a World Law conference or a conference to set up a World Authority.

Won't you agree that the present situation is sufficiently urgent so that any proposal (not entirely crazy) should be studied by the new President.

From some utterances of his before the campaign started, it seems to me that there is a fair chance that he realizes the need of some initiative on his part.

If after study of Reciprocal Disarmament, you feel that it has some merit, it would help greatly if you urged the President-elect to make a study of it.

Yours truly,

Irving F. Laucks

IFL:kh

Enclosure

Reciprocal Disarmament

3

A Proposal For Breaking The Disarmament Deadlock

Few dispute the necessity of disarmament, provided however:

(1) There be adequate INSPECTION;

(2) Both sides disarm EQUIVALENTLY;

(3) It be a GRADUAL PROCESS to prevent upsetting the economy;

(4) Some INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY be organized to enforce World Law and keep the peace.

Every head of government at the recent U.N. meeting emphasized the need for disarmament.

But little progress has been made at the negotiating table. Nor can much be expected so long as progress depends on prior agreement in this present atmosphere.

It is significant that an important change in the arms race did come about in part through **unilateral action.** Despite American reluctance on the inspection issue, Khrushchev a while ago got the test suspension he wanted by announcing **unilateral suspension** of tests by the Soviet Union. Today top level U.S. strategists are considering U.S. acts—not proposals—as a way to break the disarmament deadlock. These steps-in-fact could help reverse the arms race.

Given the high probability of war, as nuclear capability spreads to other nations, is it not time to begin widespread public discussion of such initiative proposals?

RECIPROCAL DISARMAMENT starts with a small unilateral step that could initiate action in accord with the four conditions above and make World Disarmament and World Law possible. It was proposed January 6, 1960, to the President that he announce to the world that the U.S. will destroy 2% of **each class** of arms and weapons on a certain date, inviting fullest Russian and U.N. inspection. (Destruction

must provide for proportionate cancellation of new weapons contracts to convince the world we are not merely destroying obsolete arms)

After we had carried out our promise—by executive act (for which there is precedent)—at our world-wide military bases, and stockpiles we then ask all other nations to do the same.

If the Soviet Union, in particular, reciprocates under U.S. and U.N. inspection, we would have started a process, during whose course it will be possible to organize World Law without which disarmament is useless. Step by step we reverse the arms race. With each step world tension would decrease. Negotiation of an agreement by all nations to a World Authority and World Law could proceed in such an environment with hope of success.

How Does Reciprocal Disarmament Meet The Above Requirements of a Satisfactory Disarmament Process?

(1) INSPECTION: This has been a rock on which recent disarmament conferences have been wrecked. An **initiative** on inspection is crucial to the whole disarmament problem. Since Reciprocal Disarmament is a succesion of small steps, inspection will be easier to organize. Increasingly effective inspection procedures can be developed by experience with each successive step. **It's the last 2% we must worry about, not the first.**

If the world is to survive it is essential that disarmament be not delayed until the arms race has gone beyond the point of inspectability (which will certainly come before long, with perfection of biological warfare if not sooner.)

(2) EQUIVALENT DISARMAMENT: Reciprocal Disarmament is unilateral and not simultaneous only to the extent of the initial 2%. We risk 2% of our "strength" to get the process started.

What does this 2% get us?

(a) An early and sure start;

(b) Sufficiently dramatic and impressive action to arouse world support;

(c) If reciprocated—progress toward a disarmed world under law;

(3) A GRADUAL PROCESS: Reciprocal Disarmament will take 5 years or longer to complete, thus allowing time for shifting to a peace time economy.

(4) WORLD LAW: There would be time enough, and a slowly developing proper climate, for building a World Authority, World Law, and a World Police Force to preserve the peace. In the latter stages of Reciprocal Disarmament arms would be turned over to a World Authority.

Disarming must not be followed by rearming. Only the goal of complete disarmament and a World Authority can guarantee that.

Charles E. Osgood proposed a process of GRADUATED UNILATERAL DISENGAGEMENT (Journal of Conflict Resolution, December, 1959) consisting of somewhat less dramatic moves initiated by the U.S. to decrease tension. Such moves as did not depend on Congressional action could well be combined with Reciprocal Disarmament. Similar proposals for an American initiative in the disarmament area were also made by Erich Fromm in the Fall 1960 edition of Daedalus (Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences) and by C. Wright Mills (Nation, June 18, 1960.)

The Middle Way

There is a growing body of opinion that complete Unilateral Disarmament, with subsequent organization of nonviolent resistance, entails far less risk than do present deterrence policies and arms racing. Reciprocal Disarmament, while not going as far as these people advocate, does, if successful, accomplish their desired end.

Reciprocal Disarmament should also be acceptable to those who believe that the balance of military strength must continually be preserved. Though there is an initial risk, it is after all only 2%. Only those who insist on continued and expanded arms development as the only way to security will reject Reciprocal Disarmament out of hand.

Criticisms of Reciprocal Disarmament

In the last year during which Reciprocal Disarmament has been under discussion the following objections have been made:

(1) Washington won't act. So far this is valid. Now with a new administration, not necessarily committed to military tradition, there is hope of a leader arising. World history records previous lows in man's hope, which have called forth a leader with vision and courage to start a new upward climb.

(2) The Kremlin won't follow. Let the U.S. bet that they can not afford to renege after all their protestations of wanting disarmament and peace. Also let's bet that they actually do want them.

(3) Too slow; we need quick action—supposedly by a disarmament conference. This hardly needs answer. However, abrupt disarmament and stoppage of manufacture would be impossible because of the serious dislocation of industry. Also we need time to organize World Law.

(4) What to do about weapons in process of manu-

facture. Cancellation of 2% of contracts at each demolition is one idea. Once this process was well under way with hope of success, common sense would say that new weapons contracts would no longer be made. Where facilities of manufacture are only usable for weapons they should be proportionally destroyed.

(5) Organization of World Authority and World Law should precede disarmament. Unless something relieves the present tension it is doubtful that these could ever be organized. Reciprocal Disarmament if successful at once creates a better atmosphere. While Reciprocal Disarmament is proceeding, World Law can be successfully organized.

(6) Inspection—how will "we" know "they" are destroying 2%, etc., etc. This question, however, pertains to any disarmament proposal. A corps of inspectors gaining experience over five years of 2% demolitions, will have the best chance to determine when disarmament is complete. No system of inspection was ever perfect. Shall we permit world destruction for the sake of unattainable perfection of inspection?

* * * * *

This statement sets forth the proposal in its simplest form. The difficulties involved in actually thinking through a workable proposal are great. But until there is support for the simple idea no one is likely to begin the careful thought needed in developing an actual proposal.

Can you support this attempt to break the present deadlock and to strike out on a new road toward peace? IF SO, WILL YOU SIGN AND RETURN THE ATTACHED CARD. Or much better, will you write me your criticisms and suggestions.

Your vote will be only a statistic—I will hold your name confidential.

Without necessarily endorsing Reciprocal Disarmament, will you urge our new President to make a study of it?

Detach and Mail

IRVING F. LAUCKS
P.O. Box 607
Healdsburg, Calif.

I agree that in the present crisis action rather than negotiation for disarmament is indicated and that Reciprocal Disarmament merits careful study by the President.

.....
Signed

.....
Address

Please place in envelope and mail.
Thank you.

Laucks, I. F.

July 25, 1960

Mr. Irving F. Laucks
P.O. Box 607
Healdsburg, California

Dear Mr. Laucks:

Thank you very much for your letter to Mr. Murrow of July 20, which I shall hold here until his return from Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Irving F. Laucks P. O. Box 607 Healdsburg, California

July 20, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Herewith is a statement of RECIPROCAL DISARMAMENT -- an ACT designed: (without talk)

1. To break the impasse resulting from failure of Paris and Geneva conferences.
2. To utilize the precious time remaining before the present hazard results in a debacle.
3. To preserve the balance of armed force until total disarmament is achieved.
4. To demonstrate to a doubting world that the U. S. realizes that war must be discarded.
5. To do all this by a unilateral starting act not depending on endless diplomatic discussion.

In the interest of survival will you not give this plan your earnest consideration?

Thanking you,

IRVING F. LAUCKS

L:w

Enc.

RECIPROCAL DISARMAMENT

As A Post-summit Move

ABSTRACT

Disarmament is the first step towards world law, world government, co-existence, even continued existence.

Reciprocal Disarmament proposes to substitute **action** for talk. We have talked disarmament for half a century with no accomplishment. **Now let's act.**

The **action** herein proposed is small -- we destroy 2% of our weapons for the first move -- under Russian supervision.

Then it's up to them to make the second move -- under U. S. supervision. World opinion will compel them to follow suit.

The job can be finished in 4 or 5 years by such reciprocal steps. This gives time for all the other adjustments that must also be made.

Reciprocal Disarmament by small steps need not interfere with larger moves towards disarmament. On the contrary it should accelerate them.

"NO USE CRYING OVER SPILT MILK!"

Is the failure of the summit -- increasing our danger of annihilation -- any reason to stop trying to save ourselves? Rather we must intensify our efforts. We cannot afford name-calling, bluster, big sticks or intransigence in the atomic age. We cannot afford dejection and despair.

TALK

Volumes of talk in the last half century have failed to cure or ameliorate the curse of war. Some of this, like Versailles after the First War, only made matters worse. (It also was a summit.)

ACTION

Reciprocal Disarmament substitutes action for talk. An ounce of action is worth a ton of talk.

To those who believe safety lies in keeping strong the act proposed is one of very slight risk. The "balance of power" is never upset.

To those who firmly believe "the Russians can't be trusted" it is an act to test the sincerity of Khrushchev's peace proposals. It is well worth its cost for this alone.

To those who realize the arms race must be stopped -- that it can't go on forever -- it is an act to reverse and stop it.

To those who know how important it is that we cultivate the friendship and esteem of the entire world it offers a "golden opportunity".

To those who fear to disarm because of loss of jobs, dividends, or profits it affords time to readjust our economy to *construction* of a world instead of destruction.

To those who realize the need of world law and a strengthened U. N., it provides the necessary preliminaries and basis for their installation and operation.

To those who see hope in the proposal for world disarmament made by the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations June 2, 1960, Reciprocal Disarmament facilitates the program therein proposed. Pending the settling of all the details involved in the control of world disarmament by the U. N., which the U.S.S.R. proposed, let the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. set the pace for the world, by commencing Reciprocal Disarmament. An *actual* start is so necessary right now.

To those who know that the teachings of Jesus contain the final solution to man's successful existence (the problem which has only been accentuated by the discovery of atomic energy) (Reciprocal Disarmament moves in the right direction. It has taken the experience of nearly 2,000 years plus the discoveries of science to demonstrate the absolute wisdom of Jesus' teaching of non-violence. It will still take a few years more (or else a world catastrophe) for all people to realize this. Meantime we must have preliminary moves like disarmament.

All who understand the meaning of nuclear war want world disarmament. Some however realize that disarmament is only a partial answer to the problems now confronting the world. For of course disarmament can be followed by rearmament; and even though world law and a world police force be established, revolts against world authority might occur. So the final solution lies much deeper than disarmament.

It needs only consideration of the implications of gas and germ warfare to realize that destruction of nuclear arms is but a beginning. All our worries about opportunities for inspection will be pointless for these weapons that almost can be prepared in anyone's basement. If civilization is to endure, the *underlying causes* of war must be eliminated.

What we need now most desparately is TIME to work out the final solution. World disarmament is a first step that will give us this time, and I believe Reciprocal Disarmament is the only way we shall ever get world disarmament.

WHAT IS RECIPROCAL DISARMAMENT?

The plan of Reciprocal Disarmament that I put forth in January, 1960 was that we announce that on a certain date we are going to destroy 2% of our armament, *chosen under Russian supervision.*

This having been accomplished, and not until then, we invite them to follow suit -- giving us of course equal opportunity for selection and supervision.

When they respond we move again, and so step by step, tit for tat, the job is finished in 4 or 5 years.

Very simple, isn't it? Simple, and purposely dramatic to compel the attention of the world.

Well maybe not quite so simple. There are many details to be thought out of course. But no one has given any reason why the basic idea isn't practical.

Dr. Charles E. Osgood of the University of Illinois made a somewhat similar proposal in the December, 1959 issue of *"Conflict Resolution"*.

Nothing in either proposal precludes the taking of such forward steps as "disengagement", neutralizing of Germany, settling the Berlin question and the status of the off-shore islands of China, and other well known danger spots. Reciprocal Disarmament will facilitate the negotiation of all these.

A NEW APPROACH right now in inter-nation understanding is necessary.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath". Experience has proved the practicality of this advice. It might work at present, even though -- as some think -- the wrath is simulated or has an ulterior motive.

RECIPROCAL DISARMAMENT is a soft answer. If the present wrath of our Russian neighbors is genuine (certainly it is at least partly so) such a proposal by us will show them our willingness to make a new start and get on with the *real business* in hand -- the finding of a way to exist together. We dare not be diverted from the real issue.

If on the other hand the wrath is merely playacting to impress the world, then Reciprocal Disarmament will be *a real act* -- whose genuineness the world cannot mistake, about which there can be no argument as to whether we mean it or not.

WINNING THE WORLD

We have never questioned the sincerity of the Communists when they predict they are going to win the world. (Those who interpret this as meaning to win and hold it by military might have not realized the impossibility or impracticability of such an undertaking.) Devoted communists intend rather to spread the idea of communism over the world by demonstration of its superiority as a way of life.

If therefore they believe this, they can hardly help but follow our lead in Reciprocal Disarmament, for it is essential that they cultivate world goodwill. (Our press would have us believe that Russia has lost world goodwill because of the Summit. This is not however borne out by foreign press opinion.)

If we attend to proper publicity for our first move, world opinion -- world rejoicing -- world acclaim -- will force them not only to follow but to attempt to outdo us. The armament race would change to a disarmament race.

What an inspiration it would be, what a relief to the world to have just one small *act,* one small step in the right direction by the nation it considers most militaristic, instead of infinity of talk with no accomplishment.

OBJECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN RAISED TO RECIPROCAL DISARMAMENT

OBJECTION 1. We can't trust Russia.

This is put first not because it is the most serious objection but because of the large number of Americans who hold this opinion and perhaps have not carefully analyzed their reasons for having adopted it.

But whether justified or not, Reciprocal Disarmament must have some means of reassuring these people. Therefore our first announcement might state that we have removed restrictions to entry and travel in the U. S. This would require Russia to do likewise with its first reciprocating step. Distrust will be dispelled when each nation has opportunity to see and know what the other is doing. Eventually if man is to continue to exist we must learn to trust Russians -- along with all mankind. The foregoing remarks about biological warfare especially emphasize this.

As a start toward learning co-existence methods we might consider why the Russians have been suspicious of us, why they fear our intentions.

(a) We invaded their country (along with British, French, Japanese allies) after World War I and attempted to suppress the communist faction. Their leaders constantly remind them of this in order to keep up their will to resist *our impending aggression.* We only need to remember how we felt for over a century about England -- the aftermath of our War for Independence and England's policy during our own Civil War.

(b) Their fear of *our aggression* is constantly renewed as they see our bomber bases surrounding them on all sides. Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, British Isles, Spain, Morocco, Germany, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Pakistan, Thailand, Okinawa, Japan, back to Alaska. Would we be suspicious of a nation that ringed us like this with weapons pointed at our heart? (Even if they didn't fly planes over our territory. Consider for example the ability of the U-2 to spread bacteria and chemicals.)

(c) All travellers returning from Russia testify to the friendliness and good will of the Russian people towards the American people. Their distrust is of "Wall Street", which they believe holds the rest of us in subjection.

One of the essentials of Reciprocal Disarmament is great publicity and advertising, both preliminarily and continually during its progress. (It will take at least 4 or 5 years to complete.) Once the Russian people understand that we have actually commenced to disarm they may even come to have more trust in "Wall Street". If they duplicate our moves step by step, our distrust of them will cease. National friendships can change rapidly. We couldn't trust the Germans or the Japanese a few years ago. Now they are our allies -- even to be entrusted with some of our dearest "secrets".

OBJECTION 2. This would be abandoning our allies.

If we study the attitudes of the *peoples* of our "allies" we will realize the joy with which they would hail this step of ours. They have all had first hand experience with the horrors of war.

In Britain the opinion is already strong for their own disarmament regardless of the acts of other countries.

We were requested to remove our military bases from France.

The German people have been unwilling parties to the rearmament of Germany.

In Japan, as this is being written, violent demonstrations are taking place against their government's military alliance with the U. S.

Morocco, Iceland and Okinawa have protested our bases. Norway and Pakistan were embarrassed and even endangered by the U-2 flight.

With such a record, objection No. 2 seems not very serious. Our allies have everything to lose if we lead them into war. We must lead them rather to the peace they so earnestly want.

OBJECTION 3. Loss of money.

The actual loss of money in thus destroying the initial installment is small relative to the gain.

With our present policy of arms racing we lose far more than 2% every year by obsolescence alone. The 2% we spend on Reciprocal Disarmament would be an investment that might save untold future billions, to say nothing of our lives -- the first constructive investment ever made in arms.

OBJECTION 4. If Reciprocal Disarmament were left to the Pentagon to carry out, they would make a bonfire of obsolete bombers, etc. The Russians would soon detect such a ruse; then we would be right back where we started.

But some military men do understand the urgency of disarming. Gen. Omar Bradley said: "Unless we soon get started, it may be too late . . . . . If we're going to save ourselves from the instruments of our own intellect, we had better soon get ourselves under control and begin making the world safe for living". I believe we could trust him to oversee the job.

OBJECTION 5. Destruction of a definite percentage would disclose our total strength by simple calculation.

Doubtless the military world knows pretty well already our total strength in all important weapons, even though the American public does not. Our policy of "deterrence" -- scaring the enemy stiff -- depends on his believing in our great strength -- so if we disclose it doubtless we scare him all the more. Likewise the apostles of deterrence say that it is necessary that we also be as well scared as the Russians.

OBJECTION 6. What about Red China?

If our present policy continues Red China will undoubtedly have nuclear weapons in another few years. Will we then be better or worse off? Will we sleep better nights? Are we doing anything to prevent this?

Red China may not be the only intransigent nation we will have to worry about in another few years. There may well be other such nations (even on our doorsteps) and they also may be nuclearly armed before long. (This is called by the National Planning Association "The Nth Country problem" in their pamphlet "1970 Without Arms Control").

Tied up with the special question of the communist Chinese is our overdue recognition that they exist, and that they must be treated as citizens of the world. Certainly we cannot continue to exasperate and irritate them forever; we must make a start at re-developing the friendship the Chinese have always felt for the one nation that refrained from exploiting them in the past.

The Chinese have never been aggressive. It is human nature however to be embittered and vengeful at the sort of treatment we have dealt them ever since the end of World War II. Reciprocal Disarmament is an opportunity to start on a new tack with China -- before they make their first missile.

The Nth country problem is one of the greatest dangers in the policy of relying on a nuclear arms race for our escape from annihilation. As the number of countries nuclearly armed increases, the likelihood of world destruction increases in geometrical progression.

OBJECTION 7. We can't afford to lose any of our strength.

This objection seems not very serious since military authorities assert that Russia and the U. S. each have far more than enough bombs to annihilate each other -- and the rest of the world also.

Periodically the Pentagon assures us of our preponderance of weapons (except when they are importuning Congress for greater appropriations).

For those who can only sleep nights if the "balance of terror" is preserved, Reciprocal Disarmament continues to assure them sound repose. Step by step the balance is kept.

There is of course risk in any plan of action, but the risks of Reciprocal Disarmament must be weighed against those of our present policy. Not any advocate of our policy of deterrence has maintained that it is free from risk. Oskar Morgenstern, himself a proponent of present policy, in concluding "The Question of National Defense", says: "As it is, the probability of a large thermonuclear war occurring appears to be significantly larger than the probability of its not occurring".

OBJECTION 8. What happens if Russia refuses to follow our first step?

In that case we have spent 2% of our strength to prove to the world that we realize the need to stop the arms race, and that we are sincere about wanting peace and doing something specific toward getting it. By so doing we have regained a great deal of our lost "world leadership". We have gone a long ways to prove to the Russian people that we have no intent to harm them. We have given them an inspiration to make the next move. If our first 2% never accomplishes anything more than that it will have been well spent.

OUR OPPORTUNITY

Some people have said to me "Fine -- but let Russia demonstrate the sincerity of Mr. Khrushchev's proposals by making the first move".

No, no, by all means let us seize the opportunity to make the first real move to disarm. We need the prestige this move will give us. We need to restore the world's faith in us as leaders of democracy. We need to prove to the uncommitted peoples that we really want peace.

Russia and China have already gained such a lead in the esteem of the underdog nations by the great progress in the condition of their peoples as compared to their past state. The basic world movement taking place today is the rise of the underdog four-fifths of the world. The dust kicked up, as capitalism and communism approach each other, tends to obscure this deeper movement. We must reckon with it. If we think we can exist as an island of "free enterprise" in the midst of a world of communism we are going to be awfully mistaken. Our reputation as "war mongers" isn't helping us at all with these underdog peoples. (Neither is our treatment of our own colored citizens nor our support of dictators).

Reciprocal Disarmament is a chance to demonstrate our will to peace right in their midst -- right before their eyes -- at every bomber base around the world. The bonfires of Reciprocal Disarmament will light the dawn of a new era.

We have everything to gain and nothing to lose -- but 2%.

Irving F. Laucks
Healdsburg, Calif.

Laucks, I. F.

Irving F. Laucks P. O. Box 607 Healdsburg, California

May 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
New York 22, N.Y.

A I R

Dear Sir:

The American people are rapidly coming to realize that the arms race can not go on indefinitely, but neither can they see any way to end it.

The Geneva Disarmament Conference already gives every indication of ending in a horse trading wrangle as have previous similar conferences.

Hope is even waning for the Summit conference which at first had seemed like the answer to prayer.

Will you not give careful consideration to the proposal of graduated unilateral disarmaments, viz:

At the Summit our President will proclaim (not offer) that we are going to destroy say 2% of our effective weapons on a certain date, either permitting the Russians to choose these, or at least affording complete facility for their inspection. He then will invite Mr. K to follow suit. If he does, we will then destroy another 2% and so on until in about four years the job is done.

By thus risking an initial 2% we would:

1. Probe Mr. K's sincerity and intention.
2. Recoup our loss of world prestige that resulted from his disarmament proposal of last fall.
3. Allow time enough for adjustment of industry to disarmament.
4. If Mr. K is sincere and follows suit we will have solved the prime problem and at last opened the way for World Law and the United Nations.

This is of course over-simplified but the principle should be capable of being put into practice. Dr. Charles E. Osgood of the University of Illinois proposed this last December; almost simultaneously I suggested the same in a letter to the President (copy herewith). Very likely you yourself can suggest improvements.

Won't you give this idea publicity before the Summit meeting? It might be the turning point we so badly need.

Yours truly,

Irving F. Laucks

C O P Y

Healdsburg, California
January 6, 1960

The President
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Congratulations on the success of your tour. If only you could have included Peking in your itinerary!

As a major item for the Summit conference may I suggest that you announce to the world that the U.S. is proceeding to act on Mr. Khrushchev's world disarmament proposal; that we will ask him to appoint agents to select say 2% of our bombers under which they will light a huge fire; to supervise the sinking of 2% of our hydrogen bombs, warheads and submarines in the deepest part of the Atlantic Ocean; to be present at the disbanding of 2% of our army, etc.

You would of course invite him to do likewise, as well as Mr. Macmillan. Each time Mr. Khrushchev followed suit we would again lead, aiming at completing the job in four or five years allowing time to arrange the many other details necessary.

Would not such an act by the U.S. head off also the beginning of an atomic threat by France, and perhaps a dozen other nations? How could the U.S. possibly be hurt by such a cautious procedure -- provided of course we have an honest desire for disarming?

Even though there were an element of danger in thus taking the initiative, is the danger as great as the ever increasing one we are incurring in the cold war and arms race?-- in which even though we "win", we lose. By pressing for disarmament have we really anything to lose but our chance of eventual destruction?

This great bonfire would be an earnest of our strong determination and realization that war must be abolished; a token of a new era in man's upward climb; a beacon of hope to the world victims of war, hunger and poverty; an inspiration to the American people to exchange their negativism for real world leadership toward a new Renaissance.

What an opener for a new decade!

Yours truly,

IRVING F. LAUCKS

Lavenstein, James

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Lavenstein

from: Sheila Hogg)(Mr. Murrow's secretary) May 6, 1960

I am sending you a copy of a letter we have received from Mr. Kresge of the I.C.A. He has been most helpful to us and it would be pleasant if we could reciprocate. However, I understand from your secretary that CBS material is not loaned out. I should be very grateful if you could let me know what your decision is in this matter and perhaps let me have a copy of any correspondence between you and Mr. Kresge that is relevant, as Mr. Murrow will probably want to know what has been done.

Thank you very much.

May 6, 1960

Mr. Howard S. Kresge
Orientation & Counseling Branch
Office of Personnel
International Cooperation Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kresge:

I apologize for the delay in writing to thank you for your prompt response to Paul Niven's request. You have been most generous with your material and I think this will be just what Mr. Murrow wants.

I am afraid that your request for CBS material that might be helpful in your overseas assignment program will have to be passed to our Mr. Lavenstein, and I have been told that it is very likely that you will receive a refusal from him according to company policy. However, please don't take this as the last word on the subject as we should certainly like to reciprocate your courtesy if possible and I think that when Mr. Murrow returns to New York, we might be able to arrange something.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Washington 25, D. C.

April 27, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Attention: Miss Shelia Hogg

Dear Miss Hogg:

We have just received a request from Mr. Paul Nevin of the local CBS Network to provide you with materials used in our Orientation Program.

We are happy to comply with this request and, under separate cover, are mailing several packets of material used in our Orientation Program, which is a three-week training session for all American technicians prior to their departure for overseas assignments.

One of the packets contains "course content material" and another contains typical material displayed in a "help yourself" rack. In addition to this rather large quantity of material we also have available tape recordings, slides, and motion pictures which form an integral part of our Program.

We have recently inaugurated a plan of preparing tape-recorded interviews with people returning from overseas assignments, so that those embarking on their first adventure will be able to "hear it now". Of course, if possible, we try to link people with people for first-hand information but this is not always possible; tape-recorded interviews have proven to be very helpful.

Also, we are collecting from Americans working overseas in our Program 2x2 slides which show the living and working conditions of the various Missions (we are working in more than sixty countries overseas).

We are also continually searching for related motion pictures which accurately describe conditions, culture, give historical prospective, etc. In this regard we would very much appreciate any suggestion you might have regarding the availability of some of the CBS produced material. Is it possible to obtain on an extended loan basis Kinescope which would be helpful to our people in preparing for an overseas assignment?

If you have need for further material, or additional information, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Very truly yours,

HS Kresge

Howard S. Kresge, Chief
Orientation & Counseling Branch
Office of Personnel

P.S. you may be interested in knowing that for the final session on "American" we use portions of "you can Hear It Now" — and after close with the first (Wilson) sequence (1919-1932)

Howard Kresge

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

JAMES LAVENSTEIN

Administrative Manager
Network Programs

May 9, 1960

Howard S. Kresge, Chief
Orientation & Counseling Branch
Office of Personnel
International Cooperation
Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kresge:

Mr. Murrow's secretary, Miss Hogg, has referred to me a copy of your letter of April 27 in which you inquired as to the availability of television recordings of our programs in connection with the training of your overseas personnel.

I am sorry to have to tell you that because of Company policy and various union, guild and other contractual limitations that govern the use of television recordings, we will not be able to be of direct assistance in this connection, since CBS Television is not engaged in the distribution field. However, prints of some of our programs — CBS Reports, See It Now, You Are There, The Twentieth Century, Air Power, The Search, Conquest and others — are for sale at the McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York City and Carousel Films, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York 36, New York. I would suggest that you write to Mr. Albert Rosenberg at McGraw-Hill and Mr. David Dash at Carousel for further details.

Thank you for your expression of interest in our programs.

Very truly yours,

J. L.

James Lavenstein

JL:lf

cc:Miss Sheila Hogg

Ledovits, Ka

February 25, 1960

Dear Mr. Ledovits:

Thank you for your letter of January 24th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret very much to have to tell you that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to reply to your letter, since he is traveling in Europe and will not be returning to the States for some time.

I am indeed sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Kalman Ledovits
Pengo-utca 5
Budapest, Hungary

Kálmán Ledovits
Pengő-utca 5.
Budapest, Hungary.

Mr. Edward R.Murrow
CBS New York.

1960-I-24.

Dear Sir,

I have your address from my sister Miss Irene Ledovits, an American citizen, whose attention has been called to you by an article in the New York Post from Jan.20.1959. She is, since about two years an inmate patient of Pilgrim State Hospital, West Brentwood, Long Island, Bldg.9-2. In her letters she constantly complains about not being treated well-medically and personally-and also about other matters going on in this hospital. We - her brothers and sisters here - have, in direct communication with the dirction of the hospital, to better these circumstances, but nothing has been of avail. So we are now at a loss what to do. We think, however that it would be also in the public interest to look into the goings on in this hospital and that from this point of view the matter might interest you.

Should this be so we think that perhaps you would not mind to have an interview with our unfortunate sister and to investigate into the matter.

We are very anxious about her

and would do everything which is within our power to help her, but are here, of course, powerless. She seems to be compulsorily retained in the hospital, although her state of health does not justify this. If possible we should like to have her brought home to Hungary.

Anything which you may be able to do in this matter will be most thankfully acknowledged by us, and we thank you in anticipation for the trouble you are undergoing.

I shall be very pleased to have an answer from you and remain

dear Sir

Yors respectfully

Kálmán Ledovits

Ledovits Kálmán

Herbert Lehman

October 28, 1960

Dear Senator Lehman:

Many thanks for your gracious invitation to join the Honorary Sponsoring Committee and to attend the dinner in honor of former President Truman on December 10th.

Present plans call for me to be on Quemoy during the latter part of November and early December and therefore I regret that I am unable to accept.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Herbert H. Lehman
155 East 76th Street
New York 21, New York

ERM:gw

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
155 EAST 76TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

October 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is a great pleasure to be able to write you in the capacity of National Chairman of the Honorary Sponsoring Committee for a nationwide tribute to former President Truman, which will be held in the city of Chicago on Saturday evening, December 10th.

On that occasion President Truman will be honored for his leadership of the free world in a crucial period of the twentieth century and for the historic role he played in helping to bring to realization the aspirations of the Jewish people and the will of the United Nations for the establishment of the State of Israel.

I should like to take this opportunity to extend a very cordial invitation to you to join the Honorary Sponsoring Committee and to attend, as one of the special guests, the dinner in honor of Mr. Truman, which will be held under the auspices of the State of Israel Bond Organization.

Your participation will help give expression to the esteem and admiration which the American people have for one of the truly great men of our time.

Looking forward to an early reply and with best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert H. Lehman

Herbert H. Lehman

Colston Leigh

December 12, 1960

Dear Bill:

As of right now, there ain't no chance no how of my doing no lectures, but the situation could change in the course of the next months. If it does, I will certainly give you a shout.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. Colston Leigh, President
W. Colston Leigh, Inc.
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

ERM:gw

W. COLSTON LEIGH, INC. NEW YORK • CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO
THE LEIGH BUREAU OF LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

W. COLSTON LEIGH
PRESIDENT

521 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17. N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-6623 • CABLE COLLEIGH

2nd December, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
NEW YORK.

Dear Ed,

What are the chances of our meeting together some time within the next week or so to talk about the possibility of your doing some lecturing for us during the season of 1961-62, fof which we are now building our list of speakers.

I have written you about this every year as you know but it seemed to me that with your more limited schedule perhaps this is more of a possibility for the future.

Won't you give it some thought and let me know how you feel about it.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Bill

President.

Lenox Hill

NORTHAM L. GRIGGS
14 EAST 55TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

May 27, 1960

Dear Ed,

As one who has contributed over the years to the support of the work of the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association, I am sure you appreciate the comprehensive and qualitative program it offers people of all ages in the area.

This year, Lenox Hill celebrates its 65th anniversary. Problems in the area have been multiplied by the many changes taking place - the critical housing situation for those being evicted from tenements to make way for new construction, the high rate of alcoholism and drug addiction among teenagers, the growing segment of lonely old people in the neighborhood.

The Board of Directors of Lenox Hill, of which I am a member, is appealing to you as one of its contributors to give a gift to Lenox Hill on this important anniversary so that it can improve its program to meet these needs, and repair its building and facilities which have served an average of 1000 people a day these many years.

Your generous assistance at this time is greatly needed and will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Norm Griggs

NLG:mw

Enclosure

Bill Leonard

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Bill Leonard

from: Ed Murrow

October 11, 1960

Sorry to bother you with the attached, but I don't know where else to turn.

ERM:gw
att

October 11, 1960

Dear Mr. Coste:

Thank you for your letter of October 7th. I have no knowledge of the program to which you refer, but certainly you are due an explanation, and I shall do my best to extract one for you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Brutus Coste
Secretary General
Assembly of Captive European Nations
29 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

ERM:gw

ASSEMBLY OF CAPTIVE EUROPEAN NATIONS
29 WEST 57th STREET
New York 19, New York

PLaza 1-3850

October 7, 1960

Albania
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Estonia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Poland
Romania

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your recent action in inviting the spokesmen of our captive nations to participate in your Sunday "Background" program and the forceful support you have given on this occasion to our plea that the issue of our nations be raised in the United Nations at this particular time - prompt me to write you on a somewhat related matter.

Last week I was asked by Mr. John Malko to appear on his "Eye on New York" show - prepared by the Public Affairs Department. I was accepted. The program was taped on Friday, September 30, and was sched for Saturday, October. Because of the unexpected Khrushchev speech in U.N. on that day the showing of the "Eye on New York" program was post On Tuesday, October 4, Mr. Malko advised me by telephone that it would run on Saturday, October 8, at 1:30 p.m. But on Thursday, October 6, he phoned me again to tell me that for reasons he was not in a position to impart to me, the taped program will not be run at all unless his superi will consider redoing the tape.

My point in writing you is to ask your help in elucidating the reason for the above decision. What I said in the eight minutes allotted time could hardly be objectionable since I focussed on the imperative necessity of countering Soviet charges of colonialism in the U.N. by bringing up the issue of Soviet Colonialism.

The decision to scrap the program is all the more puzzling as all concerned - producer, announcer, etc. - were quite satisfied with the performance. I may add that to do this program I spent the better part of an afternoon in the studio and it is rather disappointing to learn that this was done for no purpose at all.

/I...

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

I submit that the program I referred to remains of [illegible] interest and I would therefore appreciate whatever you may deem [illegible] to do to have the matter reconsidered by the competent officials [illegible] C.R.S.

I take the liberty of enclosing an article of mine [illegible] and Colonialism - Old and New" which the AFL/CIO Free Trade [illegible] carried in its October issue.

With best thanks, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Brutus Coste
Secretary General

Lawrence Lerner

June 8, 1960

Mr. Lawrence Lerner
President
Michael Saphier Associates Inc.
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Lerner:

I am replying to your letter of June 6 in Mr. Murrow's absence from New York, and, in doing so, should like to refer you to my letter to you of August 20, 1959. Mr. Murrow has still not had an opportunity to see this correspondence. Upon his return from his year of sabbatical leave, his commitments at CBS are so heavy that he has instructed me that he cannot consider anything additional. As a matter of fact, as he concerns himself almost exclusively with his own programs, it may be that in a matter of this kind you should address yourself to someone else at CBS.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Industrial Design

488 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22 NEW YORK · TELEPHONE PLAZA 9-3830

June 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

You will remember our exchange of letters regarding the proposed World's Fair - 1964. I proposed site planning for permanent use and the erection of structures which could be used permanently. You expressed an interest and a desire to be kept informed.

The idea itself, and the further idea that a university should occupy the World's Fair site after the Fair, received universal endorsement from people in business, architects and editors, but the concept has now run into head-on conflict with delay, lack of imagination and politically inspired disinterest. A great number of organized civic groups and public spirited individuals are still trying to advance the idea.

Frankly, had the plan for a permanent installation at the Fair gone forward I would have hesitated to come to you regarding your exhibit. Now I feel I can ethically solicit your business - for any exhibit your company may contemplate.

An exhibit, no matter how dramatic and eye-catching, is not worth its cost unless it is so conceived and so executed as to continue the product sales program and expose the public to the future product planning. And it must do so in such a way as to produce a lasting mental picture to be carried away - and retained - in the mind of the visitor.

I would like the opportunity of discussing the exhibit you might have at the World's Fair and exposing to you some of the ideas we have already formulated for your company's exhibit.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence Lerner,
President

The New York Times.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER
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HARDING F. BANCROFT, *Secretary* FRANCIS A. COX, *Treasurer*

Topics

Temporary World's Fairs

Announcement of the intention of the sponsors of Our Town's 1964 World's Fair that it run for two years emphasizes the essentially temporary character of all expositions of this kind held up to now. While local, regional and national fairs have on occasion resulted in some installation of permanent buildings, the large international expositions throughout the years have all but disappeared, with little but fading memories remaining as a memorial to the time, talent and money invested in them. Of the glittering accumulation of buildings that surrounded the trylon and perisphere of our own World's Fair in 1939-40, for example, only the New York City Building and the New York State Building remain, as part of Flushing Meadows Park, where the fair to open four years hence will rise at an estimated cost of more than half a billion dollars.

First Modern Exposition

This temporary nature of world's fair buildings started with the first of the great modern expositions, inspired by Prince Albert and held in Hyde Park, in the heart of London, in 1851. While little of the goods exhibited were actually sold, the purpose was essentially commercial. Albert sought to advertise the product of the empire presided over by his wife and queen, and that exhibited by other nations. For the first time in an exhibition of this kind, Albert insisted that culture, too, was an important exhibit, and so paintings and sculpture found their way in as a part of the national product. But he did not insist on permanency. Thus when the plaudits had died down, only the Crystal Palace remained, to continue as a London landmark until fire destroyed it in 1936. The Universal Exposition in Paris in 1889 likewise produced but one structure as its monument. This was the Eiffel Tower, around which an esthetic controversy still swirls despite the lapse of some seventy years.

Fairs in the U. S.

The United States became exposition-conscious in 1876, 100 years after the founding of the Republic, when the Centennial Exposition was appropriately opened in Philadelphia. Two buildings erected for this fair, Memorial Hall and the Horticultural Building, did stay in use for the next fifty years or thereabouts.

But of the buildings prepared for the Sesquicentennial Exposition in the same city half a century later, only the 100,000-seat Municipal Stadium remains, and it enjoys little use because of its out-of-the-way location. So it has been with other major fairs held in this country. Chicago's Columbian Exposition of 1893 produced only the Fine Arts Building, later the useful Museum of Science and Industry. The Art Museum and Washington University's Administration Building are all that stand from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in the City of St. Louis in the year 1904.

Proposal to Change

San Francisco's Palace of Fine Arts, now under restoration, is the sole survivor of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915. The Cotton Bowl, with its 75,000 seats, and the Dallas Historical Society Building remain from the Texas Centennial Exposition in 1936, and Treasure Island, which has seen service as a naval installation, an airfield and a recreation area, is all that reminds us of San Francisco's Golden Gate International Exposition of 1939-40. In the face of all this history, at least one move is afoot to change with our own coming fair. Lawrence Lerner, industrial designer, is urging that the structures erected beginning next year be planned and designed for permanent after-use, possibly as a university of national or international character, in keeping with the scope of the coming exposition. If such a change does come about, the 1964 World's Fair in New York will achieve the goal of all sponsors of such fairs: to create something that is new under the sun.

Lawrence Lerner

August 20, 1959

Mr. Lawrence Lerner
Michael Saphier Associates Inc.
18 East 48th Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Lerner:

I much regret to tell you that your letter to Mr. Murrow of August 17, enclosing a copy of your letter to Mayor Wagner, arrived here after Mr. Murrow's departure on his year of sabbatical leave. As he is travelling, there is no way of sending your letter on and he will therefore not see it.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

MICHAEL SAPHIER associates inc.

Industrial Design

18 EAST 48TH STREET NEW YORK 17 NEW YORK · TELEPHONE PLAZA 9-3830

August 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter is about an idea - an idea found worthy and supported by a number of business leaders and the executives of some of our large foundations.

We have proposed this concept to Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City and he has graciously permitted us to inclose a copy of the proposal for you.

Briefly, we believe the projected World's Fair for New York City in 1964 should be so planned that structures erected for Fair purposes be built as permanent installations so that these can be modified for use by a university at the termination of the Fair. This would be a University of the World in the true sense - supported by every nation of the world with students and teachers from these nations.

It would be a dramatic demonstration of unselfish contribution by American Business, government and individuals to the idea that through communication - constant and free - world peace can become a reality.

As practical designers for industry with a tremendous experience in the planning, design and utilization of space, we are not dreamy idealists; we are realists and know that a commercial exhibitor must always justify expenditure. But, we are certain, a master plan can be developed immediately for the Fair itself and for its after-use as a university.

We are equally certain that American Business can subscribe to the idea of a core of permanent structures and can yet have dynamic display of its product in individual exhibits. Shape and size of

these need not be stringently specified. They can be so planned and so designed as to give a full measure of exhibit value during the life of the Fair and yet be easily modified for university use at the Fair's termination.

We are undertaking presentation of this idea because we created it and believe in it. We would earnestly appreciate hearing from you at the earliest possible moment so that if the people of this country, in every phase of activity, want to endow the world with such a university as is described in the letter to the Mayor, then the idea can immediately be included into the planning for the World's Fair.

We are not asking for sponsorship but for your personal opinion - and, if you can believe as we do that the energy, talent and money which will be invested in this Fair should not be wasted - we ask for your support.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence Lerner

Lawrence Lerner
President

LL:rs
Inclosure

NOTE - Mr. Murrow: This letter is to you as a private citizen and we would appreciate your interest as a private citizen but hope that you will not use it publicly, for the time being.

August 10, 1959

The Honorable Robert F. Wagner
Mayor of City of New York
City Hall, New York

Dear Mr. Mayor:

The people in our organization have known for some months of the possibility of a World's Fair in 1964 and we have submitted to one of the committee working to bring this fair into being a proposal that - unlike so many fairs in history - this one be so conceived that the physical structures which house it remain as a permanent installation.

We at Michael Saphier Associates would like to see the site of the fair and the buildings become a United Nations University, an institution which would be a true University of the World, brought into being by the nations of the world and sustained by these nations for education, at both undergraduate and graduate levels, of students from every country on earth.

We believe that if the fair, from the very beginning, included in its concept this idea, then the buildings to be built by the nations themselves can be of a permanent nature and of an architectural pattern and design which will best reflect the contributing nation's culture. If, then, the commercial interests who exhibit at the fair - from any country in the world - will, too, make their buildings permanent, and will be willing to have these designed to meet the after-use of a university, there will result a permanent memorial to the intelligence of nations and their business citizens.

Such a concept will in no way detract from the general purposes of a world's fair - the display of goods and of cultural exhibits. Nor, need any of the paraphernalia of a fair - stadiums, playing fields, swimming pools and auditoriums, even mid-ways - be omitted, since all such installations will,later, serve the university.

This city - New York - the objective of peoples, seeking an opportunity for a better life, for almost four hundred years, is still the place of great hope for millions upon millions of people from all the world and all the corners of our own country. There is no more fitting place, no place with greater auxiliary educational facilities for a university - a University of the World - a United Nations University.

It is reported, Mr. Mayor, that $500,000,000 will be needed to finance this fair and we assume this does not take into consideration probably several times this amount to be expended by nations and commercial exhibitors.

This huge sum and the 1,250 acres at Flushing Meadow Park should not be devoted to a "three months' wonder" of stucco and wood framing.

We are today an adult nation competing with other adult nations and this is our opportunity to exert a leadership in education, in culture, in science and in commercial activity.

I have attempted to limit the detail of this letter to a general outline of our thinking. I should be glad to meet with you or whichever committee is developing the world's fair idea and detail all of the concepts we have developed.

I am submitting this letter to you and to Mr. Robert Kopple who, it is reported, is the executive director of the 1964 fair committee. And I earnestly hope for your consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

Lawrence Lerner
President

CC: President Dwight Eisenhower
Governor Nelson Rockefeller
Senator Jacob Javits
Representative Edna Kelly
Deputy Mayor Paul O'Keefe
Executive Director Robert Kopple

LL/mef

MICHAEL SAPHIER ASSOCIATES, INC.
18 East 48th Street
New York, New York

Max Lerner

June 22, 1960

Dear Max:

Sorry I failed to make you a signal saying I couldn't get back to Delhi. I have the feeling we'll meet there again one day.

I am just off for the annual Governors Conference and will be going from there to Los Angeles for the Democrats pow wow.

I have absolutely nothing to do with the CBS news coverage of the conventions other than being a hired hand. Personally, I should be delighted to have you laboring in the vineyard with me, but the only thing I can do is to pass your letter over to John Day, our Director of News.

As ever yours,

Mr. Max Lerner
New York Post
75 West Street
New York 6, New York

ERM:gw
cc: John Day

New York Post
75 WEST STREET • NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Max Lerner

Paris
May 18, 1960.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I waited for you to show up in New Delhi and share my bachelor quarters during the Chou En-lai visit, but you never arrived. Next time you and I are both in New Delhi, try me again.

I am writing this from Paris where the macabre events only underscore the need for great leadership in our own country during the next eight years.

I assume you will be at the Presidential conventions again. Is there any chance of your people being able to use some commentary by me in an auxiliary role to their able staff?

I'm glad to say I have a tidy little group of papers now for my column, but I hate to feel so unused on TV at so crucial a time.

I'll be home in a few days. Drop me a note at my office when you have a chance.

As ever

Max Lerner

Levine, Julian

THE MARTIN COMPANY

Orlando, Florida

Monday, August 22, 1960

V. C. ✓ Many thanks & destroy them.

Mr. E.R. Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed you will find several pictures of an unshaven gentleman you know quite well. They were taken, you may recall, during an interview in Dallas, Texas, May 9, 1960, when you changed planes enroute for the East.

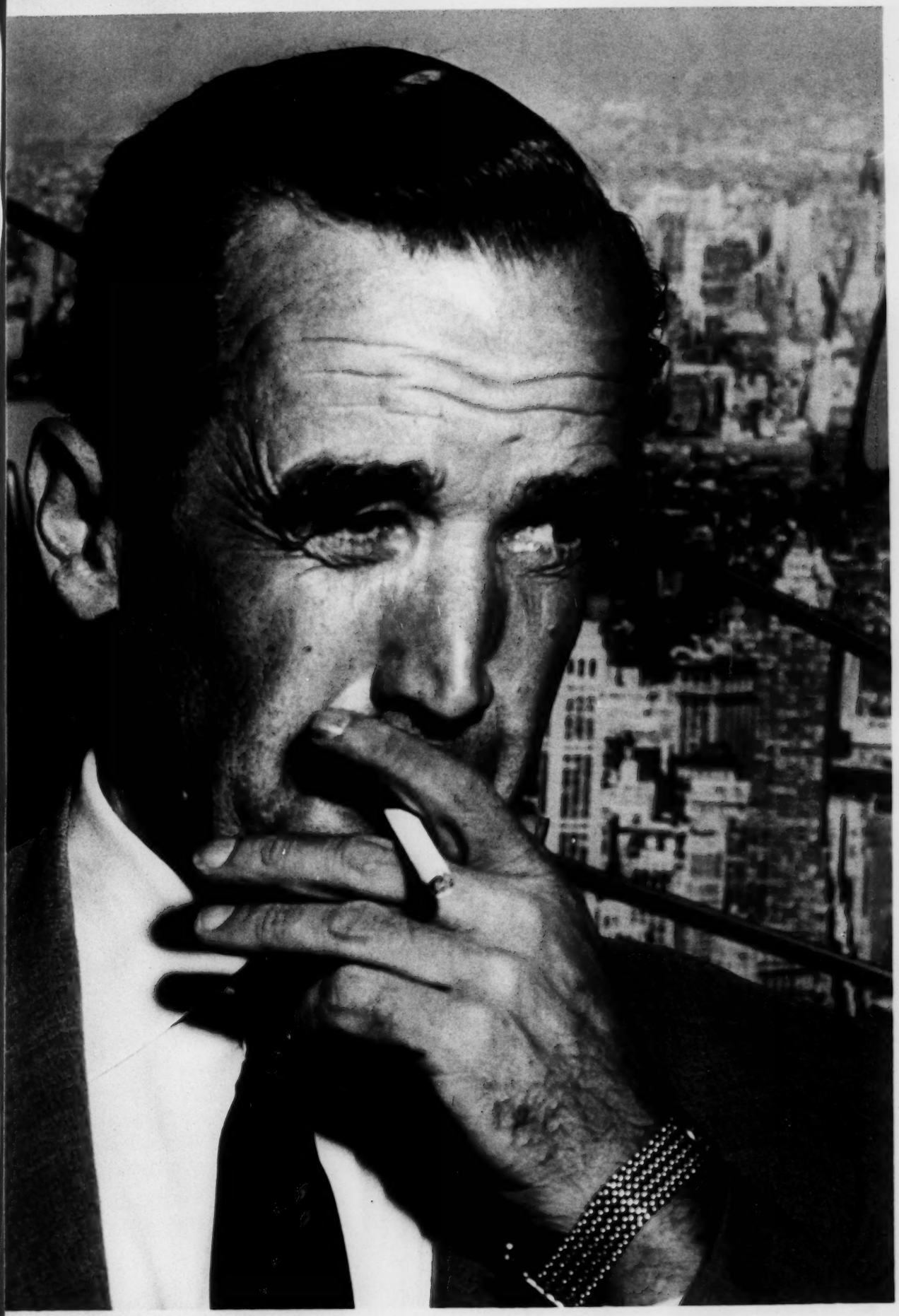
I interviewed you at that time for the Dallas Morning News. I recently moved on to the Martin Company's news bureau here in Orlando, and came upon these pictures when I was shaking out my old files.

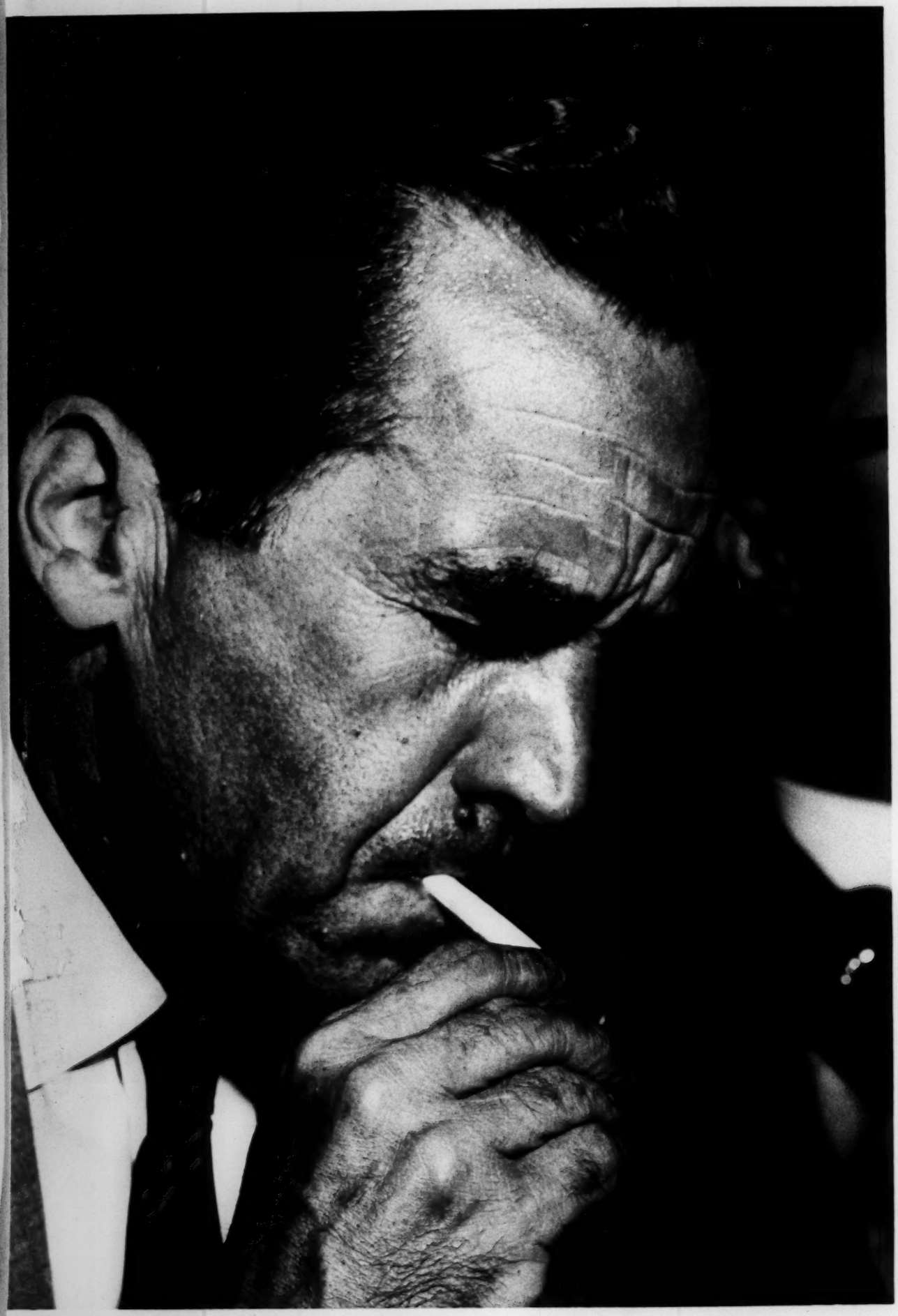
I hope the photos can be of use or humor to you. The interview, for me, was a pleasure. I hope we may meet again. And if I can be of any use to you in my new capacity, please call upon me.

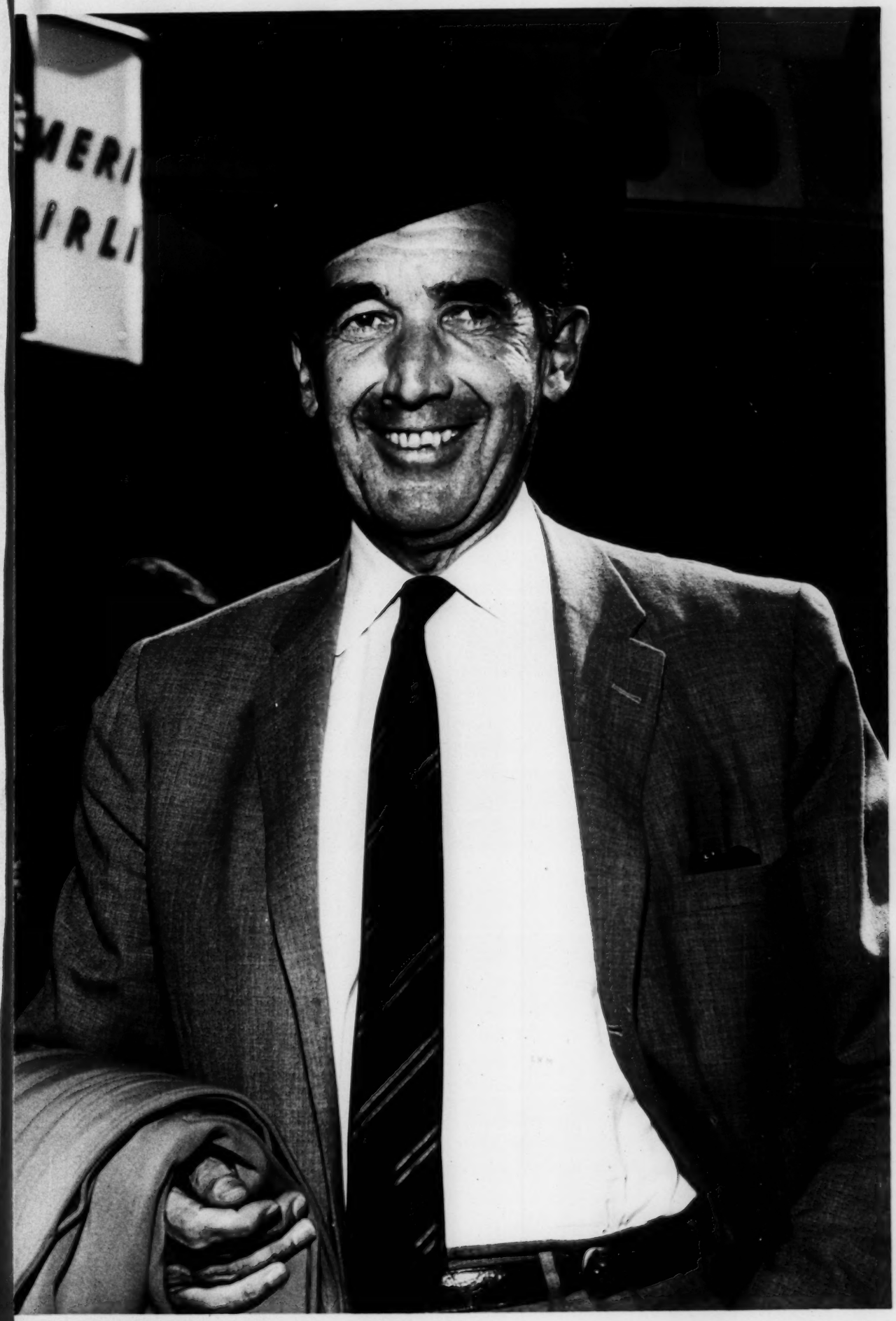
Sincerely,

Julian Levine

Julian Levine



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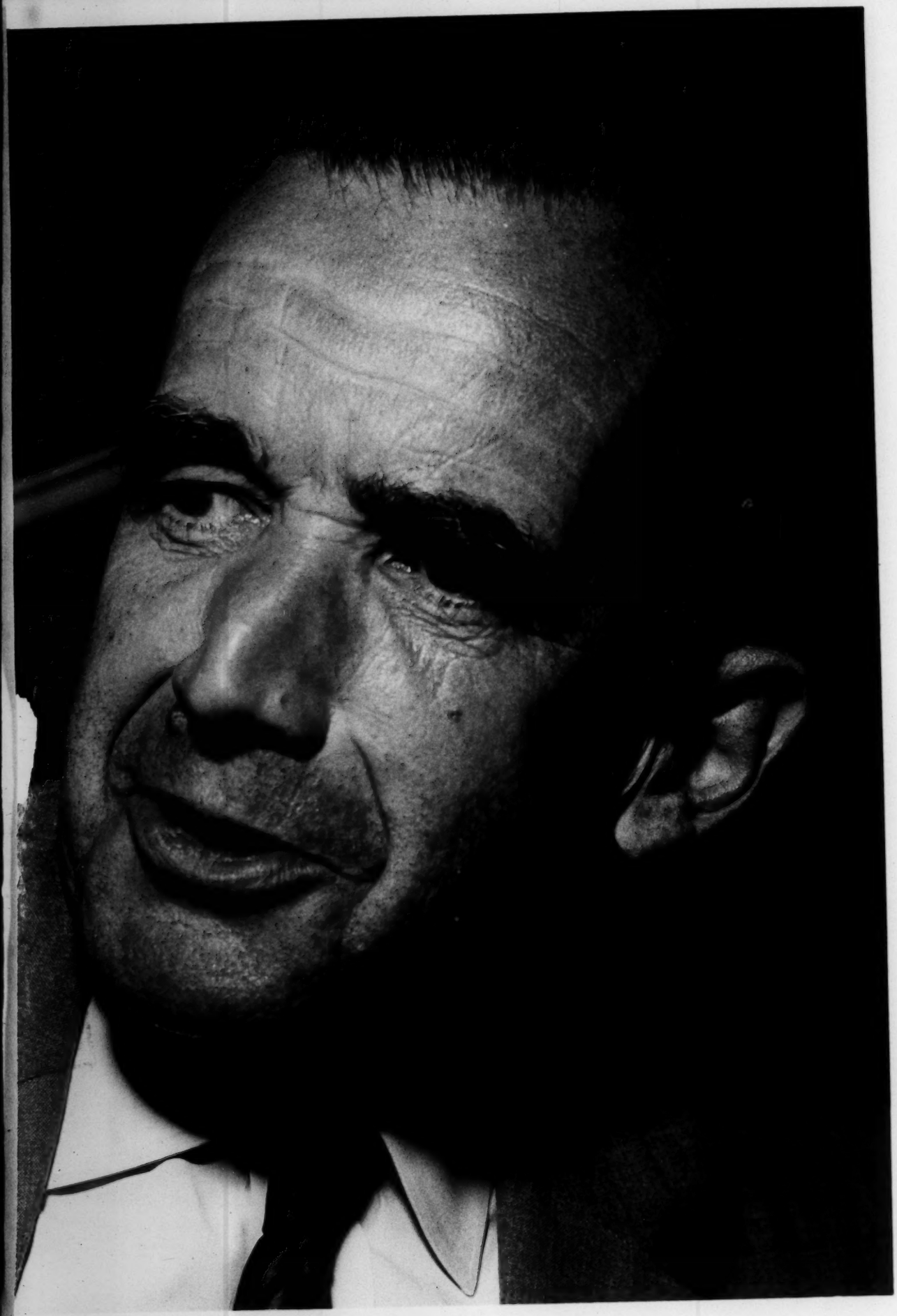

Levinson, Shelley
fm

October 6, 1960

Dear Miss Levinson:

Thank you for your recent letter.

Your kind comments are greatly appreciated and want to thank you again for taking the time to write to express your appreciation.

Sincerely,

Miss Shelley Levinson
Hayes Hall
Cortladn State Teachers College
Cortland, New York

Miss Shelley Levinson
Hayes Hall, Cortladn State Teachers College, Cortland, N. Y.

Hayes Hall
Cortland, N.Y.
October 2, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C/O CBS Television Network
New York City, New York

Dear Mr.Murrow,

I just read a speech delivered by you before The Radio and Televison News Director's Association on November 13, 1958. The speech, entitled, "A Broadcaster Talks to His Colleagues" appeared in my college essay book. I agree wholheartedly with everything you said but if I were ever to attempt to write my ideas, I'm sure they wouldn't have been quite as eloquent.

At the time of the 1956 Presidential Convention, I was just thirteen years old and quite confused by our democratic processes. This summer however, I was prepared to witness what I had expected to be an intelligent assemblage of delegates from all our states. I was quite distressed to see on the floor of the delegation, a televison personality calling delegates over to taste "Lipton Tea" and to extol its merits. This being the most important election in our history, I had been under the mistaken illusion that the two most poweful parties in our country were able to command enough respect so as to be given free air time on the various networks without the ominous presence of commercialogins for our "poverty stricken" stockholders.

Eventually, I hope to become a psychologist and I am very interested in the psychology employed by advertisers. A sentence at the end of the convention saying something to the effect that, "This program was brought to you by the Lipton Tea Company, who were

Miss Shelley Levinson
Hayes Hall, Cortladn State Teachers College, Cortland, N. Y.

courteous enough to exclude commercials from the program,"in my opinion would have added prestige to the company. As was accomplished on Channel 13's magnicent program, "Play of the Week", the savipr of the program, Standard Oil Company has assuredly received added prestige and economic gain by their apparent soft sell. By non-interference in the choice of plays and seeming obscurity in the program format they have achieved good programming together with a new idea in commercial television. Also on Channel 13, their permission to continue "Open End" till conclusion illustrates this networks concern for the better ideals of this medium. (As is probably obvious, I am an avid David Susskind Fan.)

I have watched all your programs and listened whenever possible to your news commentary on radio. Your realistic approach to each problem has helped me to balance out the delightfully fantastic world of "Father Knows BEst," and "Milton Berles Specials". Thank you. With deep admiration,

I remain,

Shelley Levinson

Please excuse my typing.

Joe E Lewis

November 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Thank you for your letter of November 15th.

Mr. Murrow, who is recovering from a bout with pneumonia was in the office for a short time this morning and has asked me to tell you that you are welcome to include his name on the Honorary Committee for the affair which will honor Garry Moore next April.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Joe E. Lewis, Abbot
Friars Club
57 East 55th Street
New York 22, New York

FRIARS CLUB

57 [illegible] 55 STREET [illegible] W[illegible] 2[illegible] N. Y[illegible] [illegible]ane P[illegible]za 72[illegible]

Officers

JOE E. LEWIS
Abbot
MILTON BERLE
Abbot Emeritus
HARRY DELF
Dean
PHIL SILVERS
Prior
DR. S. L. MEYLACKSON
Treasurer
RED BUTTONS
Secretary
JACK BENNY
Proctor
TED LEWIS
Herald
JACK E. LEONARD
Historian
JACK CANNON
Public Relations
CARL L. TIMIN
Executive Director

Governors

JACK BARRY
RAY BLOCH
JACK J. BREGMAN
JACK CANNON
PHIL CHARIG
NAT DUNN
EDDIE ELKORT
DICK GABBE
GEORGE A. HOFFMAN
BUDDY HOWE
ALAN KING
WILLIAM B. MANN
DR. MILTON REDER
LOUIS A. SCHENFIELD
DR. GEORGE H. SOLOMON
BURTON B. TURKUS

Advisory Committee

MEL ALLEN
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JOEY BISHOP
MYRON COHEN
BING CROSBY
ALAN GALE
HARRY HERSHFIELD
OSCAR KATZ
RAYMOND KATZ
SAM LEVENSON
ROBERT MERRILL
LOUIS P. RANDELL
JULE STYNE
DAVID SUSSKIND
ROCCO VOCCO

PRAE OMNIA FRATERNITAS · FRIARS CLUB ·

November 15, 1960

Yes!

Mr. Edward Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

The Friars are honoring Garry Moore as "The Man of the Year" at the Waldorf early in April.

We have assembled the outstanding names in Show Business, Industry and the Arts for our Honorary Committee, and we will deem it a privilege and honor to have your name also on this Honorary Committee.

Please inform us as soon as possible as to your disposition.

The proceeds of this affair will go to The Friars Relief Fund for indigent members of the profession, as well as Garry's favorite charity, a Scholarship Fund for needy students.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

JOE E. LEWIS
Abbot

JEL:sf

Lewis, J. W.

June 16, 1960

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Thank you for your letter of May 6th and for your very gracious words regarding CBS NEWS.

Mr. Murrow's new radio news show, BACKGROUND goes on the air Sunday, July 3rd, at 12:05 P.M. New York time. This program will attempt to analyze the one, two or three most important news stories of the week - those of national interest and show what is our stake.

It is most helpful to receive letters such as yours, and we appreciate your taking the time and trouble to write to us.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. John W. Lewis
342 Corbin Avenue
Macon, Georgia

342 Corbin Avenue
Macon, Georgia
May 6, 1960

Gentlemen:

I cannot be too lavish in my words of appreciation for the excellent news coverage which you are bringing to the radio audiences of our nation. I receive your programs ghrough the facilities of radio station, W.M.A.Z which of course is our local outlet.

I note that Edward R. Morrow has returned to this country and is planning a number of programs in which he will attempt to give the background out of which certain phenomenon is taking place. Lest I miss these progrqms, I am akking that you notify me as soon as a definite schedule has been set up for him.

I am delighted to find that more attention is being given to the area of the news commentary as distinguished from reporting. The complexities of modern civilization are so vast that the layman must have assistance in making accurate and proper evaluations of the events which impinge upon his personal and national life. You people are doing an excellent job in this respect.

Best wishes to you,

John W. Lewis

Limbach, John

December 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Limbach:

I regret very much the delay in replying to your letter of November 29. A siege of pneumonia laid me low on Election Eve, and it has taken quite some doing to catch up on accumulated mail.

I have read your son's essay, PEACE, LOGIC AND EMOTION, and think it is first rate. I should hope that the young man continues to be interested in the subject of permanent peace and how it might be achieved.

Tell John, please, that I have forwarded his literary composition to Mr. John Kiermair, Director of Public Affairs here at CBS News.

Thanks to both of you for giving me the opportunity to look it over.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Limbach
Route 2
Ripon, Wisconsin

Address of the United Nations mission

Route 2, Ripon, Wisc.
December 22, 1960

Dear Sir:

Last spring, my son, then a high school senior, wrote an essay entitled "PEACE, LOGIC AND EMOTION" as an entry in a contest on the subject of permanent peace and how it might be achieved.

Much serious thought was put into the essay and a number of copies were made by him with the intention of distributing them where they might do some good. It has been difficult for him to do this by himself and since I also think this a worthy endeavor, I am doing what I can to assist by sending these copies to persons whom I feel might be interested and qualified to evaluate the chief constructive recommendation made, namely the establishment of a series of debates or forums between respected persons of all countries to be presented on radio, and television where possible, in which each would present his own country's problems and viewpoints directly to the public of all countries.

Young John and I consider that the United Nations is, without doubt, the most constructive and promising hope now existing for the accomplishment of a just and permanent peace and if any plan such as the one above were to succeed, it would need the wholehearted cooperation and good will of the United Nations.

I am therefore sending a copy of the above mentioned essay to each of the permanent missions of the United Nations with the hope that any mission thinking this plan feasible will indicate its willingness to cooperate in the seeking out and enlisting of its Nation's best philosophers and scientists for possible participation in such a program. It is possible that non-political persons might be most effective, although there might be notable exceptions to this rule.

It is realized, of course, that full recognition must be given the United Nations General Assembly for the continuous and dramatic way that it performs its present function of debating the important issues existing between the various nations, but there also exists the need for a more widely publicized and more publicly available program of even greater appeal to the common citizen in which are presented the less-heard voices of the world's contemporary philosophers and scientists. Besides being well-organized, the program must be highly publicized well in advance of presentation to the very limit of the possibilities existing. This might only be possible out-

side the United Nations but with the United Nations cooperation. It must be generally conceded that some of the world's finest minds are not presently politically engaged and this world resource must be utilized in this time of need. The above program could not justifiably be regarded as a usurpation of the powers of the United Nations General Assembly, but should be seen as a further supreme effort of the Assembly to do everything humanly possible to further the cause of a just and permanent peace.

It is to be hoped that a better informed public the world over could, with more assurance, convey its interests and desires to its respective leaders who would then be enabled more knowingly to effectuate those desires through the use of the facilities of the United Nations.

It is earnestly requested that if your mission would be willing to cooperate in this project, assuming it could be initiated, that you let us know of such willingness. Such word would greatly assist in the possible enlistment of the communication facilities necessary to do the job.

May we hear from you in this regard at your earliest convenience?

Respectfully yours,

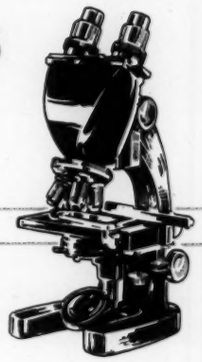
John Limbach

RIPON MICROSLIDES

LABORATORY

RIPON, WISCONSIN

SELECT PREPARATIONS FOR THE MICROSCOPE



December 22, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have been very much encouraged by your fine letter of December 9th, and the serious consideration that you gave our letter of November 29th.

It may be of interest to you to know that we have followed up this matter by sending a copy of the essay PEACE, LOGIC AND EMOTION to each of the missions of the United Nations with a copy of the enclosed letter.

I did want to write to tell you of this action although I do not intend to trouble you further unless some favorable response results from the United Nations deal. I do not wish for you to think I am "psycho" or fanatical about this matter but I am interested in seeing just how far a common citizen can make his concern felt in this tremendous world problem. Frankly, I have never been very optimistic in this regard anyway, and if nothing concrete should result from my letter writing, I shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that I was right in the first place, and the problem is too large for individual action.

In the event that I shall not have occasion to write to you again, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking you again for taking the trouble to answer our first letter in such an encouraging way. We shall in the future, as we have in the past, be appreciative viewers of your excellent TV programs.

Sincerely yours,

John Limbach

JohnLimbach

JOHN P. LIMBACH • BOX 164, ROUTE 2 RIPON, WISCONSIN • PHONE 958F41

Murray Lincoln

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Seward

from: Mr. Murrow

May 31, 1960

Regarding the attached, I have previously declined Murray Lincoln's pressing invitation to speak. As you know, he is an old friend of mine. Maybe I should just change my mind and tell him I will do it, and hope for the best regarding sponsorship. I dislike tieing a speaking engagement to possible sponsorship. In short and as usual, handle it any way you see fit.

May 25, 1960

Mr. Murray D. Lincoln
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company
246 North High Street
Columbus 16, Ohio

Dear Mr. Lincoln:

I have just returned to New York and have had a chance to get an idea of my broadcasting commitments for next season.

I am sorry to say that it will be impossible for me to come to the Biennial Congress of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A. in September. I had sincerely hoped to be able to do so, and delayed my final reply to you because of this, but the pressure will be too great. It was most gracious of you to ask me and I hope that another time I shall be able to join you.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
246 North High Street
COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

COPY

April 27, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Jack Beck
Station KNX
6121 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I wrote you last March which I'm sure never caught up with you.

Could I have an answer from you soon? We're most anxious to have you on our agenda.

Best personal regards,

Murray D. Lincoln

Murray D. Lincoln

js
encl/ltr. dtd. 3/10/60

March 10, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Astor Hotel
Hong Kong, China

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm advised by CBS that your traveling schedule should bring you to Hong Kong for a few days starting March 14. I hope this letter jibes with your schedule and reaches you before you're off on another leg of your well-earned sabbatical.

My purpose in writing is to invite you to address the Biennial Congress of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. in late September. As president of this 13-million member confederation of farmer and consumer co-ops, I can assure you that your presence at our fall conclave would provide you with a substantial platform for whatever comments you would like to make.

Our Biennial Congress will take place Thursday, September 29 and Friday, September 30, at the Hotel Sheraton-Towers in Chicago.

Our first preference would be to have you address our banquet meeting on Thursday evening, the 29th. Or if this is not convenient, would you be able to make it on the morning schedule of Friday, September 30th -- or as luncheon-speaker on that day?

Your remarks will be fully disseminated throughout the substantial membership of the Cooperative League. As has always been the case at previous conventions, you can count on a good share of mass media coverage.

Can we look forward to your participation this year? I would certainly appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Murray D. Lincoln

js
cc: Jerry Voorhis

P.S. Our "Hidden Revolution" series is continuing to cover the important issues, and we do appreciate the time you've been able to put aside during your travels to narrate several programs for us.

Lincoln, Thomas L.

September 12, 1960

Dear Dr. Lincoln:

Your letter dated September 9th has been forwarded to me.

Your kind comments about my BACKGROUND program are appreciated. It is always nice to hear from our audiences. In this way, we know whether or not we are pleasing them.

Again, thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Dr. Thomas L. Lincoln
Moose Hill Road
Guilford, Connecticut

Moose Hill Road
Guilford, Connecticut
September 9, 1960

CBS Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I have been intending to write you a congratulatory note on the fullness and depth of your radio reporting, particularly Edward R. Murrow's Background , the World News Round-up, and The World Tonight. I am particularly in agreement with your policy of editorial programs.

Nevertheless, this fine job is badly marred by the huckster ads of Life magazine, which seriously disturb the morning — so severely that I tend more and more to avoid your network. This latest ad gimmick was interesting the first time and somewhat amusing the second. Now I turn the dial if I even suspect that it is coming. Because of it, I also avoid reading Life , which is not served by irritating advertising.

A spot check of my colleagues and friends shows that my feelings are widespread. I urge you to review these announcements in your own interest, in that of your listeners, and in the interest of your advertisers.

Sincerely,

Thomas L. Lincoln

Thomas L. Lincoln, M.D.

cc: Life Magazine
The Union Dime Savings Bank

Lindahl

September 16, 1960

Dear Mr. Lindahl:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of August 29.

We had a delightful time in Sweden, and I would like so much to be able to provide the notes you request for The American Swedish Monthly. Unfortunately, the pressure of my radio and television schedule is such that I am left with no time for extra-curricular writing. Please accept my profound regrets.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Mac Lindahl
The American Swedish Monthly
8 East 69th Street
New York 21, New York

The American Swedish Monthly

Telephone: REgent 7-0700
Cable Address: "SVEA" New York

8 East 69th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

August 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The American Swedish Monthly, published by The Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., Inc. to disseminate information in the United States about life in Sweden, and among Americans of Swedish descent, plans its annual January TRAVEL ISSUE for early publication in December this year.

In view of the fact that The Swedish National Travel Office in the United States celebrates its 40th anniversary during 1961, this particular issue will be, perhaps, the most ambitious that we have ever undertaken to put together. It will aim both at reviewing 40 years of tourism from the United States to Sweden and to publicize Sweden as a tourist land.

We would very much appreciate your cooperation in furnishing us with some of your personal impressions of Sweden, as you saw the Country and its people during your visit. It is our intention to work these notes and comments of yours into a comprehensive report on the activities in the United States of The Swedish National Travel Office. We will, of course, be pleased to submit a proof of this particular copy to you for your approval previous to publication.

Looking forward to your answer, we thank you for your kind interest and assistance in making the 1961 TRAVEL ISSUE a really worthwhile production.

Very truly yours,

Mac Lindahl

Mac Lindahl
Editor

ML:CL

P.S. COPY DEADLINE FOR THIS ISSUE MUST BE OCTOBER 15TH.

Leo Linn

August 9, 1960

Mr. Leon Linn
P.R. Mallory & Co., Inc.
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

Dear Leon:

Thanks for your note. I am certainly going to work a more civilized schedule and, if you will give me a little advance warning, we will certainly frighten some geese. Janet and Casey join me in sending all best wishes.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

P. R. MALLORY & Co. Inc.

INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA

LEON LINN
VICE PRESIDENT

August 4, 1960

Dear Ed:

I think this year of leave certainly must have done something for you, to wit: the article and particularly the underlined. This must be what we all need. I hope you haven't become so pious that you won't wish to shoot geese this fall in southern Illinois.

Much luck, best regards to Janet and Casey, and nice to have you back.

Sincerely,

Leon

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Litchfield, Ba

August 17, 1960

Mr. Basil Litchfield
Granada TV Network Limited
36 Golden Square
London W1, England

Dear Mr. Litchfield:

Thank you for your letter of August 8. I am sorry to say that we cannot give permission for the tapes of Mr. Murrow's British Association Lecture to be made available to W.B.A.I.

Mr. Murrow himself is perfectly willing for this to be done but his business manager informs us that it is not permissible. I am sorry that we have to disappoint you.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL

KC:ELL

Directors : Sidney L. Bernstein, Cecil G. Bernstein, Denis Forman, Maurice King, Victor A. Peers, John S. E. Todd, Joseph Warton, Richard J. Willder.

GRANADA TV NETWORK LIMITED

36 GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON W1

GRANADA LONDON TELEX

REGENT 8080

8th August, 1960.

Miss Kay Campbell,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Campbell,

You may recollect that we had an exchange of cables some weeks ago when we asked if there would be any difficulty from the standpoint of C.B.S. if we were to make Ed Murrow's British Association Lecture available for transmission by C.B.C. in Canada.

We did not complete arrangements with C.B.C. However, we have now received an enquiry from W.B.A.I., which we understand is a non-commercial radio station being part of the Pacifica Foundation with two other stations in Berkeley and Los Angeles, California. We understand W.B.A.I. carries no commercials and is supported solely by subscriptions from listeners.

We would be most grateful if you would confirm that there would be no problem as far as C.B.S. or Ed Murrow is concerned if we were to make tapes available to W.B.A.I.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
for GRANADA TV NETWORK LTD.,

Basil Litchfield.

BL/dn.

Litchfield

February 16, 1960

LT
LITCHFIELD
GRANADA TV
LONDON

MURROW AGREES YOUR PROPOSAL REGARDING CBC CANADA AND LECTURE FILM STOP COLUMBIA WILLING WAIVE ANY OBJECTIONS BUT ASKS WHETHER PRINT AVAILABLE FOR PERSONAL VIEWING

CAMPBELL

514-70
gw

THISIS CBS RADIO NEWS GA

WESTERN UNION INTL CABLES

ZL WUX LONDON 36 29 1214A

LT KAY CAMPBELL

COLUMRAD NYK

Kay's phone # not connected.

PENDING ANSWER FROM MURROW WE NOT DISCUSSING FINANCIAL TERMS WITH CBC BUT WE UNDER IMPRESSION WE HAVE RIGHTS SELL OVERSEAS STOP ANXIOUS CHECK MUROXXX MURROW AVOID ANY POSSIBLE EMBARRASSMENT FOR HIM

LITCHFIELD

Phoned to Campbell jm

1227A EST PLS ACK,

RECD IJ TJS ABD IYTM

RECD OK TKS AND OUT

Phone to Campbell Too Late when rec'd Jac

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RECEIVED
1960 FEB -5 AM 9:11
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

HEC156 7513

HAIFA 21 4 1900

LT

CBSINC NEWYORK

17

CAMPBELL OKAY CBC GRENADA ARRANGEMENT INFORMITIVELY REACHABLE
KING DAVID JERUSALEM SEVENTH EIGHTH NINTH SUBSEQUENTLY
GALEIKINERET TIBERIUS REGARDS

MURROW

COK

SENT 0914

CBS RADIO NEWS GA

Litchfield

GOODMORNING WU INTL CABLES CLNG

LDA189 ZL TLX LONDON 25 16 1221P

LT KAY CAMBXXX CAMPBELL COLUMRAD NYK

GRATEFUL KNOW IF YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE CONTACT MURROW REGARDING PROPOSED CBC TRANSMISSION OF BRITISH ASSOCIATION LECTURE

LITCHFIELD GRANADA LONDON

CFM CBC

PLS ACK FOR ONE TKS WU CABLES

RCVD

Litchfield

January 28, 1960

LT
LITCHFIELD
GRANADA TV
LONDON

MURROW UNREACHABLE NEXT FEW DAYS AND BEFORE CABLING HIM I WOULD LIKE KNOW WHETHER CBC PROPOSAL INCLUDES FINANCIAL CONSIDERATION OF WHICH HE SHOULD BE INFORMED

KAY CAMPBELL

514-70

Mch file

RECEIVED
1960 JAN 27 AM 12:41
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

CBS RADIO NEWS

WU INTL CABLES WU ZL TLX LONDON 46 26

LT MISS K CAMPBELL COLUMRAD

NYK

WE PROPOSING MAKE ED HURROWS BRITISH ASSOCIATION LECTURE

X AVAILABLE FOR TRANSMISSION BY CBC CANADA STOP GRATEFUL

IF YOU WILL CABLE MURROW ASKING HIM CABLE US CONFIRMING

THIS PRESENTS NO DIFFICULTIES PARTICULARLY FROM

STANDPOINT HIS ARRANGEMENTS CBXXXX CBS

LITCHFIELD RRANADA TV LONDON

REPT RRANADA SOC

ACK PLS

RCVD

12

Directors: Sidney L. Bernstein, Cecil G. Bernstein, Denis Forman, Maurice King, Victor A. Peers, John S. F. Todd, Joseph Warton, Richard J. Willder

GRANADA TV NETWORK LIMITED

36 GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON W1
GRANADA LONDON TELEX
REGENT 8080

8th August, 1960.

Miss Kay Campbell,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Campbell,

You may recollect that we had an exchange of cables some weeks ago when we asked if there would be any difficulty from the standpoint of C.B.S. if we were to make Ed Murrow's British Association Lecture available for transmission by C.B.C. in Canada.

We did not complete arrangements with C.B.C. However, we have now received an enquiry from W.B.A.I., which we understand is a non-commercial radio station being part of the Pacifica Foundation with two other stations in Berkeley and Los Angeles, California. We understand W.B.A.I. carries no commercials and is supported solely by subscriptions from listeners.

We would be most grateful if you would confirm that there would be no problem as far as C.B.S. or Ed Murrow is concerned if we were to make tapes available to W.B.A.I.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
for GRANADA TV NETWORK LTD.,

Basil Litchfield.

BL/dn.

Basil Litchfield

January 18, 1960

Dear Basil:

Thank you for your letter of January 4th.

This is merely a note to tell you that I have no objection to your suggestion that Mr. Paul Rosen discuss with CBS the possibility of their being interested in the Granada lecture I did for you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Basil Litchfield
Granada TV Network Limited
36 Golden Square
London W1, England

Directors : Sidney L. Bernstein, Cecil G. Bernstein, Denis Forman, Maurice King, Victor A. Peers, John S. E. Todd, Joseph Warton, Richard J. Willder.

GRANADA TV NETWORK LIMITED

36 GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON W1

GRANADA LONDON TELEX

REGENT 8080

4th January, 1960.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

V.C.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We have come to an arrangement with Mr. Paul A. Rosen of N.R.B. Associates Limited, whom we believe you will know, whereby Mr. Rosen will act as our representative in connection with the exploitation of our programmes in the United States.

Mr. Rosen has suggested that it is possible that C.B.S. might be interested in the Granada lecture which you did for us. Would you have any objection to Mr. Rosen discussing this with C.B.S.?

Yours sincerely,
for GRANADA TV NETWORK LTD.,

Basil Litchfield.

They won't be!

BL/dn.

Blaine & Toinon Littell
on
Monday, December 19th
9:30 p.m.
168 East 71st Street

RSVP Walter Littell BU8-3358

You are invited to say

A u revoir

rriver derci

ufwiedersehen

to —

Long, Marian C

July 27, 1960

Dear Mrs. Long:

Thank you for your recent letter and your comments regarding SMALL WORLD. As Mr. Murrow has been out of town for the past weeks covering our political conventions, I just wanted to send you an acknowledgement and thank you on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Marian C. Long
Foxley Cottage
Binfield, Berkshire
England

Foxley Cottage
Binfield, Berkshire.
Bracknell 382.

29th June 1960.

Dear Ed, (If I may?)

Small World - BBC June 29th.

Sorry - your three top Women journalists won't do for an "International" broadcast: I doubt if it will do for a "National" one, because not one of them will stop & listen !!!

So you see none of us could listen either, and since the subject was purely in the context of the American press & the outlook of certain American women, we poor Britishers were at sea. It seemed like a neat U.S. contest for the female "heavy weight championship" - I give the laurel for sheer speed & weight of non stop punches to Doris Fleeson - but it was a entertainment.

You'll forgive this letter, I hope, but you see I've enjoyed all your other programmes. I take the liberty to write as a mere female who was Dickie Mountbatten's Conference Secretary during the early days of the war at Combined Operations – where we met. As such I learned I hope, to listen,

Best wishes, & do go on with your series,

Yours faithfully,

Marian C. Long.
(Mrs)

Mrs. Julian Longley

November 4, 1960

Dear Mrs. Longley:

Thank you for your recent note which I am answering in Mr. Murrow's absence from the city.

I regret that Mr. Murrow will be unable to accept your kind invitation to attend the launching of the new edition of Ben Robertson's book, RED HILLS AND COTTON, but I shall call it to his attention upon its arrival.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Julian Longley
217 West Cuyler Street
Dalton, Georgia

Mrs. Fred Wagener of Clemson, S.C.
Mrs. Louise Jones Du Bose,
Director of the Univ. of S.C. Press
cordially invite you
to a book tea for
the launching of the
new edition
of
"Red Hills and Cotton"
in the
Ben Robertson Memorial Reading
Room of the
Clemson College Library
on Friday, November 11th
from
4-5 P.M. o'clock.

Dear Mumma,

I do wish you could come to Clemson. I do wish Mrs. Ogden Reid + Whitelaw could be there. The plaque they gave, the ship's library when it was dismantled — all are there.

Sat. is the Carolina-Clemson game, held for the first time at Clemson — a gala week end. Please be on lookout for book. I will mail it on Nov. 13. Mary D R Longley

Pres. + Mrs. Roberts Edwards
of Clemson College, S.C.
Pres. + Mrs. Robert Shumwatt
of the Univ. of S. Carolina
Mr. + Mrs. Julian Longley
of Dalton, Ga.

Dear Mumma,

I do wish you could come to Clemson. I do wish Mrs. Ogden did + Nibbles could be there. The plague they have, the ships library have, the ships library when it was dismantled — all are there.

Dat. is the Carolina-Clemson game, hell for the first time at Clemson — & a mighty good. Please be so kind for both. I will mail it on Nov. 13. Mary D R Longley

Pres. + Mrs. Roberts Edwards
of Clemson College, S.C.

Pres. + Mrs. Robert Shumwalt
of the Univ. of S. Carolina

Mrs. + Mrs. Julian Longley
of Dalton, Ga.

Mrs.
JULIAN M. LONGLEY
[redacted] 217 W. Crayler St.
Dalton : Georgia

Sept. 6, 1960.

Dear Ed Murrow,

Thank you for your letter of August 10th. Of course I understand. Your schedule is one of pressure and demand for time. But it means so much to so many people. Please take care of yourself.

Cordially,

Mary B. R. Longley

P.S. I'm going to send you a copy of the book when it comes off the press + you pack it in that despatch case that goes with you all over the world. And sometime when your plane can't take off for several hours or there is an unplanned delay you'll take it out and read it just for relaxation – in Senegal, in the Congo – or wherever – and you'll love it.

P.S. If Ed is coming to Mrs Julian Longley
S.C., Ga. or Tenn. please Atlanta at
let us know - would like Aug. 1,
to meet him for 15 minutes only of his time. 1960.

Dear Miss or Mrs. Sheila -

Thank you for your note of July 19th. Your boss certainly is a busy man. We enjoyed his part in both conventions very much.

My sister is better and I am taking off a few days but will return to Clemson Thursday. We spent the week end in Dalton (my husband and I) + found our young congressman, Harlan Ernin Mitchell who is the

son of the Wright Mitchells - one
+ good friends - recovering well from
his recent operation. We are on
his side + that of Ralph McGill
in the current Georgia turmoil +
while Strom Thurmond was a
classmate of Ben's + his good
friend, + ours, we deplore his
politics + feel he has made —
and is making, a big
mistake in his attitude + is
doing the South a disservice.

From your letter I know you
must be of invaluable service to
Ed Murrow. If he doesn't have time
to do the book cover - we love him
just the same + know "Time" itself

must be taken first for our passing obligations +

commitments.
Cordially,
Mary B. (R. Langley)

Mrs. Julian Longley

August 10, 1960

Mrs. Julian Longley
119 Sloan Street
Clemson, SC.

Dear Mrs. Longley:

I regret exceedingly that I cannot undertake to write the requested material on my old and dear friend, Ben Robertson. I am sure you will not consider this any indication of lack of abiding love and respect for him, but I am so fully committed to urgent matters here that I could not possibly do justice to the theme. I trust you will understand; I am sure Ben would have.

To answer your specific question, I have no knowledge or intimation that Ben was a secret agent.

Very truly yours,

ERM:skh

July 19, 1960

Mrs. Julian Longley
119 Sloan Street
Clemson, S.C.

Dear Mrs. Longley:

Thank you for your letter of July 14 and the draft by Wright Bryan. Unfortunately, they have arrived here while Mr. Murrow is away in Chicago for the Republican Convention and I do not expect him back in New York until the beginning of August at the earliest. I do hope he will be able to supply the material you want some time before September 1, although he seems busier than ever since his recent return from a year's sabbatical. We shall have to hope he isn't sent off to the Congo!

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

1559 P'tree St.
N.E., Apt. 10E
Atlanta 9
Ga.
July 14, 1960.

Dear Ed,

The University of S.C. Press at Columbia is going to bring out a new edition of Ben Robertson's "Red Hills and Cotton" this fall.

Wright Bryan, local Clemson friend + lifelong acquaintance who is now with the Cleveland, Ohio "Plain Dealer" is going to do a biography to be included in

the new edition.

Last Jan. or Feb. I sent to you a cover from the first edition by Knopf + asked if you would do a short sketch of Ben as a war correspondent for the new book cover. Unfortunately it was lost in the mail or discarded without knowing what it really was.

Since then my husband was ill with double pneumonia here at our Atlanta apartment (we live in Dalton but he runs a business here) + shortly there-

the attention needed.

The S.C. press wants the new edition to be published this fall.

I enclose a rough draft of Wright's biography. It has little about Ben during the war years.

Would you write about a thousand words for us to use on the inside cover of the book? The outside cover has been done by Mrs. Roger Scott of Cleveland Ohio - a close friend of my sister's.

We do not want it to

after my sister — who lives at Clemson, in our home place since her husband's death in New York in 1949, with her three sons — has been critically ill for some weeks. I am keeping house for her family. She will be in the Anderson S.C. hospital for several more weeks and I am taking off a few days for rest + to be here + at Dalton but will return to Clemson Saturday.

The stress of circumstance has prevented giving the book

also in the war, that he had been. I have unable to trace this down but I believe it. Mr. David Bruce did not know of it.

Please write me at Clemson 119 Sloan St. as I will be there for at least two more weeks.

Sincerely yours,

"Mary B."

R. Longley

P.S. The material must be in by Sept. 1 as publication is for the fall. Do you have a copy of "Red Hills + Cotton"? Will send by return mail if you haven't one.

be unduly flattering. We would like a simple recounting of Ben as you knew him — his warmth + sense of humor, etc.

If you come back to Georgia or S.C. my husband and I would like to see you.

Is it possible for you to do this? Do you consider it an imposition? I know you are a very busy man.

Do you know whether Ben was a secret agent? I was told by the mother of an army major in intelligence who died

Mrs. Julian Longley

April 14, 1960

Dear Mrs. Longley:

I have your letter of April 6th in which you say that you had previously written to Mr. Murrow on February 1st. I regret that your letter was never received in this office and must have been lost enroute.

If you will send to my attention, a duplicate of your original letter with your specific questions regarding Ben Robertson, I shall see to it that you receive a reply at the earliest possible moment.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Julian Longley
217 W. Cuyler Street
Dalton, Georgia

217 W. Cuyler St.
Dalton, Ga.
April 6, 1960.

CBS
New York, N.Y.
Dear Sir:

Please send me Ed Murrow's address as it is important to me to write him about information only he can give about Ben Robertson of Clemson, S.C. who died in a plane crash in 1943. A new book about Ben is coming out soon. He was a war correspondent.

I wrote Mr. Murrow on CBS Feb. 1 of this year but do not know whether he received my letter. Do you?

Yours truly,

Mrs. Julian Longley

217 N. Cuyler St.
Dalton, Ga.
April 6, 1960.

Dear Ed,

A letter to you which I mailed Feb. 1 of CBS has not come to your attention I am sure or you would have answered it. It carried to you a copy of the book cover of Ben Robertson's "Red Hills + Cotton" and a personal request.

I've missed you on CBS + hope you'll return soon. My husband + I send regards.

Cordially,

"Mary B." R. Longley
(Mrs. Julian Longley)

TO Edward R.

FROM

subject
luncheon
Lawrence Lowman
about?

No question
is one of the best
jobs you ever did.
So agrees our president
our chairman — goodness
knows who else besides
me 12/30 Lawrence L.

Larry Lowman

June 6, 1960

Dear Larry:

So sorry I cannot come to your luncheon for David Bruce on June 16th at the Century. I have to be out of town that day.

Many thanks for asking me.

As ever,

Mr. Lawrence W. Lowman
485 - 20

KRM:gw

LAWRENCE W. LOWMAN · 485 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22

May 16, 1960

Ed

Could you join me at a very informal luncheon for David K. E. Bruce on June 16, 1 P. M. at the Century?

Sincerely,

Larry

— and welcome back to my du.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 - 17

Leonard Lyons

November 11, 1960

MR. AND MRS. LEONARD LYONS
1 WEST 81ST STREET
NEW YORK CITY

SO SORRY ED AND I CAN'T BE THERE BUT WE SHOULD LIKE TO EXTEND TOMORROW OUR CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU AND TO DOUGLAS WHO IS NOW A YOUNG MAN

SINCERELY

JANET MURROW

gw
514-70

Maahs, W. H.

June 6, 1960

Mr. Werner H. Maahs
Contest Committee
International Franchise Association Inc.
549 West Randolph Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

Dear Mr. Maahs:

I am replying to your letter of May 31 in Mr. Murrow's absence from New York. I regret to tell you that his commitments at CBS are too heavy to permit him to undertake anything additional. We shall therefore have to return the contest letters to you when they arrive.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

sent letters back
to mr Maahs

INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION INC.
549 WEST RANDOLPH STREET • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS • STATE 2-8258

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May 31, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The International Franchise Association, headed by Mr. A. L. Tunick, has just completed the first phase of a nation-wide contest to select the winner of a Chicken Delight Store, plus a Round Trip to Russia.

Over 50,000 entries were received from all over the United States and at a drawing held at the "Start Your Own Business Show" here in Los Angeles, 10 names were frawn to be finalists and they have been asked to write an essay in 100 words or less on "Why I Want To Own My Own Business."

The essays will be completed June 3rd and we would consider it an honor if you would select the one you think best. If it is agreeable with you, we will forward you copies of the letters for your opinion. It will be necessary only for you to designate by number the letter that best answers the question, "Why I Want To Own My Own Business."

The letters, along with complete information regarding the International Franchise Association, which represents some 25,000 small businessmen, will be forwarded to you June 4th or 5th.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I remain

Very truly yours,

Werner H. Maahs

Werner H. Maahs
Contest Committee
International Franchise Association

WHM:mm

Thomas McCabe

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY
CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

THOMAS B. McCABE
PRESIDENT

September 2, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Needless to say I am simply delighted that you are going to be able to talk to the Eisenhower Fellows and guests at the meeting on September 26.

We have now been informed by the White House that the President will arrive at our meeting at 10:15 a.m. Therefore, we are asking that every one be in the Clover Room of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel by 10 o'clock. After the President finishes speaking, which I suppose would be around 10:40 or 10:45, we will have two or three of the Fellows tell briefly of their experiences and impressions in the United States. After that I would introduce you.

We plan to have luncheon about 12 o'clock, and a brief meeting of the Trustees at 1:30. If you can spare the time to stay to the Trustees' meeting, of course, we would be delighted to have you. On the other hand, if your schedule is tight I should think you could get away shortly after 1 o'clock.

I am looking forward to seeing you on September 26.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

wpc.

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY
CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

THOMAS B. McCABE
PRESIDENT

August 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I feel as though I'm looking a gift horse in the mouth!

I was so delighted to have word from you that you would be able to speak to the Trustees and Fellows of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship on September 20. Since that time, however, President Eisenhower has made plans to be in Philadelphia on September 26, and he elected to accept a standing invitation to meet with the Trustees and Fellows whenever he came to Philadelphia. We have, therefore, had to change the date to Monday, September 26, and we have had to change the affair from a dinner meeting to a luncheon.

The President will arrive between 10:45 and 11:00 at the Bellevue Stratford (where we will have to hold the luncheon) and will make a few informal remarks to the group. After his departure we will then have lunch, and if you could possibly change your plans to speak to us at the luncheon, I know that we will have a very successful program.

We tried to reach you by telephone immediately to explain this change; I certainly hope you will be able to be with us and attend the Trustees meeting in the afternoon.

Sincerely yours,

Tom McCabe

OK

Okh telephoned Mr. Mc agreement to changed date

Thom McCabe

March 7, 1960

Dear Mr. McCabe:

Thank you for your letter of March 4th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Since Mr. Murrow is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months, I have forwarded your letter on to him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Thomas B. McCabe
Scott Paper Company
Chester, Pennsylvania

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY
CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

THOMAS B. McCABE
PRESIDENT

March 4, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Now that the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships have proved themselves a completely successful operation, a number of the Trustees who have retired from business have told me they would like to resign from the Board.

However, the group that helped found the Fellowships and nurtured it in the early years is really a distinguished one, whose counsel and advice we certainly don't want to lose. I am writing to ask your reaction to the elevation of such Trustees to the rank of Honorary Trustee. In this way we might comply with their wishes to bring new members to the Board and at the same time retain the advice and services of these good and true old friends.

Attached is a list of those whom we would plan to designate "Honorary Trustee", and another list of new candidates for membership on the Board. You will notice that sixteen names are listed as candidates. However, since only eight vacancies exist, I hope you will express an opinion as to the eight individuals that would in your view be most helpful in this important enterprise. Perhaps you will want to write in a suggestion of your own. I can assure you it would be most welcome.

I should much appreciate hearing your viewpoint on this. If you feel this would be a good course for the organization, it would expedite matters if you and the other Trustees authorized the Executive Committee to go ahead. I shall look forward to hearing from you.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

Thomas B. McCabe

Suggestions for Honorary Trusteeship

William Balderston	Retired Chairman Philco Corporation, Philadelphia
Honorable James F. Byrnes	Columbia, South Carolina
Fred G. Gurley	Retired Chairman Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Chicago
Meyer Kestnbaum	President Hart Schaffner & Marx, Chicago
John L. McCaffrey	Retired Chairman International Harvester Company, Chicago
Edward R. Murrow	Columbia Broadcasting System New York City
Honorable Charles Sawyer	Taft, Stettinius & Hollister Cincinnati
Fred M. Waring	Musical Conductor New York City

Candidates for Membership on the Board of Trustees

Roger M. Blough	Chairman United States Steel Corporation, New York
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Augustus C. Long	Chairman Texaco, Inc., New York
Robert A. Magowan	Chairman and President Safeway Stores, Inc., Oakland, California
Joseph A. Martino	President National Lead Company, New York
James A. McCain	Eisenhower Fellow, 1957 President, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas
William H. Moore	Chairman Bankers Trust Company
Charles H. Percy	President Bell & Howell Company, Chicago
Reuben B. Robertson, Jr.	President Champion Paper & Fibre Company, Hamilton, Ohio
Gardiner Symonds	President Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, Houston

G. E. McCadden

November 28, 1960

Dear Mr. McCadden:

Thank you for your letter of November 7th and for the enclosed copy of TV WEEK.

I regret that Mr. Murrow has not been able to reply to your letter, but he has been out of the office for the past weeks with pneumonia. For your information, Mr Murrow at this time has no plans for a trip to Australia.

I shall bring your letter to his attention upon his return to the office and thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. G. E. McCadden, U. S. Manager
News Limited of Australia
Suite 1602, 230 West 41st Street
New York 36, New York

NEWS LIMITED OF AUSTRALIA

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GEORGE E. McCADDEN
U. S. Manager

Telephone: BRyant 9-0229
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November 7, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS Reports
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed copy of the Melbourne edition of TV WEEK outlining the new collaboration of English, American and Australian broadcasting interests.

We publish TV WEEK in five Australian capital cities, with a proposed sixth edition for Perth, Western Australia.

We would be most interested to learn details of your proposed trip to Australia when arrangements have been made, and would be pleased if your or CBS Reports' publicity man would contact us at that time.

We are publishers not only of TV WEEK, but also of two of Australia's metropolitan dailies, the Sydney Daily Mirror and the Adelaide News. We also have a chain of weekly papers and a number of magazines. All these publications are mightily interested in television.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely,

G.E. McCadden
U.S. MANAGER.

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TV MONTH & MOVIE LIFE
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YOUR BEST PROGRAM GUIDE

MELBOURNE, October 20-26, 1960

TV WEEK

1/-

GRAHAM KENNEDY and BERT NEWTON

Registered in Australia for transmission by post as a newspaper.

GTV 9

THIS WEEK'S

TELEVISION HIGHLIGHTS

Australia's leading national show

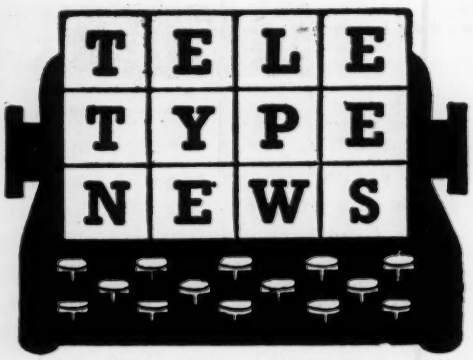
"THE GRAHAM KENNEDY CHANNEL 9 SHOW"

with Graham, Jaff, Bert and Rosie, together with a host of brilliant overseas entertainers.

Seen each Friday on GTV9 at 9.30 p.m.

The station with the live character.

"IMT" GOES OFF AIR



"In Melbourne Tonight" will go off the air in January — for a month's break. It will be the first time in almost four years that GTV9's top live program will not be shown nightly from Monday to Friday.

"The Graham Kennedy Channel 9 Show" will be videotaped in advance and will still be seen at its normal time of 9.30 on Friday nights.

"We have decided to give everybody a rest," said GTV9 program manager, MR. ROD KINNEAR. "If we all go on holidays together, the performers can have a rest, the band can have a rest, the dancers can have a rest — and, I suppose, the viewers can rest, too.

"We are stepping in line with the American practice of a summer recess. PERRY COMO goes off the air each summer, but he takes about three months.

"It's a good time for a holiday, with good weather, and many regular viewers go out on summer nights, anyway."

No definite plans have been made for a nightly replacement for "IMT," but Mr. Kinnear said: "It would be pretty safe to say we'll be putting on feature films."

The last regular "In Melbourne Tonight" will be seen on Friday, December 30, but there will be a special edition on Saturday, December 31. A New Year's Eve party program, it will feature all performers who appeared regularly during the year and will be a send-off to the old series of "IMT" as well as the old year.

"IMT" will return to GTV9 on Wednesday, February 1, 1961—about the time that HSV7 will start broadcasting live shows from NORM SPENCER'S new theatre studio in Fitzroy.

★ ★ ★ ★

Half-hour drama series "National Velvet" will start on HSV7 at 7.30 on Sunday night, November 6. It will star 13-year-old LORI MARTIN and is based on the M-G-M film of the same name. It traces the story of "Velvet" Brown, who dreams of owning a horse which will win the Grand National Steeplechase.

Teletype News

"Wagon Train" star ROBERT HORTON has been suspended from work by his studio, Revue Productions, for failing to report for duty. Horton, who earns £1000 a week as co-star with WARD BOND, refuses to talk, as does the studio. Ward Bond denies the cause of Horton's suspension is a feud between Horton and himself. But Bond added: "I feel Horton was never very interested in the show. He seemed more interested in making money. I feel more loyalty than that." When he was supposed to be filming a "Wagon Train" episode last week, Horton was earning £5000 for a personal appearance in Little Rock, Arkansas.

★ ★ ★ ★

Brisbane television personality SYBIL FRANCIS has accepted an offer from GTV9. An Arts graduate of Queensland University, she has been appearing on BTQ7. GTV9 executives said she would appear in about three weeks and join the ranks of the female "floggers" on "IMT" and afternoon programs.

★ ★ ★ ★

"Farewell, Farewell, Eugene," an Edwardian comedy, which will be staged on Broadway later this year, will be the ABV2 live play on Wednesday, October 26, at 8.30. Stars will be LETTY CRAYDON and NANCYE STEWART, who will appear as spinster sisters trying to keep up appearances in a dilapidated London terrace. While the spinsters try to save enough money to send their nephew Eugene to Africa, they come into conflict with a Cockney family and an Irishman who runs a bike shop.

★ ★ ★ ★

Melbourne cooking expert GERALDINE DILLON will reintroduce "Fun With Food" on GTV9 at 2.15 on Friday afternoons from this week.

★ ★ ★ ★

PERRY COMO and BOBBY DARIN are guests in the first editions of the "Bob Hope Show," which will begin on GTV9 as soon as sponsorship contracts are signed. In the first show, DARIN, PATTI PAGE and JOAN CRAWFORD are guest stars. Feature of this program is the introduction of 10 Hollywood "Deb" stars—young actresses nominated by major studios for stardom. In th second program PERRY COMO and GINGER ROGERS join HOPE in a "send-up" of the American Presidential elections—Hope and Como play rival candidates.

★ ★ ★ ★

Australian tenor KEN NEATE will give a celebrity recital from ABV2 at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, October 23. Accompanied by CARL BARTLING, he will sing selections from Handel, Massenet, Serrano and Puccini.

TV WEEK

MELBOURNE,
October 20 to October 26, 1960

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LATE and LOCAL

FIVE NEW SHOWS

GTV9 has announced the purchase of five new programs which will be seen as soon as they arrive in Australia.

They are: An hour-long version of "Naked City," with a new cast; "Dan Raven," starring Skip Homeier as a private eye; "The Many Loves Of Dobey Gillis," a half-hour teenage comedy, starring Dwayne Hickman and Tuesday Weld; "The Case of the Missing Robin," with Rick Jason as an insurance investigator; and "Time Out For Ginger," a TV adaptation of the stage comedy hit.

For more news turn to

"ON THE BEAM"

GRAHAM'S HIDEOUT HOME AND A HALF

Graham Kennedy has transformed his Frankston hideaway into a luxury bachelor seaside haven.

Graham bought the 60-year-old Colonial-style house three months ago. Perched on the side of a hill with a commanding view of Port Phillip Bay, it needed much attention.

TV WEEK, which "discovered" the hideaway soon after Graham had completed the purchase, found it then to be badly in need of paint and polish.

Graham last week invited TV WEEK to visit the hideaway.

The transformation was amazing.

Showing a rare, quiet taste, Graham has introduced a restful atmosphere, combining an old-world charm with a dash of the new colors of today.

The floors, previously heavily varnished, have been sanded and polished, and now shimmer, revealing a fine wood grain. Indian rugs of soft, woollen texture, scatter the floor.

Graham has retained the big, 19th century-style fireplace, which is diagonally opposite the new luxury bar, built by GTV9 carpenter Ern Zimmer in his spare time.

It features polished vertical boards and is surrounded by a solid brass floor rail for those who like to breast the bar and need a foot rest.

★

HIS cupboard includes rare whiskies and other spirits (although Graham prefers beer), and there is no shortage of liqueurs or wines.

An old lounge suite, which Graham said he had "picked up" in a second-hand shop, has been re-covered in floral tapestry.

Graham's bedroom has a modern, three-quarter size bed. He has a small contemporary TV set and a stereophonic radiogram in the room, which is thickly carpeted in plain green.

The small dining-room is in contrast to the bedroom. The table and four chairs are in the old English tradition, solid and richly polished, giving a touch of Victorian dignity to the house.

A TV WEEK SPECIAL

BY JACK AYLING

A huge new gas-stove, with a modern overhead spit, on which poultry and other meats can be barbecued, has been installed in the kitchen. A king-size refrigerator is set into the cupboards.

The two guest rooms are tastefully furnished in gentle colors, with heavy bed rugs of tartan design.

Graham showed a natural pride as he pointed out the improvements.

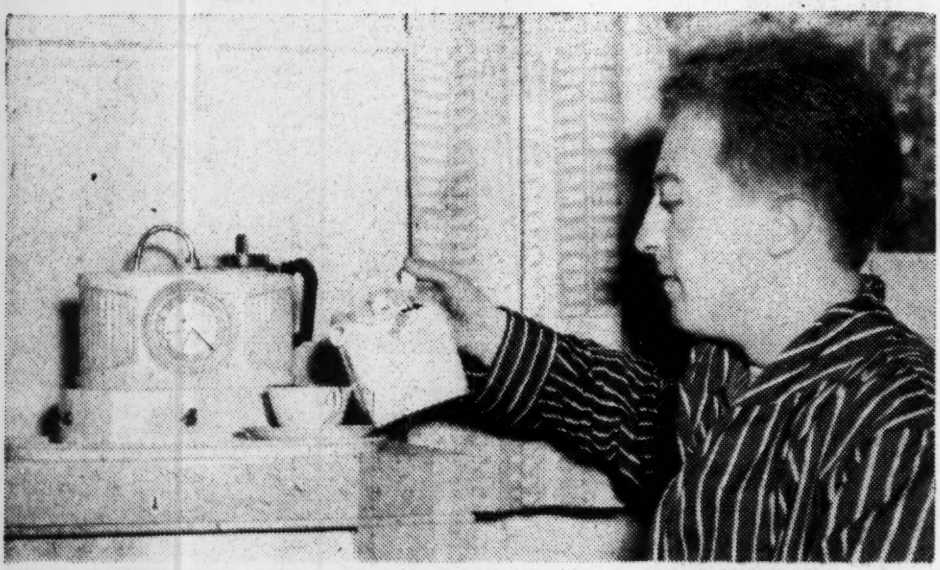
With his wire-haired Dachshund puppy (a gift from a viewer, Mrs. Sue Shepherd, of Berala, NSW) trotting at his feet, Graham said the painting and cleaning up had been "a wonderful thrill."

"I have found it very relaxing," he said. "It has given me a great interest."

Continued on Page 8

IS A

GRAHAM spends much of his time away from the cameras with his wire-haired as-yet-unnamed Dachshund puppy.



THE ALARM'S rung, tea's ready brewed and there's still plenty of work to be done.

Graham's day starts with

Graham's collection of antique lamps would surprise any collector.

His most treasured acquisitions are a 200-year-old Scottish candle torch, which footmen used at night to grope their way through the dark corridors of rambling castles and manors, and a 100-year-old American hanging lamp, which extends from the ceiling above the bar.

This hangs on two chains, and, as it burns and the fuel is used, the weight lessens, and the lamp gradually rises back toward the ceiling.

The candle torch can be clipped to the shirt.

Graham found the hanging lamp in a Frankston junk yard and bought it for a couple of pounds.

Another 19th century brass spring lamp—on Graham's bar—keeps a candle alight at a steady height as the wick burns.

Graham will have a swimming pool built at the side of the house by Christmas.

AN EGG or two a day—and it is sometimes a very long day for Graham—helps the GTV9 star to get his bearings.

He rejected an offer by an enterprising representative from a swimming pool builder, who wished to construct a "G" shaped pool, with two smaller pools in the shape of "T" and "V."

The representative said that the letters "IMT" would be formed in tiles on the bottom of the main G pool.

Graham was nice about the suggestion, but said he had "other plans."

Graham's pool will be boomerang-shaped, 42ft. in length and 15ft. wide.

Continued Overleaf

BELOW: Graham feeds the puppy who is now his constant companion at Frankston and the studios. **RIGHT:** And now it's off to work, bag and puppy. The bag contains all Graham's needs for the day, the puppy is merely full of breakfast and mischief.

a "cuppa"

• Graham collects antique lamps, records and convivial friends

HOLDING his Scottish candle torch, which is a cherished possession, Graham stands behind the bar of his remodelled home ready to dispense hospitality.

There will be 8ft. of water at the deepest end.

A high fence will bar the sightseers.

Graham is very much at home in his hideaway. He has bought a cookery book, but at the moment his specialty is toasted sandwiches.

He said he had no worries on the cooking score, because he had plenty of time to learn.

Graham added: "This home is a real, solid possession. It gives me a tremendous feeling of happiness."

We asked Graham why he chose his new house in that particular area of Frankston and he told us his first requirement was seclusion while maintaining a fairly close proximity with his work.

"But, as well as seclusion, which I expect everybody likes to have at some time or another, I was particularly taken with the original design of the house and the bush setting," Graham said.

"I'm certainly not trying to cold-shoulder friends or fans by coming out here, but after the absolutely searching eye of the camera I feel all I want for a few days is a little privacy where I can be sure if I cough I'm not being watched and commented upon."

To which we say: Fair enough, Graham!

Footnote: The only thing Graham hasn't got so far in his hideaway is good TV reception. He's having the aerial adjusted and lengthened. #

HSV7 will give viewers "a taste of things to come" with a huge variety show—starring Happy Hammond, Bill Collins, Larry Nixon and Rod McLennan—on Thursday night, October 27, at 10 o'clock.

It had been hoped that Buster Fiddess might appear, but TV commitments in Sydney possibly will prevent this.

Seven plans a Spencer Spectacular

The show will be Norm Spencer's first major production since he left GTV9 three months ago.

HSV7 hopes to jolt "IMT" with the program on one of Graham Kennedy's strongest nights.

The title of the one-hour show will be "The Happy Night" and Hammond will compere it.

This will be no new venture for Happy, because he compered "IMT" for 10 weeks, under Spencer's direction, during Graham Kennedy's trip abroad in 1958.

Spencer and Happy were "buddies" at GTV9—Happy followed Spencer to HSV7.

Actually, Spencer will be working with a team of "old mates."

★

HE was responsible for Bill Collins' first appearance in the 3DB "Happy Gang," and band leader Lou Toppano, who will provide the music for the show, also was in "the gang."

Spencer was producer of "IMT" at GTV9 when Larry Nixon appeared on his first visit to Australia.

Ralph Clarkson, who will supervise the audio, was audio chief at 3DB when Spencer worked there.

Alec Young, now lighting director at HSV7, was formerly deputy lighting director at GTV9.

Artists to appear on the show will include Len Lowe, the English comedian now working at HSV7; Peter Langdon, David Searle, and "Ziegfeld Follies" stars, pianist-acrobat Peter Crago and comedian Barney Grant.

Spencer told TV WEEK: "I will have a great bunch of mates around me. I intend to show everybody just what sort of a team we can round up for entertainment at HSV7.

"Don't worry, we've got a ton of talent down here."

Spencer said "The Happy Night" would be his only production at HSV7 this year.

He would not launch another show until early in the New Year, possibly in February, when he expected the Regent Theatre, Fitzroy, which HSV7 had bought, would be ready for live TV variety programs.

Spencer said: "It's great getting back into my own line—live variety production.

" 'The Happy Show' was suggested a couple of weeks ago. As you might expect, I have been itching to get back into the thick of things."

★

ONE of the top features of the show is likely to be a "secret" Marionette act, which Hammond has perfected.

It is understood Happy will drape himself in a cloak and do a magical dance.

Happy said: "There's no need to ask me how I feel about compering Norm's show.

"It's beaut.

"We are all throwing our hearts and souls into it. I don't think viewers will be disappointed." #

HSV DANCER JUDD

JUDD LAINE, who resigned from HSV7 last week, is now a staff dancer at GTV9.

Judd was HSV7's dance director. "The station and I didn't see eye to eye," he said.

"I HAVE a lot of ambitions, and, even after four years at HSV7, I couldn't realise any of them—so I resigned.

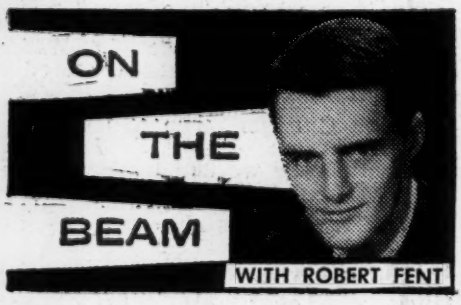
"I had been invited to audition for 'West Side Story' at the Princess, but they didn't have any parts open that interested me.

"GTV9 were looking for a dancer, so I took the job."

Quizzed about his ambitions, Judd replied: "There are hundreds, but only one is serious.

"I want to become a dramatic actor. I'm not sick of dancing, but if I don't get acting work here I suppose I'll just have to pack up and look somewhere else."

Judd's wife, Jeannie Ross, is still working at HSV7 as a dancer.



BING CROSBY and Perry Como will star together in the GTV9 "Ford Startime" on Saturday night, October 29.

A GTV9 publicity release describes the program with these adjectives: "sensational, greatest, unforgettable, star-studded, 'bombshell,' star-bound,

JUDD LAINE has always had a flair for originality. Here he chooses music with Dorothy Bushell for one of the many dances he created while he was dance director at HSV7. Now Judd wants to give up choreography to become a dramatic actor.

rousing, surprise, magnificent, successful and lazy."

The writer didn't forget "super-colossal" — he's saving it for the next show.

Haven't had a chance to look at the Crosby-Como spectacular, but can't see how this combination can miss.

On the show are Phillip, Lindsay and Dennis Crosby (Bing's sons), singer Sandy Stewart, and Elaine Dunn, dancer-singer from the American night club circuit.

★ ★ ★

GOT a "Wish I was back home" card from Dottie Baker. She'll be back in about a month—now in Perth working on TVW7 and a hotel floor show.

Dottie has been away for about six

to shoot it Maher and cameraman Dudley Robinson spent a lot of time in the Walhalla mining district. Walhalla is now a ghost town with only 30 inhabitants.

★ ★ ★

IN a little street in Box Hill there's a fabulous new house with polished weatherboard walls and huge windows.

In the house live HSV7 set designer Ray Watt and dancer wife Coral Deague.

It's a wonderful house, with split-level rooms, sliding doors and a cute rock terrace garden.

Nothing unusual about TV workers

Continued Overleaf

LAINE GOES OVER TO GTV

weeks, first in Surfers Paradise, then Sydney.

Says she misses her Pekingese "Kimiloo," working at GTV9, and (between the lines), GTV9 film editor Mal Brynning.

★ ★ ★

FIRST film produced by Johnny Maher's documentary unit will be shown by HSV7 at 2.30 on Sunday afternoon, October 23.

It's called "The Golden Valley," and

★

THIS GIRL looks like a potential old maid. She's Marilyn Wright, dancer and champion ice-skater who'll be in ABV2's ballet on ice, "Gaite Parisienne," on Wednesday night, November 9. After rehearsing for a week, she told us "I don't mind working all the time, but perhaps I'll be left on the shelf." She's just 16.

ANTON BOWLER AT THAT BEAUTY SALON

having a nice house, but Coral and Ray built this one themselves.

Ray says he is just the "average handyman" and, apart from taking five years to build, there's nothing to it.

★ ★ ★

THIS WEEK THEY'RE TALKING ABOUT . . . **Norm Spencer's** regular appearances at GTV9's "local pub;" he seldom went there before he switched to HSV7 . . . shortage of male dancers . . . specially at HSV7, with **Jack Manuel** leaving to join "West Side Story" at Princess . . . **Malcolm Searle** will be MC at the Gown of the Year charity dinner, Melbourne Town Hall, Sunday, October 23, tickets available . . . **Michael Schildberger** works Saturday nights, catches up during the rest of the week with a little girl from the ballet . . . in coming GTV9 drama, "The Concert," **Ruth Gower** stars with **Chester Harriott, Arthur Duncan** and wife, **Donna** . . . there was a rush to meet beautiful singer **Nancy Wilson** at the airport, **Eric Welch** won by a miraculous few yards from publicity man **Brian Woods** and **Jimmy Noall** from the Embers . . . **Woods** took **Nancy** to the Miss Show Business ball . . . **Toni Lamond's** hair has gone bright red, hardly recognised her, but she's still as sweet (and funny) as ever . . . **Bruce Henries** has been quiet, perhaps **Zara Lange** is frightening off competition . . . **Anton Bowler** cut a dashing figure at Lillian's beauty salon having his hair done amid Miss Show Business entrants . . . **Horrie Dargie, his quintet, Elaine McKenna, Tommy Hanlon, Jnr., Evie Hayes, Randy Ross** and other GTV9 performers will appear at a special concert for the **spastic children** at the Kew City Hall on Wednesday night, October 19. They're going of their own will, unpaid, to help — why don't you? Tickets at the door.

HOW DO YOU STAND WITH YOUR FAMILY?

Mr. T., aged 31, died suddenly from a tumor. His wife with three children received £6,608.
(An actual case history)

★ **How would YOUR wife and family get on in the event of your sudden death?**

★ **Could she keep your home and children intact?**

★ **How about education and clothing for your children?**

16/- per week means a protection of over £6,500—free surgical and nursing benefits—double idemnity— profitable savings for retirement. This individual plan is supplied completely free and without obligation for all ages, phone now or send the coupon to safeguard your home and family.

Post this coupon without obligation to LAIDLEY MORT & LEN VARNEY Prudential Building, Box 1604, G.P.O., Melbourne. LB 2412 — XB 4256. World-wide cover — Assets exceeding £1,127,000,000.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

..... PHONE.....

Mick Armstrong's TELEDOODLES 21

This Week's Teledoodle

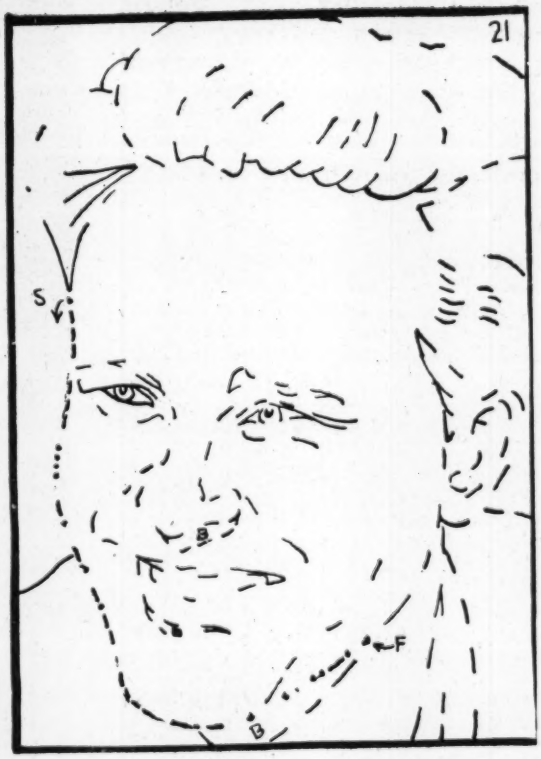
With a soft pencil join the dots and dashes to get a portrait of

A ROCK 'N' ROLL SINGER

FIRST: decode the Morse Ciphers between the letters "S" and "F," moving from "S" to "F" in the direction indicated by small arrow at "S."

This will give you the name of today's identity. NOW, proceed to join ALL the dots and dashes in their correct groupings, including the Morse Code symbols. Sections marked "B" should be filled in in solid BLACK. Area marked "C" for GREY should be shaded.

See how close you can get to the artist's original, which will be published below next issue.



JACK KELLY

YOUR MORSE CODE CLUE

Use code below to decipher names in above drawing. Name is spelled between letters "S" for START and "F" for FINISH.

A .— B —... C —.—. D —.. E . F ..—.
G — —. H .... I .. J .— — — K —.—
L .—.. M — — N —. O — — — P .— —.
Q — —.— R .—. S ... T — U ..—
V ...— W .— — X —..— Y —.— —
Z — — ..

SOLUTION TO TELEDOODLE No. 20

Copyright all countries ARMSTRONG STUDIOS, MELBOURNE.

WIDE-EYED Elizabeth Scott, the 18-year-old girl who many people think has "out-Pandered" Panda, has been dropped from "IMT," but has been given a permanent position on the GTV9 staff.

She will be groomed in different phases of TV work and will begin as assistant in the make-up room.

Much of her duties will be to add nightly any finishing touches to the stars—Panda, Joy Fountain, Elaine McKenna and Susan-Gaye Anderson.

Elizabeth has been using these stars' dressing-room for the past three weeks while preparing for her spot on the "Big Barrel" with either Graham Kennedy or Bert Newton.

GTV9's decision to drop Elizabeth will surprise many viewers.

She has won remarkable popularity in a short time and has received huge piles of fan mail.

In fact, some people thought she would replace Panda on the "Big Barrel."

We suspected Elizabeth would be at least slightly disappointed, but she showed no sign of it.

"This is a wonderful opportunity for me," she said. "I know I am still very green.

★

"ROD KINNEAR and Tom Miller have told me I will appear occasionally before the camera, hostessing or something like that.

"My dream always has been to be a TV star and with the help I have been promised at GTV9 I hope to improve all the time.

"Naturally, I love camera work, but I could hardly expect that straight away.

"It would be too much to hope that everything would fall in my lap immediately.

"It's now up to me and I am thankful that GTV9 has found a place for me."

Miller said: "Rod Kinnear and myself discussed Elizabeth's future. We think she has plenty of potential, but she needs experience.

● **NOT SAD,** but determined to make good —that's Elizabeth Scott.

Liz gets for TV

by JACK AYLING

"She will get it here, and a bright future could be in store for her."

Miller added that Elizabeth would be given various duties at GTV9, but, at the start, she would work in the make-up room, because of her hairdressing experience.

Another factor that will help Elizabeth in her climb to stardom will be the close proximity in which she will work with people who have already made the grade.

Despite her air of vagueness—which, by the way, is no stunt—Elizabeth

knows what she wants and has the determination and ability to get to the top.

GTV9's decision to "ground" her for a while was taken in the best interests of the girl, but it will draw a chorus of groans from the many viewers who have watched and liked Elizabeth's handling of Graham on "IMT."

She doesn't miss many tricks, but has been obviously over-awed by the occasion, with the result that she has sometimes made little mistakes of timing and placement.

Elizabeth, who is 5ft. 6½in. tall, weighs 8.12, and her VS's are 34, 22 and 35.

She has honey-brown hair and blue eyes and was raised on a dairy farm at Auburn, 60 miles north of Adelaide. She studied commercial art and hairdressing after boarding school, but later decided to concentrate mainly on hairdressing and modelling.

She got her first big break six weeks ago when she won a beauty quest in Adelaide, the main prize for which was a week's holiday in Melbourne, with appearances on GTV9.

After a week at GTV9, Elizabeth was offered the chance of returning for three weeks' work. She had no

groomed stardom

idea she was being considered as stand-in for Panda during her honeymoon.

She did not learn this until the first night she appeared, and says she had "butterflies" in the stomach when she heard the news.

"I was very, very nervous," she said. "In fact, I was terrified.

"But Bert Newton and Graham Kennedy were very good to me, and I quickly became confident."

Elizabeth said she had no intention ever of trying to imitate Panda.

"I had seen Panda work only once and I had no rehearsal before I went on the 'Big Barrel,'" she said. #

LOVELY, lissom Elizabeth has won herself a host of fans in Melbourne with her "ordinary girl" approach to work before the cameras.

BUSTER ...STORY

As a child, I was almost a juvenile delinquent.

I was born in the small Victorian country town of Chiltern—Ned Kelly country.

Perhaps I had a bit of the bush-ranger's blood in me. In my childhood, I was always in trouble.

As far as I can remember, my career as a villain began when the family moved to Clifton Hill, in Melbourne, when I was about four.

At the Spensley Street School I discovered education, which did not impress me, and my first love.

By
BUSTER FIDDESS

She was blonde and beautiful. It was love at first sight. She was about 13 and never knew of my love for her. I was never game to talk to her.

Almost every morning I would wait near the school for her to come out of her place. I'd walk behind her on the opposite side of the street.

Once she looked at me and I walked into a fence.

★

BUSTER . . . the dead-end kid. And what a monster this juvenile delinquent was.

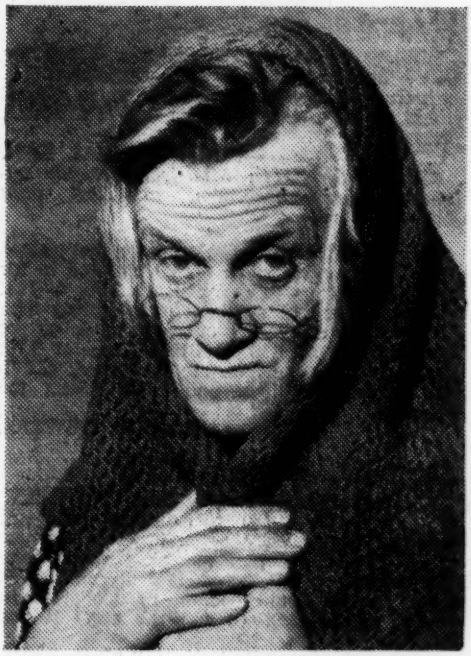
● *Buster Fiddess is not an egotist. This is why little of his life story has been written. The story of his childhood has NEVER been told.*

Buster only agreed to write this series for TV WEEK after many requests from readers.

OF DELINQUENT

★

BUSTER . . . the li'l ol' gran'ma. Judging by this first instalment of his life story, it's a wonder he ever reached such an advanced age!



★

The romance ended when we moved down near the Collingwood Football Ground and I went to Victoria Park School.

No longer in love, I was able to devote more time to being a little terror.

★

MY eldest brother was given a beautiful watch for Christmas. At school one day I grabbed it and swung it around by the chain—and smashed it against a brick wall.

Did I get it? I've still got the marks to prove it.

Swimming was an important part of my life. A few mates and I would always be down at Merri Creek.

Often the police used to pounce on us while we were swimming in the nude. We'd all race out of the water, grab our clothes and bolt, with the police hot on our bare tails. They never caught us.

Another favorite haunt was the miles of underground drains that flowed into the creek.

The drains used to take the drainage from a tannery, and stank. We would take off all our clothes and slide down the drains.

Often, glass would cut our rear ends, but that was part of the game.

Once, after coming home smelling like the tannery, Mum told me I couldn't go to the pictures.

This didn't stop me. I sneaked out the back window. Creeping back in about midnight I saw a flash of white in the passage. It was Mum.

I ducked as Mum swung. Her hand cracked against the wall. Mum howled with pain and rage. I got under a bed as she charged after me with a broom.

Continued on Page 34

Please address your letters to The Editor, TV WEEK, 230-236 Stanley Street, West Melbourne.

Where's Madeleine?

Millions of kisses to Madeleine. Where are HSV7 hiding her? We want Madeleine! ! ! Is it true that she is engaged? If so, to whom? Could we have an article on her in TV WEEK please?

—PUCKAPUNYAL FAN.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Madeleine recently announced her engagement to TAA pilot Kingsley Love.

HSV7 start cheering. You have just gained four more viewers since GTV9 weighed in for afternoon ratings (TV WEEK October 6-12). We can't think of anything more boring than to sit down every day of every week to see Jane Wyman at 1.30 or Brian Keith at 3.30. No thanks as far as we are concerned. GTV9 are weighing in light and can't collect the winnings.

—4 BORED VIEWERS.

One of, if not THE

Kicks to Col and Johnny Fans (TV WEEK, October 6-12, 1960) for running down the "Bongo" show. They apparently did not see it on Thursday September 29, because there was a singer called Terry Holden, and I don't think anyone could debate the fact that he is one of the best (if not the best) singers on TV.

—TERRY HOLDEN FANS.

Could I write to the following people care of ABN2 and would the letters be passed on? The singers are: The Allen Bros., the Crescents, Ian Crawford, Johnny Devlin, De Kroo Bros., the Deltones, Rob E. G., Booka Hyland, Barry Stanton, Warren Williams and Rhett Walker. If I can't could you tell me where to contact them, please?

—L. ALLEN.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Write to "Six O'Clock Rock," ABN2, Gore Hill, Sydney.

Kisses to that good looking guy, Whelan and his band "The Wreckers" who appeared on "Bongo," September 29. They were real good and Whelan has a beaut voice. I'm a real Elvis fan, but after seeing Whelan I don't know who I like best. Please, put on Bongo" again. He really was fantastic.

—WHELAN FOREVER.

Kisses by the million to HSV7 for the replay of the "Rawhide" series. Could you please tell me if "Bonanza" is coming back on. If so, when? It was a good interesting show, and we all miss it.

—WESTERN FAN.

EDITOR'S NOTE: No date has been announced for "Bonanza's" return.

77 Saturday strip

Millions of kicks to GTV9 for putting "77 Sunset Strip" on at half past two in the afternoon. Why don't they put it on every night round about 7 o'clock? If that can't be done why not pick out a good episode and show it on Saturdays when everybody can watch it.

—77, BRONCO, HAWAIIAN EYE FAN.

Tons of kisses to "Hancock's Half Hour." In our opinion it is one of the funniest shows on TV.

—ALAN GRAHAM.

"Lemonhead?"

Kicks to the country viewer who said Don Bennetts wasn't any good at interviewing Ricky Nelson. Well I think he did a mighty job, and if you think you could have done better you should try it. And another thing, I think Don has a fabulous head. I wouldn't mind having it and neither would a lot of other people I know. I would love to see yours. I suppose it looks as sour as a lemon. Millions of kisses to Don. I think he's fabulous.

—GLENROY.

Jackie Clancy is the best and should give the "Graham Kennedy Show" quite a lift. He is a firm favorite among our friends and apart from Delo and Daly these American comedians we have to suffer leave us quite unmoved.

—CLANCY FOREVER.

Kisses to John Darcy in the "Lady for a Day" show who in my opinion carries the show. Why not give John a chance instead of treating him like the billy boy. His personality shines both on camera and behind the scenes. After all John is an Aussie and should be given a fair go.

—AUSSIE FAN.

Happy Medium hit again

I didn't realise how too, too, sweet Happy Hammond was till I tuned to GTV9 and had fun with Geoff Corke in the children's session. He just strikes the happy medium. He doesn't talk down to them but he also doesn't let the children get out of hand. Congratulations Geoff, keep up the good work.

—MUM OF THREE.

Kennedy v. Nixon

Strangely in USA the vote is Kennedy or Nixon, here I vote (one) Kennedy, "IMT," "Graham's Show" and Panda, (the others haven't a leg to stand on doing the same as she, Panda, does). GTV9 leaves HSV7 for dead in staff, shows, including "To-day" and everything "Lady for a Day" is all corny, contests, questions, staff and compere. I can't take to L. Nixon.

—VIOLET SANDERS.

Kisses, kisses and more kisses to Max Bleach, who sang in "IMT" on Thursday night. He has a lovely voice, and is good looking too. We hope to see more of him.

—IMT FANS.

Bert left his party

Bert left his 21st birthday party last year to keep a promised engagement on July 25, at Box Hill. After his performance which we all loved he returned to his party. I do not think many people would do this whether TV person or not.

—J. CONNOR.

Many kisses to Elizabeth Scott. She is a breath of spring after a long, long winter. Too bad winter must return. Kisses also to Max Bleach. Nice to see and hear him again. More, please, kisses to Elaine McKenna, Graham, Phillip Brady and all the gang at GTV9. To the ballet, less of those hideous mood dances and more classical ballet.

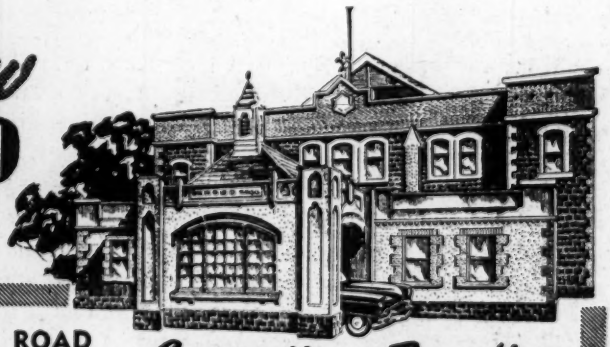
—GTV9 FAN.

Youngsters for a day

Kicks to Larry Nixon's "Lady for a Day." It is a show for the old ladies only. Why not give the younger ones a go, as every time I have watched I have thought that the young ones have a better story to tell, and yet they don't get a go. Why not have a day for the over 40 and a day for the under 40 and give everyone a fair chance.

—DISAPPOINTED VIEWER.

The New
ORMOND HALL



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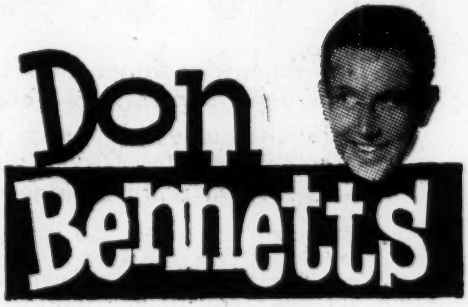
A great Australian enterprise

Eleven parties, and still here



IT'S GETTING so Arthur Duncan is embarrassed . . . after his eleven farewell parties, people keep asking "Haven't you gone yet?"

It's not that Arthur is looking for another season of farewell parties.

He's taken a small part in GTV9's latest live drama, "The Concert," now in rehearsal.

This is Arthur's first acting role and he looks upon it as a personal challenge.

He is Steve, the chauffeur. His wife, Donna, also appears, as the maid.

Chester Harriott, of Harriott and Evans, plays a lead role as the Doctor.

★ ★ ★

JUNE FINLAYSON has been dining at the Florentino with a tall, dark gentleman.

★ ★ ★

YOU will be pleased to know, and I know that Kellogg's and Pye Records will be pleased to know, that HSV7 have a new series of "Huckleberry Hound" cartoons.

There is no definite time slot yet, but they will be on soon.

★ ★ ★

HSV7 received last week a "pilot" film of a new series by Huck's creators, Hanna and Barbera.

The characters are The Flintstones, who live 20th century lives in the Stone Age.

A recent Time magazine described the comedy setting of The Flintstones (Fred and Wilma), who live in a split-level cave. Fred's shaver is a clam-shell with a bee in it.

There is no TV, but the neighbors gather in the evening for a sing-song around the Stoneway.

★ ★ ★

PETER LANGDON wants to buy a white MGA, but his wife won't let him.

★ ★ ★

JOHN D'ARCY has just completed his new hen house. It has taken him six months. Not that it took that long to build.

It was on the drawing board for five months, but he thought he'd better get it up quickly before the price of eggs fell again.

★ ★ ★

DAVE BRUBECK will be back in Melbourne this month. Coronet have just released an LP of Dave's solos: "Brubeck Plays Brubeck."

Three Australian boys on the Jazz Festival bill have worked in Melbourne and are now working in Sydney clubs —the Three Out Trio: Mike Nock, Freddie Logan and Chris Karan.

★ ★ ★

JACK MANUEL went to Shockerama on his motor-scooter.

★ ★ ★

PARER the Magician, who has been on all the HSV7 children's shows since 1956, received a phone call at the studio last Monday, and, on answering it, he heard a small voice say: "Could I speak to Frosty's Daddy, please?"

● SERVANTS AWAKEN HER IN THE MORNING AND

Here's a canary with a

Tiny Japanese singer Yujiki Asaoka lives fairy-tale style in Tokyo —she has eight servants, two cooks and a chauffeur-driven limousine.

Easily the richest Japanese artist ever brought to Australia, Yujiki lives in a three-story, 12-room mansion and never lifts a finger—except to allow a servant paint a fingernail.

YUJIKI LIVES A LIFE OF LUXURY

In Melbourne last week she washed her hair herself for the first time in her life! She also ironed an evening gown for the first time! "Me have no servant here," she explained.

There was no need for Yujiki to wash her hair.

GTV9 had arranged for a leading city hairdresser to wash, shampoo and set her hair the following morning.

Yujiki laughed when GTV9's Eric Welch told her this.

"Me think it fun wash hair," she said.

Yujiki was also unaware that her hotel provided a pressing service when she ironed the gown she wore for her first appearance at GTV9.

Yujiki, the daughter of one of Japan's best-known portrait painters, is here for the "Graham Kennedy Show," "In Melbourne Tonight," and is seen nightly at the Savoy Plaza Hotel, Melbourne.

YUJIKI speaks little English, but she was a gay little figure in a golden kimono as she jingled musically to greet us at the door of her hotel room.

The sound of dainty bells could be heard from her silver sandals.

Savoy Plaza Hotel entertainments manager, Mr. Brian Gleeson, who has a smattering of Japanese, and acted as interpreter, said the bells were hidden in the heels of the sandals.

On her left wrist, Yujiki wore a delicate, pure gold watch, set with 17 glittering diamonds.

Yujiki said her father "paint lovely ladies."

She said that at her home, her servants awakened her in the morning, helped her out of bed, and wrapped her in a kimono. They took her to the bath, where they scrubbed her.

They then gave her breakfast and attended to her hair and make-up.

She said this routine was followed during the day and night, a servant always at her side.

But Yujiki is by no means one of the idle rich.

Weekly in Tokyo, she has five radio shows, appears three to five times in stage productions and sings on TV.

She appears in five to six movies yearly.

Yujiki said the Japanese made hundreds of films every year.

She has made two visits to America, and during her stays has been a guest of the millionaire Rockefeller family.

The Rockefellers, she said, were great friends of her father.

Yujiki appeared on the coast-to-coast "Dinah Shore Show" on TV and sang "Getting To Know You" in a duet with Dinah.

She also sang three songs in Japanese.

Yujiki specialises in slow numbers, including "I'm In The Mood For Love," "Dream" and "Love Letters."

She was recently given high praise by top NBC TV producer George Schlatter in an interview in Tokyo.

Schlatter was on his way back to the U.S., after filming native dances and songs and recording Christmas

gilded cage

carols in Hawaii, Fiji, Tahiti, Australia, New Zealand and Java.

This assignment was given to Schlatter by producer Henry Jaffe to provide material for the "Dinah Shore Show," especially for her "Christmas Around The World" annual feature.

In the interview, Schlatter emphasised that American TV interests in the Orient were stimulated by the overwhelming reaction caused by the "Dinah Shore Pacific Show," which featured Yujiki.

YUJIKI ASAOKA

Schlatter said that plans were being made for another Orient show and that he would make sure Yujiki was booked for it.

"Yujiki has one of the most beautiful voices I have ever heard," he said.

This was a rare compliment from the usually reticent Schlatter.

Yujiki's contracts in Japan force her to a strict time-table, which allows her only four weeks in Australia.

She had to work long hours to videotape four of her own TV programs for weekly presentation during her absence in Australia.

These were completed in September, during spare hours between TV shows and radio engagements.

Yujiki, who visited the Melbourne Zoo the day after her arrival, said she would like to take a baby kangaroo back to Tokyo. #

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MR. CHARLES MOSES BACK FROM OVERSEAS WITH NEWS

ABC in £150,000

THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION will collaborate with English, American and Canadian TV interests next year in a world-wide project to make 12 documentaries, costing about £150,000.

And famous overseas TV documentary identities Ed Murrow and Dan Farson are likely to visit Australia to make special films, using ABC facilities.

The general manager of the ABC, Mr. Charles Moses, said this in Melbourne last week.

Mr. Moses, who has just returned from an overseas tour, said the world-wide documentaries would be made next year and would be shown on ABC stations as they were completed.

He described the move as "one of the most important projects in which the ABC has ever participated."

Mr. Moses said the ABC would collaborate with Associated Re-Diffusion, England, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and more than 50 U.S. TV stations devoted to educational programs in making the documentaries.

Mr. Moses said the U.S. stations were owned by universities, or the various States, and framed their programs on a serious, but interesting level.

"It would be a poor outlook if the future of Australian TV was limited to a couple of movies every night of the week," Mr. Moses said.

"The world trend in TV definitely is towards the documentary. I don't mean dull documentaries. I mean documentaries which are exciting and interesting — subjects which are not entirely escapist.

"It already has been found that an interview with Khrushchev brings top ratings.

★

ABC general manager, Mr. Charles Moses . . . "world trend in TV towards the documentary," he says.

OF INTERNATIONAL TV DOCUMENTARY PROJECT

FILM program

★

DAN FARSON, one of the top overseas TV men who might be here to make special films with ABC help.

★

"TV is a world forum for these type of people. Only the very poor mind would not be interested in the big world events of the day."

Mr. Moses said that a round-table conference would be held in November, possibly in San Francisco, to hammer out details of "Operation D."

A top-level ABC executive from Australia would attend.

Mr. Moses said that a photographic unit would have to be formed. The general format and overall planning would have to be discussed.

It was expected that at least two documentaries would be the responsibility of the ABC.

If it was decided to make programs in Australia, it could be that overseas TV producers would be in charge, because they might look at Australia, or, say, New Guinea, more objectively.

He said that each documentary would cost about £10,000 sterling.

The ABC's share would be quite reasonable because cost would be based on the number of viewers likely to see the documentaries in each country.

Mr. Moses said that plans for the documentaries were shaped after talks he had in London with a director of Re-Diffusion, Mr. John McMillan, an Australian, who formerly worked with the BBC. Mr. McMillan was in charge of Re-Diffusion programs.

Mr. Moses said he expected America's Ed Murrow to visit Australia next year to make at least one documentary with ABC assistance.

Mr. Moses spent an hour with Murrow in New York. "Murrow has an enormous viewing impact," Mr. Moses said. "His documentaries are seen by anything from 20 to 30 million viewers.

"An Australian documentary by Murrow would be a tremendous thing for us."

Mr. Moses said it also was likely that Britain's Dan Farson would come to Australia within six months to make a series on Australian subjects.

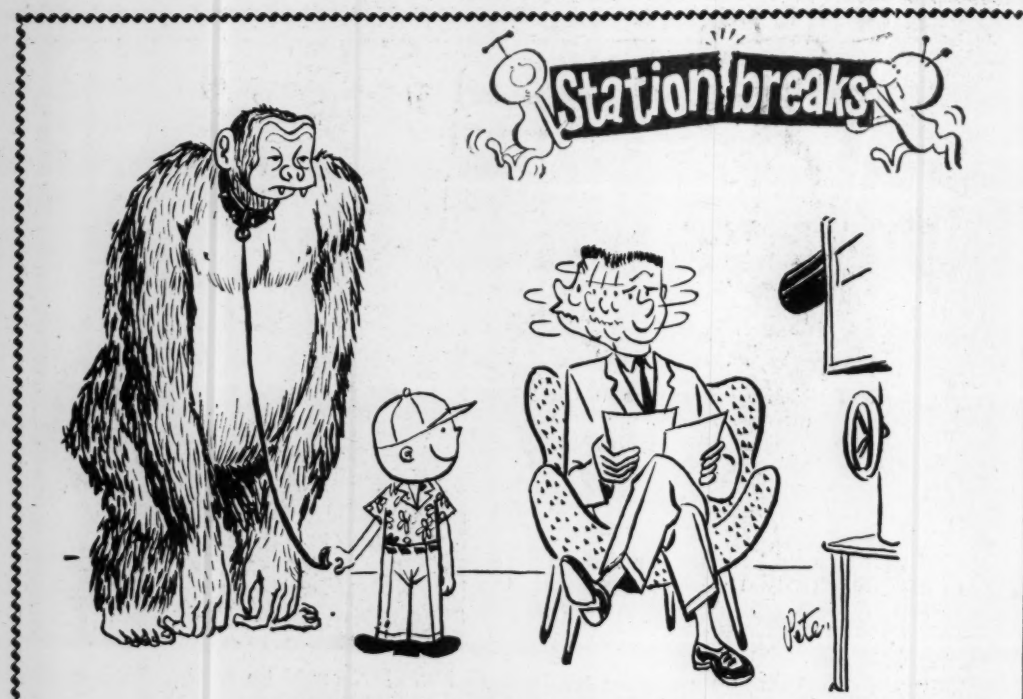
He said these moves were "most important steps" in Australian TV.

Mr. Moses said the Western was still holding its own in viewer popularity in the U.S.

Variety spectaculars also had big followings.

He said the ABC would increase its live content from stations as it increased studio facilities in each State and obtained videotapes.

He said there was always a big audience for live drama, live variety and live ballet. #



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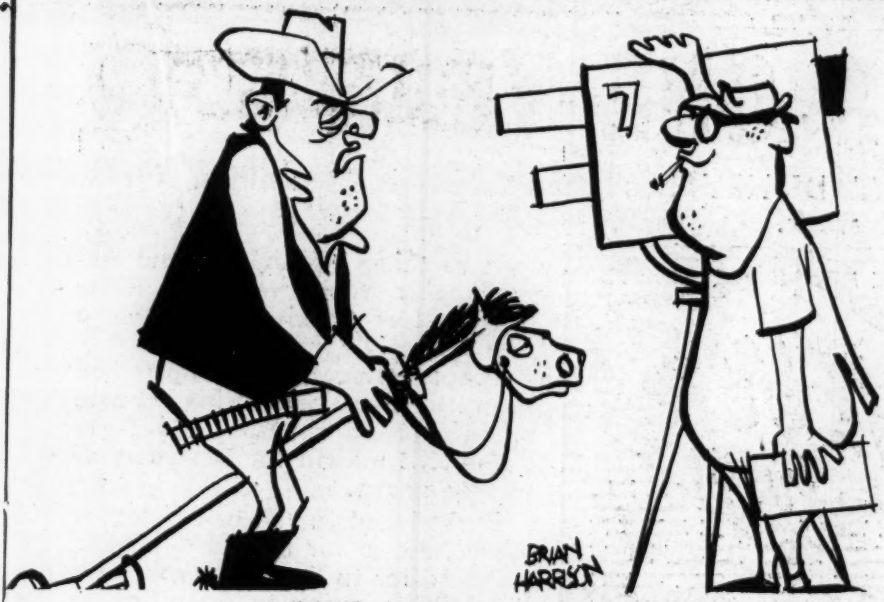
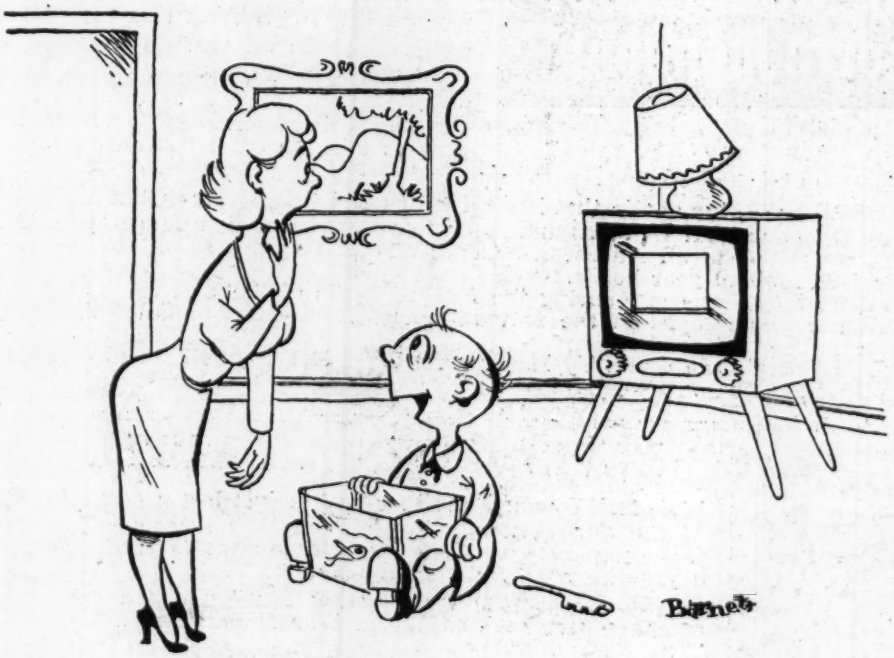
"OWING to circumstances over which we have little or no control . . ."



"ISN'T this carrying economy too far?"



"I FOUND some glass for my busted fish tank!"

FOR ONE YEAR'S TV

WALT DISNEY has been offered £8 million for a year's TV work.

If he takes it—and who but unpredictable Walt would be likely to knock it back?—it will be a new record TV payment.

People thought the limit had been reached when his cheese manufacturing sponsor paid Perry Como £12 million for two years of weekly shows.

But the Disney offer leaves everyone else far behind.

The offer to Disney comes from the NBC network in an effort to lure him away from the ABC network, with which Walt has been associated since he started in TV.

Friends believe Walt will accept, because NBC will allow him to do all his shows in color. ABC has been slow to take up color transmission.

★ ★ ★

WARNER BROS., the studio that has turned rugged he-men like Clint Walker, Troy Donahue, Van Williams and so on into a multi-million dollar business, has sent a circular to all American colleges and universities asking for copies of their 1960 football year books.

Warners apparently is scouring the football fields of the U.S. for its talent and will use photographs in the football books to select potential talent for next season.

The precedents are there: Ty Hardin and Ward Bond were both discovered while playing football.

ELVIS LOSES A BATTLE

EX-ARMY man Elvis Presley has just lost a battle in the San Fernando Valley, near Los Angeles. Two film companies were sharing a location at Janss Ranch, a favorite spot for shooting movies.

Elvis was filming "Flaming Star" and the other company was making World War II battle scenes for "The Sixth Man."

The battle noises made it impossible for anyone to hear Elvis, so the rock 'n' roll king packed up and went home.

WORK BY WALT COOL £8 million

★

THERE are changes in store for "The Rifleman" next season. Luke McCain is going to have a romance and the sheriff is going to get so mad at McCain doing his job that he'll quit. Chuck Connors, who plays McCain, says frankly that he is against the romance angle.

"The father and son format has been successful," he says. "But we've had a lot of letters from viewers who think Luke is too lonely a figure.

"The girl will be named Millie Scott in the series and she'll take over the general store in Northfork. She won't be the calico type. She'll be a tough frontier woman, but pretty, too."

YOU wouldn't think it could happen, but Hollywood is being plagued by an invasion of coyotes. A coyote, of course, is the American version of the Australian dingo. Packs of coyotes are ranging the Hollywood hills, where hundreds of top stars have made their homes. All night long the stars are being kept awake by howls.

Groucho Marx remarked grumpily: "All I need now is to find a herd of buffalo in Sunset Boulevard and I'll vote to give the place back to the Indians."

City, State, County and Federal authorities are passing the buck, each saying they have no authority over coyotes.

Many pampered Hollywood pooches have been mauled by coyotes, and pet cats have been killed or chased away from home.

It's illegal to discharge firearms in the hills, but one neighbor of ours shot a coyote in his yard the other night, saying: "He came just too close." Cause of the coyote invasion is believed to be thirst. The last significant rainfall in the Los Angeles area was back in April.

★ ★ ★

BOB HOPE says he's miffed at Sammy Davis, Jnr. "If I don't get an invitation to his wedding," he said, "I'm not going."

★ ★ ★

GOSSIP. . . . **Lloyd** ("Sea Hunt") **Bridges** has written a book. Title: "Mask and Flippers" . . . **Louis** ("Roscoe") **Quinn,** who's been around and should know, was saying "Talking dog acts are a fake. Their trainers tell them what to say." . . . **Betty Hutton** invited **Fidel Castro** and **Nikita Khrushchev** to her night club show. Big crowd turned up to see if they'd come. Neither did. Said Betty: "O K. So I won't go to the U.N."

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TV MAINTENANCE

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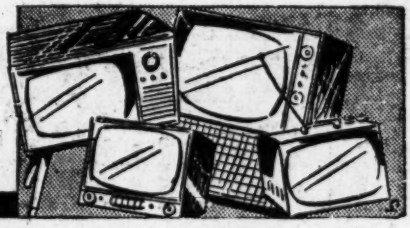


EYE STRAIN still appears prevalent among TV viewers.

However, provided viewers have no eye defects, TV viewing need not give rise to strain any more than other concentrated eye-work—such as watching a football match.

Many cases of eye strain are due to improper viewing conditions. The important factors which can influence the relaxed state of your eyes are described below.

ROOM LIGHTING: This is, perhaps, the most important factor of all. If you watch TV in a completely darkened room with no auxiliary lighting at all, strain results in a few minutes. On the other hand, a lamp placed so that it is in full view (e.g., between the screen and the viewer) can be just as bad.

The best approach is to use a small lamp—about 40 or 60 watts—positioned so that it cannot be seen either directly or indirectly (i.e., reflected in the screen). This limits its position to either behind the receiver or behind the viewer.

The latter position, if used, must be carefully selected so that reflection of the lamp in the screen is avoided.

The worst case for lighting the viewing room is where an overhead light between the set and the viewer is used.

VIEWING DISTANCE: Next in importance is the distance from screen to viewer. This will naturally depend on the size of screen in use. Ideal viewing distances are about 7ft. for a 17in. set and 10ft. for a 21in. By sitting too far away eye strain may result, because the eyes must then concentrate on a small area and they become tired in a constant endeavor to extract detail.

Again, by sitting too close to your receiver, your eyes will become tired, due to the excessive eye muscle movement necessary to follow action. Another objection to close viewing is that you will be aware of the "line structure" which forms the picture.

CONTRAST SETTING: Too high a contrast adjustment causes the picture to flicker and will ultimately cause eye strain. The correct contrast setting is one which gives sufficient brilliance of the highlight tones without noticeable flicker.

FINE TUNING: A good, sharp picture will enable your eyes to remain more relaxed than would a blurred picture. For this reason, always set the fine tuning at a point of maximum sharpness without "sound bars" or "shimmering."

FOCUS: Some receivers, particularly the older 17in. sets, have a "focus" control. This should be carefully set so that the "lines" on the screen are at their sharpest. Some people find it easier to adjust the focus while tuned to a vacant channel position, so that the picture detail does not interfere with your judgment.

It has been said on occasion that if TV causes eye strain, then this is simply an indication that the viewer's eyes are defective, anyway. This is rather a rash statement, which is certainly not always true. However, if all the details above are observed and you still find that moderate viewing gives you a headache or causes your eyes to burn or ache, a visit to a specialist might not be such a bad idea.

"I was good boy when it suited"

Shouting, she poked at me with the broom. After that, she more or less became resigned to her fate.

Swimming was much more interesting than school.

I played truant for five months. The school sent absentee forms, which I used to intercept and fill in myself.

I was finally caught out. One day, I walked in the door and Mum said: "You're home early."

"No, I'm not," I replied. Just then the school bell rang.

★

NEXT day I was taken along the street in front of all my friends with my mother holding my ear. Being paraded like that hurt more than anything else.

Mum took me to the teacher, who punished me by making me sit next to one of the girls.

I was tickled pink. Ella Griffiths was my girl friend. For the next hour the class was lectured on juvenile delinquency with me as the prime example.

Fighting, of course, took much of my time. There was this chap at school, I can't remember his name, that from the moment we met we disliked each other.

Regularly after school we used to fight. The fights went on for six weeks.

Every night he thrashed me. He even broke my nose. The fights only stopped after he complained to my uncle, who told my mother.

I was just as cheeky in school. Once the teacher told us anyone caught talking would get six strokes. This was a challenge. "Overstroke or breaststroke," I quipped.

BUSTER . . . the little darling.

Within minutes I was being bent over the desk in the storeroom—the headmaster's office.

Of course, I was a good boy—when it suited me.

Once, the teacher put a sum on the board and said the first one to give the correct answer could go early.

When I gave the correct answer his face filled with amazement. It took him days to get over the shock.

NEXT WEEK: Young Buster Fiddess wins a fight, but ends up at the police station. #

BILL'S FAN BEV.

THERE is a letter in actor William Hopper's desk which, he says, he cherishes more than all the complimentary reviews of his acting as Paul Drake in the "Perry Mason" series put together.

The letter is from a 15-year-old Australian girl who is bedridden.

(The picture up top, by the way, is of Bill, his daughter, Joan, and wife, Jane.)

"We were told that little Beverly Edwards was a very special case," he said, "so I went out, got Raymond Burr and Barbara Hale pick out what they thought were their best pictures, added mine, and sent them to West Strathfield, in Sydney.

"Took it to the post-office myself.

"Time passed and, one day, not long ago, this letter arrived. Poor child. She wrote that it took her three weeks to write the letter.

"But what choked me up was the way she thanked us: 'I kiss all of your pictures every night!'

Continued Overleaf

BILL HOPPER . . . happy as No. 2

HE'S HAP

"I am a father of a little girl mys
and Joan is our only child, so it re
got me.

"It is only when you receive let
like this from people shut in i
place that you know you are doin
good job."

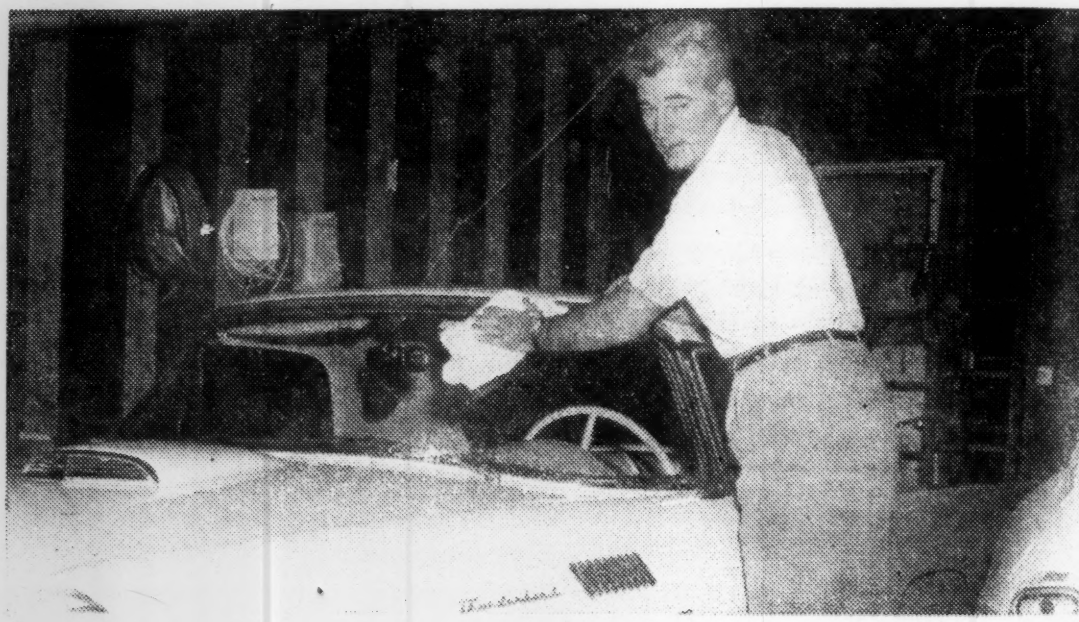
This now is William Hopper's fou
year before the "Perry Mas
cameras. He says: "I never liked a
thing as much as our television ser
I have appeared in a great number
pictures before and there was a t
I was striving desperately to beco
a star.

**"You can have it. Stardom is no
ing but a bunch of hooey. I did
smartest thing in my career whe
joined Raymond Burr to play sec
fiddle.**

"I gave up stardom and I won hap
ness and a new kind of recognition

"What 'Perry Mason' has done to
own career can be seen from the sim
fact that I was offered three times
pre-Mason fee for a role in the for
coming re-make of 'Backstreet.'

"Our company would have bent o



PLAYING SECOND FIDDLE

backwards to let me do the picture, but the film studio couldn't guarantee a definite shooting schedule.

"And this was not the only picture I have been offered. Unfortunately, our work schedule is too tight. We don't get a break at any time of the 10 months that 'Perry Mason' is before the cameras.

Actor Hopper, alias Paul Drake, came to Hollywood and the movies via a somewhat privileged road. His father was De Wolf Hopper, one of the great American stage stars at the turn of the century.

His mother is Hedda Hopper, actress turned movie columnist. Young Bill had not yet finished High School when he casually decided to try acting.

He played in a number of movies and was beginning to get the hang of things when World War II interrupted his career.

Bill enlisted in the Navy and eventually served with under-water demolition teams.

Discharged in 1945, he brought home with him five medals, including one for heroism in action.

But he couldn't adjust to movie life, and for the next eight years Bill stayed away from the studios. He became an automobile salesman instead.

It was only after William Wellman offered him a role in John Wayne's "The High and the Mighty" that he decided to give movies another try. His career resumed, Bill played Natalie Wood's father in "Rebel Without A Cause" and Patty McCormack's father in "The Bad Seed." But, as he says, he found his fulfilment in "Perry Mason" on TV. #

BILL TAKES time off to polish up his beloved Thunderbird car.

QUIET GAME of scrabble with daughter Joan, 13, and wife Jane. They've been wed 20 years.

£5000 WINTER STOCK CLEARANCE ENDS THIS WEEK, AND

WE'RE GOING CRAZY!

. . . but it's a craziness we enjoy!

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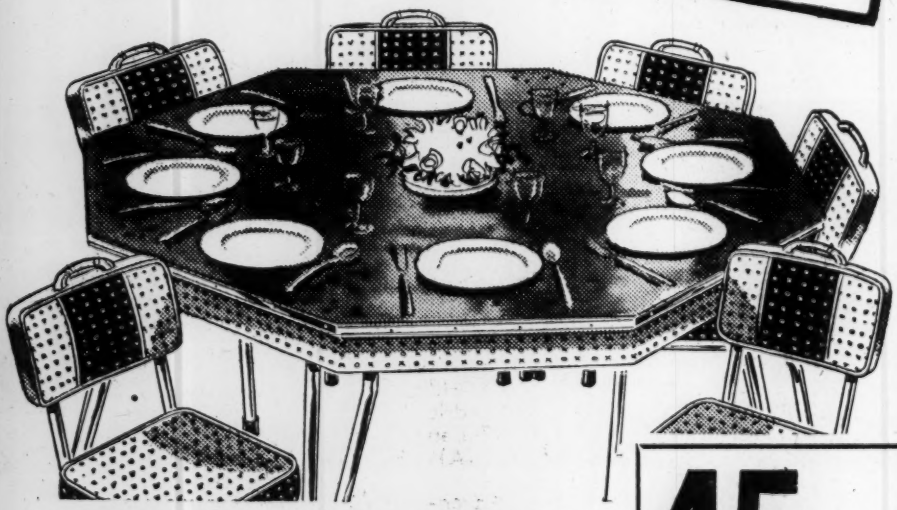
MF 3604



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KENDALL

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The WEEK ON TV

FEATURE FILMS

THURSDAY

12.00 "PRIVATE LIVES OF ELIZABETH AND ESSEX" (Historical) — Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. **(GTV9).**

1.30 "THE LADY TAKES A CHANCE" (Comedy) — John Wayne, Jean Arthur and Phil Silvers. **(A). — (HSV7).**

FRIDAY

12.00 "HOTEL BERLIN" (War drama) — Raymond Massey, Helmut Dantine, Andrea King and Peter Lorre. **(A).—(GTV9).**

9.30 "OUR TOWN" (Drama) — Martha Scott, William Holden, Thomas Mitchell and Fay Bainter. **(A).— (HSV7).**

11.00 "NO LIMIT" (Melodrama) — Clara Bow, Norman Foster and Stuart Erwin. **(A).—(GTV9).**

SATURDAY

6.00 "OUTCASTS OF THE TRAIL" (Western)—Monte Hale. **(GTV9).**

7.30 "MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE" (Comedy) — Bob Hope and Joan Caulfield. **(GTV9).**

8.30 "I MARRIED A WITCH" (Comedy)—Veronica Lake, Fredric March, Robert Benchley, Susan Hayward and Cecil Kellaway. **(A). —(ABV2).**

9.30 "HELL SHIP MUTINY" (Adventure)—Jon Hall, John Carradine and Peter Lorre. **(A).—(GTV9).**

SUNDAY

2.30 "LASS OF RICHMOND HILL" (Drama)—Jeanette Sterke, Tony Britton, Marius Goring, Lucie Mannhein and George Woodridge. **(ABV2).**

4.30 "TIMOTHY'S QUEST" (Melo drama) — Eleanore Whitney, Tor Keene, Dickie Moore and Virgini Weidler. **(GTV9).**

8.00 "GREAT MOMENT" (Biography — Joel McCrea and Betty Fielc **(A).—(GTV9).**

8.00 "CHARGE OF THE LIGH BRIGADE" (Adventure) — Erro Flynn and Olivia de Havillanc **(HSV7).**

MONDAY

12.00 "DESTINATION TOKYO" (Wa drama)—Cary Grant, John Ridgel and John Garfield. **(GTV9).**

1.30 "HONEYMOON" (Romanti comedy) — Shirley Temple, Gu Madison and Franchot Tone **(HSV7).**

TUESDAY

12.00 "THE CORN IS GREEN" (Melo drama) — Bette Davis, John Da and Joan Loring. **(A).—(GTV9)**

1.30 "THE LOCKET" (Drama) — Laraine Day, Brian Aherne an Robert Mitchum. **(A).—(HSV7)**

2.30 "ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE (Mystery)—Chester Morris, Lar Parks, Paul Fix and Adele Mar **(A).—(GTV9).**

9.00 "SEEDS OF POWER" (Drama) — John Drainie and Katherine Blak **(A).—(ABV2).**

WEDNESDAY

12.00 "PETRIFIED FOREST" (Drama)— Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart an Leslie Howard. **(A).—(GTV9).**

2.30 "BULLDOG DRUMMOND STRIKE BACK" (Mystery)—Ron Rande and Gloria Henry. **(A).—(GTV9**

8.00 "DOUBLE OR NOTHING (Comedy) — Bing Crosby an Martha Raye. **(GTV9).**

8.00 "JAPANESE WAR BRIDE (Drama)—Shirley Yamaguchi an Don Taylor. **(A).—(HSV7).**

SEE PROGRAM PAGES FOR FULL DETAILS

FIRST VIEWING ON THURSDAY

MORNING

7.00 **9** **MUSIC, CLOCK AND TIME CALLS** (30 mins.).

7.30 **9** **TODAY**
A bright and informal breakfast program hosted by **Hal Todd.** (60 mins.).

8.30 **9** **DOCTOR CHRISTIAN**
Macdonald Carey stars. (30 mins.).

9.00 **9** **TEST PATTERN** (3 Hrs.).

11.15 **2** **FOR SCHOOLS**
RETURN "The Story Of Fire." A repeat of last Thursday afternoon's program for schools. (20 mins.).

AFTERNOON

12.00 **9** **MIDDAY MATINEE**
"Private Lives Of Elizabeth And Essex." (1939). Starring **Errol Flynn** and **Bette Davis.** Queen Elizabeth I is surrounded by her courtiers, all plotting for her favor and their own glory. (90 mins.).

1.30 **9** **JANE WYMAN THEATRE**
"Ten Per Cent." Starring **Jane Wyman** and **George Montgomery.** In the light of past experiences, top literary agent Laura Roberts is afraid that gifted playwright Mark Weston's rise to fame will mean the end of their romance. (30 mins.).

1.30 **7** **THURSDAY FEATURE**
"The Lady Takes A Chance." (1943). Comedy story of a city searching for a husband in the West, who finds an unwilling victim. Starring **John Wayne, Jean Arthur** and **Phil Silvers.** (A). (75 mins.).

2.00 **9** **FOODLAND SHOW**
Compered by **Lesley Webster.** (30 mins.).

2.30 **9** **77 SUNSET STRIP—Crime**
"Sierra." Starring **Efrem Zimbalist, Jnr., Lawrence Dobkin, Sherry Jackson** and **Anthony George.** Stuart Bailey is asked by a hotel-keeper to help solve the mystery of his teenage daughter's conduct. (A). (60 mins.).

2.45 **7** **MENU FOR THE WEEK** (12 mins.).

2.57 **7** **MENU FOR TOMORROW** (3 mins.).

3.00 **7** **LADY FOR A DAY**
Larry K. Nixon with an hour of variety for women. (60 mins.).

2 **FOR SCHOOLS—THE STORY OF FIRE** (20 mins.).

3.20 **2** **TEST PATTERN AND MUSIC** (40 mins.).

3.30 **9** **CRUSADER—Adventure**
"The Quiet Town." Starring **Brian Keith, William Phipps,** and **Roy Roberts.** Matt Anders goes to Markesville to write the story of a youth sought by lynch-minded citizens for murder and stays to save the boy from a mixture of prejudice and treachery. (A). (30 mins.).

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THURSDAY

4.00 **9** **FOLLOW THAT MAN**
"Plugged Shilling." Mike Barnett (**Ralph Bellamy**) agrees to act as courier for intelligence, his instructions being to contact a British agent who will present a plugged shilling, but within hours of reaching New York, one man and a lovely blonde have already handed him such coins. **(A). (30 mins.).**

7 **SAILOR OF FORTUNE**
"Crescent Stars." Starring **Lorne Greene. (25 mins.).**

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—TOM HORTON

2 **WOMAN'S WORLD**
Melbourne edition compered by **Joy Wren. Vo Bacon** will demonstrate ways of cooking the Christmas poultry; **Judy Willing** will show how to make a simple Christmas gift; and **Mr. L. G. Stubbings,** Secretary-General of the Australian Red Cross Society, will be interviewed about the work of the Society.
(30 mins.).

4.25 **7** **BETTY BOOP**
"Prize Show." **(10 mins.).**

4.30 **9** **SUPERMAN—Adventure**
"Beware The Wrecker." A mysterious person called "The Wrecker" blackmails the city by threatening to blow up all public transport.
(30 mins.).

2 **TO MARKET TO MARKET**
(15 mins.).

4.35 **7** **BORDER PATROL**
"Crime Wave At Coral Cables." **Richard Webb** stars.
(25 mins.).

4.45 **2** **KINDERGARTEN PLAYTIME**
Joan Dove will show children the hats Mexican cowboys wear, and will tell the story about "Pancho," the little Mexican boy who caught a wild bull. **(15 mins.).**

5.00 **9** **GERRY GEE'S HAPPY SHOW**
Children's session with **Ron Blaskett** and **Gerry Gee, Geoff Corke, Susan-Gaye Anderson** and **Ray Sharpe** at the piano. Highlights include "Joybelle," "Beppo And Boppo," "Girl Next Door," and cartoons.
(60 mins.).

7 **THE HAPPY SHOW**
Children's session compered by **Happy Hammond,** featuring **Parer The Magician, Sue Butterworth, Ian Williams, Shirley Radford, Roy Lyons, Lennie Holmes, Lou Carr, Ivan Hutchinson** and **Beverley Scott. (60 mins.).**

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—CORINNE KERBY

2 **CHILDREN'S TV CLUB**
Compered by **Clive Winmill** and **Maryrose Campbell. Jules Caffari** with "Fun With Plasticine;" and Hamlet.
(60 mins.).

EVENING

6.00 **9** **BONGO**
A teenage program compered by **Russell Stubbings.**
(30 mins.).

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THURSDAY

6.00 **7** **CARTOON CARNIVAL**
Big Mac in "Soap Box Derby." **(15 mins.).**

2 **SEVEN LEAGUE BOOTS**
"Memoirs Of A Rover." **Tom McHugh,** leader of the "Seven League Boots" camera team, shows viewers some of his memories, the Nile reflecting the sun; a blind musician laughing near the Ctesiphon; the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem; the flaming oil fields of Iran. **(30 mins.).**

6.15 **7** **DISNEY'S ADVENTURE TIME**
Adventure series for all ages. **(30 mins.).**

6.30 **9** **NEWS, NEWSREEL AND WEATHER**
With **Eric Pearce** and **Jack Little. Professor Browne's Study:** "Wild White Men Of Australia." **(30 mins.).**

2 **WHERE'S RAYMOND?**
"Understudy." As Ray's understudy has a girl friend who is coming to see the show, Ray promises him he may do one number at the matinee. **(30 mins.).**

6.45 **7** **NEWS AND WEATHER**
Presented by **Geoff Raymond** and **Brenda Marshall.** **(15 mins.).**

7.00 **9** **SPEEDWAY INTERNATIONAL**
"Race On The River." More than 100 speedboats compete in championships on the Potomac River, Washington, D.C. **(30 mins.).**

7.00 **7** **DANGER IS MY BUSINESS**
"Seagoing Zoologist." Adventure series of people whose strange occupations keep them in the perpetual shadow of danger. **(30 mins.).**

2 **NEWS—Tom Horton** **(30 mins.).**

7.30 **9** **LOCK-UP—Crime**
Believing that his son Paul has shot a nightwatchman, Matrin Reeves tries to fabricate an alibi for him, but only deepens the boy's guilt. **(A).** **(30 mins.).**

7 **REAL McCOYS—Comedy**
"The Screen Test." A man named Kirkland tells Hassie that he is interested in arranging a screen test for her. **(30 mins.).**

2 **WELLS FARGO—Western**
"Deserter." Starring **Dale Robertson** as Wells Fargo agent Jim Hardie. **(A).** **(25 mins.).**

7.55 **2** **TO MARKET TO MARKET** **(5 mins.).**

8.00 **9** **THIS MAN DAWSON**
Colonel Dawson **(Keith Andes)** sets out to learn whether Safe Haven is the ideal home for old people or a confidence man's dream. **(A).** **(30 mins.).**

7 **RAWHIDE—Western**
"Incident Of The Coyote Weed." Favor and Yates find themselves, their crew and their cattle drive the targets of a vicious gang of bandits who make the plains their stalking ground. **(A).** **(60 mins.).**

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THURSDAY

8.00 **2** **ARMY GAME—Comedy**
"The Good Old Days." Captain Pocket's lectures on glorious moments in English Army history do not attract Private Bisley, so he stays in bed sick. But C.S.M. Snudge suspects malingering.
(30 mins.).

8.30 **9** **WAGON TRAIN—Western**
"Les Rand Story." Starring **Ward Bond, Robert Horton** and **Sterling Hayden.** The wagon train is in a desperate plight. Many of its horses are dying, and Seth Adams fears the spread of an infectious disease. **(A). (60 mins.).**

2 **OPEN HEARING**
DEBUT "What Is The Future Of Northern Australia?" Experts discuss a topical or highly controversial subject.
(30 mins.).

9.00 **7** **PETER GUNN—Crime**
"Wings Of An Angel." An incorrigible convict, serving 99 years for bank robbery, is released in the custody of Peter Gunn. **(A).**
(30 mins.).

2 **DIAL 999—Crime**
"Extradition." Brady, a crook, is being held on board ship for extradition to America, but with the help of a steward plans to escape before the ship docks. **(A).**
(30 mins.).

9.30 **9** **GRAHAM KENNEDY'S IN MELBOURNE TONIGHT**
Graham Kennedy comperes.
(75 mins.).

9.30 **7** **GUNSMOKE—Western**
"Crowbar Bob." An aged prospector touches off trouble when he asks Dillon to draw up a will naming Kitty Russell, operator of the local saloon, as his sole heir. **(A).**
(30 mins.).

2 **TOWN AND COUNTRY**
(30 mins.).

10.00 **7** **HAPPY NIGHT**
SPECIAL **Happy Hammond** comperes an hour of live variety with special guest artists **Buster Fiddess, Len Lowe, Peter Langdon, Bill Collins, Rod McLennan,** and by courtesy of Tibor Rudas and "The Zeigfeld Follies," comedians **Barney Grant** and **Peter Crago.** **(60 mins.).**

2 **HORIZONS**
Australian poet **A. D. Hope** is tonight's guest. **(30 mins.).**

10.30 **2** **NEWS AND NEWSREEL**
(25 mins.).

10.45 **9** **I LED THREE LIVES**
Herbert Philbrick is detailed to watch every movement of a U.S. journalist who returns home after spending two years as a prisoner in an Iron Curtain country.
(30 mins.).

11.00 **7** **LATE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS**
Presented by **Geoff Raymond.**
(5 mins.).

11.15 **9** **EPILOGUE**
Lieut.-Colonel Brimblecombe.
(5 mins.).

11.20 **9** **NEWS AND NEWSREEL**
With **Eric Pearce** and **Jack Little.** **(10 mins.).**

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MORNING

7.00 9 **MUSIC, CLOCK AND TIME CALLS** (30 mins.).

7.30 9 **TODAY**
A bright informal breakfast program hosted by **Hal Todd** and featuring **Zara Lange** and **Brendan Edwards.** (60 mins.).

8.30 9 **DOCTOR CHRISTIAN**
Macdonald Carey stars. (30 mins.).

9.00 9 **TEST PATTERN** (3 hrs.).

AFTERNOON

12.00 9 **MIDDAY MATINEE**
"Hotel Berlin." (1945). Starring **Raymond Massey, Helmut Dantine, Andrea King** and **Peter Lorre.** From the novel by Vicki Baum about life in the Berlin Grand Hotel during the R.A.F. large scale raids on the capital. (A). (90 mins.).

12.30 2 **DEMONSTRATION FILM**
Report from America — "Traffic In The Air." (30 mins.).

1.00 2 **TEST PATTERN AND MUSIC** (2 hrs.).

1.30 9 **JANE WYMAN THEATRE**
"No More Tears." Starring **Jane Wyman.** Suffering from amnesia, a woman finds herself in a railway station. Her memory returns, but with it a tragic shock. (A). (30 mins.).

1.30 7 **SHOW BUSINESS**
"Genie In Hollywood." **George Jessel** looks back to the days when Hollywood was in its greatest splendor and sees **Loretta Young, Cecil B. DeMille** and **Joseph Schildkraut** on the set of "The Crusaders." (30 mins.).

2.00 9 **FURNISHING IS FUN** (15 mins.).

7 **ON YOUR BEHALF** (15 mins.).

2.15 9 **COOKING DEMONSTRATION**
With **Geraldine Dillon.** (15 mins.).

7 **WHAT IS YOUR PROBLEM?**
Religious feature with **Lady Clunies-Ross.** (15 mins.).

2.30 9 **77 SUNSET STRIP—Crime**
"Silent Caper." Starring **Roger Smith.** Jingle Bells, a strip-tease artist, is kidnapped and taken to a mountain hideout before a trial at which she is to testify. (A). (60 mins.).

7 **RESTLESS GUN—Western**
"Last Grey Man." Starring **John Payne** as Vint Bonner. (A). (27 mins.).

2.57 7 **MENU FOR TOMORROW** (3 mins.).

3.00 7 **LADY FOR A DAY**
Larry K. Nixon compères. (60 mins.).

2 **FOR SCHOOLS**
"Androcles And The Lion." Part 2. The role of Androcles is played by **Roderick Cook,** with **Ruth Myers** as Lavinia. (30 mins.).

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FRIDAY

3.30 **9** **CRUSADER—Adventure**
"The Visitors." Disturbed by a depressing letter from his friend Joe Brennan, Matt Anders pays him a visit at his drought-stricken ranch, unaware that a vicious killer will be among the next batch of "guests." (A). **(30 mins.).**

2 **TEST CARD AND MUSIC** **(30 mins.).**

4.00 **9** **FOLLOW THAT MAN**
"China Dolls." Five night club dancers, in Chinese costume and wearing heavy make-up, are together when one of them is murdered. (A). **(30 mins.).**

7 **RIN TIN TIN—Adventure**
"Sorrowful Joe's Policy." Rusty tries to help a friend who is unhappy because he doesn't get any mail. **(25 mins.).**

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—TOM HORTON

2 **WOMAN'S WORLD**
Melbourne edition compered by **Nance Donkin.** Fashion spy **Joan Melwit** will show some of the latest fashion accessories to be seen in Melbourne stores; "Careers;" and **Jean Battersby** will begin a new series about Melbourne entertainment. **(30 mins.).**

4.25 **7** **BETTY BOOP**
"She Wronged Him Right." **(10 mins.).**

4.30 **9** **SUPERMAN—Adventure**
"Big Freeze." **(30 mins.).**

2 **THE GRUYERE COUNTRY** **(15 mins.).**

4.35 **7** **TEXAS RANGERS**
"Kickback." Racketeer Arnie Sears is arrested because of the testimony of one witness, Jack Carr. **(25 mins.).**

4.45 **2** **KINDERGARTEN PLAYTIME**
A film on possums, and then **Roslyn Dunbar** tells a story about a possum called Burkari. **(15 mins.).**

5.00 **9** **GERRY GEE'S HAPPY SHOW**
Children's session with **Ron Blaskett** and **Gerry Gee, Geoff Corke, Susan-Gaye Anderson** and **Ray Sharpe** at the piano. **(60 mins.).**

7 **THE HAPPY SHOW**
Happy Hammond compères the children's program, with **Ian Williams, Lou Carr, Ivan Hutchinson, Shirley Radford, Lennie Holmes** and **Beverley Scott.** **(60 mins.).**

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—GRACE MARSH

2 **CHILDREN'S TV CLUB**
Compered by **Ross Higgins,** with **Jack Allen.** "Clutch Cargo;" "News Roundabout;" "Fun With Words;" "Mr. Potty Scientist;" "Sports Corner." **(60 mins.).**

EVENING

6.00 **9** **SIR LANCELOT—Adventure**
"Black Castle." Sir Trebilzond is being held by Torwald in the Black Castle. **(30 mins.).**

7 **CARTOON CARNIVAL**
Big Mac in "Childhood Days." **(15 mins.).**

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FRIDAY

6.00 **2** **THE SNOWY MOUNTAINS**
In this film we see how Australia's greatest engineering undertaking, the Snowy River Hydro-Electric Scheme, is changing the geography of an area as big as Switzerland. **(25 mins.).**

6.15 **7** **MICKEY MOUSE CLUB**
Jimmie Dodd and the Mouseketeers in a program for all ages, with **Brian Naylor** compering "The SSB Club." **(30 mins.).**

6.25 **2** **THIS MAY INTEREST YOU** **(5 mins.).**

6.30 **9** **NEWS, NEWSREEL AND WEATHER**
With **Eric Pearce** and **Jack Little. Professor Browne's Study.** **(30 mins.).**

2 **PHIL SILVERS SHOW**
"Bilko's Hollywood Romance." Movie star Monica Malamar has been married five times in six months. Her studio feels she needs a good publicity campaign, and decides to arrange a romance for her with a cleancut GI, Bilko. **(30 mins.).**

6.45 **7** **NEWS AND WEATHER**
Presented by **Geoff Raymond** and **Brenda Marshall.** **(15 mins.).**

7.00 **9** **RESCUE 8—Adventure**
"Disaster Town." The Rescue 8 team is on a picnic when they are summoned to a movie location to rescue a woman. **(30 mins.).**

7 **THE NELSONS—Comedy**
"Rick's Dinner Guest." **(30 mins.).**

2 **NEWS—Tom Horton** **(30 mins.).**

7.30 **9** **SHOTGUN SLADE—Western**
"Gunnar Yensen." Starring **Scott Brady** and **William Schallert.** Seeking a job as a carpenter in the West, Swedish Gunner Yensen falls foul of a gang of bullies, but finds a firm ally in Shotgun Slade. **(30 mins.).**

7 **SUNNYSIDE UP—Variety**
Bill Collins comperes variety, assisted by **Sydney Heylen, Sid Hollister, "Honest" John Gilbert, Rae Morgan, Rod McLennon, Neil Williams, Victoria Biro, Arthur Taylor, Ron Lees,** and **Lou Toppano's HSV7 Orchestra. (60 mins.).**

2 **BOB CUMMINGS SHOW**
"Bob Digs Rock 'n' Roll." Rock 'n' roll singer Stanley Stenner has replaced Chuck in Carole's affections. Meanwhile, Bob learns that Ingrid Goude likes rock 'n' roll music. **(30 mins.).**

8.00 **9** **SEA HUNT—Adventure**
While taking part in a submarine survey, Mike Nelson **(Lloyd Bridges)** makes use of his underwater TV camera and one day he observes something which leads him into a very dangerous project. **(30 mins.).**

2 **SPORTS SHOW**
Compered by **Bob Walters.** **(30 mins.).**

8.30 **9** **FIVE FINGERS—Drama**
"Thin Ice." In London, a foreign agent known as "The Colonel," assigns Victor Sebastian **(David Hedison)** the task of escorting Dakil, Crown Prince of a Middle East oil kingdom, to his homeland. **(A). (60 mins.).**

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FRIDAY

8.30 **7** **DESILU PLAYHOUSE**
"Time Element." **William Bendix** makes one of his rare departures from his comedy roles to depict a man whose fantasy becomes terrifyingly real as he is trapped by frustration when he tries to warn of the Pearl Harbor attack on December 7, 1941. **(60 mins.).**

2 **EYE TO EYE**
"Onion Johnnie." The story of the Breton onion sellers who bring their produce to Britain. The documentary presents the two ways of life led by the Bretons, who spend half their lives in Britain and the other half in their native France. **(30 mins.).**

9.00 **2** **MYSTERY BAG—Crime**
"Lockhart Breaks Even." Two men have been murdered and a safe has been robbed of £20,000. Lockhart proves the killer to be a woman. **(30 mins.).**

9.30 **9** **THE GRAHAM KENNEDY CHANNEL NINE SHOW**
Variety compered by **Graham Kennedy,** with **Joff Ellen, Elaine McKenna, Evie Hayes, Bert Newton, Rosie Sturgess,** and guests. **(60 mins.).**

7 **FRIDAY NIGHT THEATRE**
"Our Town." (1940). Life, love and death in a small American town, based on the Pulitzer Prize play by Thornton Wilder. Starring **Martha Scott, William Holden, Fay Bainter** and **T. Mitchell.** (A). **(90 mins.).**

9.30 **2** **150 YEARS IN WOOL**
Film, featured at the time of the Sydney Sheep Show, which this year commemorated the 150th anniversary of the beginning of the pioneering work of Australia's first important wool grower, John Macarthur. **(15 mins.).**

9.45 **2** **INTERNATIONAL SCENE** **(15 mins.).**

10.00 **2** **OLD TIME BALLROOM**
Compered by **Keith Glover,** with guest stars **Lorrae Desmond** and **Clive Hearne.** **(30 mins.).**

10.30 **9** **GRAHAM KENNEDY'S IN MELBOURNE TONIGHT**
Graham Kennedy compères. **(30 mins.).**

2 **NEWS AND NEWSREEL** **(25 mins.).**

11.00 **9** **OLD TIME MOVIE PARADE**
"No Limit." (1931). **Clara Bow, Norman Foster** and **Stuart Erwin** star. An usherette suddenly finds herself the owner of a big gambling hall in New York City. (A). **(90 mins.).**

7 **MOMENT OF FEAR**
DEBUT
"The Golden Deed." A stranger establishes himself in a family home and then reveals himself to be an unsavory character. (A). **(60 mins.).**

12.00 **7** **LATE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS**
With **Geoff Raymond.** **(5 mins.).**

12.30 **9** **EPILOGUE**
Rev. A. Thompson, of the Presbyterian Church, Clayton. **(5 mins.).**

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FIRST VIEWING ON SATURDAY

MORNING

7.00 9 **MUSIC, CLOCK AND TIME CALLS** (30 mins.).

7.30 9 **TODAY**
Bright and informal breakfast program hosted by **Hal Todd** and featuring **Zara Lange** and **Brendan Edwards.** (90 mins.).

9.00 9 **THROUGH THE GATEWAY**
Religious program featuring **John Robinson** and vocalist **Maurice Mather.** (15 mins.).

9.15 9 **TEST PATTERN** (8 Hrs.).

AFTERNOON

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—BOB WALTERS

2.00 2 **SPORTS VIEW**
During the afternoon the regular features will be presented, including results from **Moonee Valley** and **Canterbury** races, together with general sporting information. Also including "Hit Parade," top hit tunes of the day in association with race results and cricket scores. (60 mins.).

3.00 7 **OPEN HOUSE**
With host **Roy Acuff.** (30 mins.).

3.00 2 **DISTRICT CRICKET**
Carlton versus **Melbourne.** Uninterrupted coverage of the final day's play in the District Cricket competition match, from the Carlton Cricket Ground. **Jack Iverson, Ken Dakin** and **Norman Blundell** are the commentators. (2½ Hrs.).

3.30 7 **THESE WERE HITS**
Popular hits of the past revived by the **HSV7 Hit Paraders.** (30 mins.).

4.00 7 **CLUB SEVEN—Variety**
Special edited version of the top HSV7 live show compered by **Frank Wilson.** (30 mins.).

4.30 7 **SUNNYSIDE UP—Variety**
Special edited version starring **Bill Collins, Sydney Heylen, Sid Hollister, Honest John Gilbert, Rae Morgan, Neil Williams, Margaret Becker, Rod McLennan,** and the **Moontones.** (30 mins.).

5.00 7 **SPORTS RESULTS**
With **Gordon Bell.** (5 mins.).

5.05 7 **BANDSTAND**
Teenage party hosted by **Brian Henderson.** (55 mins.).

5.15 9 **TOPPER—Comedy**
"Sweepstakes." Topper's boss reprimands him for taking an interest in racing, and the ghostly Kirbys manage to make matters worse when they take a hand. (30 mins.).

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SATURDAY

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—CORINNE KERBY

5.30 **2** **CARTOON TIME**
Featuring cartoons especially chosen for children. **(30 mins.).**

5.45 **9** **TERRIBLE TEN**
"Visit From Outer Space." The Terrible Ten trace objects on their radar equipment. **(15 mins.).**

EVENING

6.00 **9** **WESTERN THEATRE**
"Outcasts Of The Trail." (1949). **Monte Hale** stars. Two cowboys arrive at a cow-town and find themselves unwelcome. **(60 mins.).**

7 **PETERS FUN FAIR**
Zig and **Zag** and their playmates. **(30 mins.).**

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Channel 7—HSV7: Herald-Sun Television Studios: Corner Dorcas and Wells Streets, South Melb. **Tel. MX 4731.**
Channel 9—GTV9: General Television Corporation Studios, 22-46 Bendigo Street, Richmond. **Tel. JB 4121.**
All stations reserve the right to alter their programs without notice.

6.00 **2** **SIX O'CLOCK ROCK**
Program for rock 'n' roll fans featuring **Johnny O'Keefe.** **(60 mins.).**

6.30 **7** **SWALLOW'S JUNIORS**
Compered by **Brian Naylor** and featuring **Mabel Nelson.** Talent Questers: **Borrie King** (vocal and guitar); **Shirley Reichman** (piano); **Marion Ladner** (vocal); and **Kerrin** and **George Lawson** (song and dance). Numbers include "Give Me A Band And My Baby," "He'll Have To Stay," "I Want A Girl," "I Whistle A Happy Tune," and "This Happy Feeling." **(30 mins.).**

7.00 **9** **MICKEY ROONEY SHOW**
"Scoop Mulligan." Mickey (**Mickey Rooney**) finds a real newspaper office sadly undramatic after what he has seen on films, so the staff decide to turn on a real "front page" show for him. **(30 mins.).**

7 **PEOPLE ARE FUNNY**
American quizmaster **Art Linkletter** introduces members of the studio audience, who provide hilarious entertainment. **(30 mins.).**

2 **NEWS—Tom Horton** **(15 mins.).**

7.15 **2** **SPORTS REVIEW**
Presented by **Bob Walters** and **Joe Brown.** Featuring films of two of the afternoon's races as Moonee Valley; highlights of the previous night's main Festival Hall boxing bout, and general results and comments. **(15 mins.).**

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SATURDAY

7.30 **9** **FEATURE FILM—Comedy**
"Monsiuer Beaucaire." (1946). **Bob Hope** and **Joan Caulfield** co-star in this zany film about a timid barber in the court of France's Louis XV who, by some accident is sent to Spain to marry a princess. **(90 mins.).**

7 **VAL PARNELL'S SATURDAY NIGHT SPECTACULAR**
The world's greatest variety stars in a top London TV series, backed by the **Jack Parnell Orchestra.** Tonight's edition is "The Dave King Show," Part II. **(60 mins.).**

2 **DONNA REED SHOW**
"The First Child." Starring **Donna Reed** as Donna Stone, and **Carl Betz** as Dr. Alex Stone, her husband. **(30 mins.).**

8.00 **2** **TIGHTROPE—Crime**
"The Chinese Pendant." Undercover policeman Nick **(Mike Connors)** turns diamond thief. He holds up three jewellers' shops to gain the attention of notorious gangster Ben Verlaine **(Ted de Corsia)**, and takes the gems to Chinese curio shop owner Quon Lee, knowing that Verlaine will be informed. **(A). (30 mins.).**

KEY TO COMMONWEALTH FILM CENSOR'S CLASSIFICATIONS:
(A)—indicating the film is not suitable for children and should not be televised between 5 o'clock and 7.30 on weekdays, or before 7.30 on Saturdays and Sundays
(AO)—indicating the film is not suitable for adolescents and should not be televised any night before 8.30.

8.30 **7** **DANGER MAN—Adventure**
"The Sisters." Which girl is telling the truth? This is the problem that faces John Drake **(Patrick McGoohan)** when a beautiful refugee from a mid-European country flees to England and pleads for political asylum, and another girl, who claims to be her sister, causes the authorities to suspect her real identity. **(A). (30 mins.).**

2 **SCREENPLAY—Comedy**
"I Married A Witch." (1942). A light-hearted comedy starring **Veronica Lake, Fredric March, Susan Hayward, Robert Benchley** and **Cecil Kellaway**. In 17th century New England, all of Jonathan Wooley's descendents are cursed by a witch to be unhappy in love. Two hundred and seventy years later, Wallace Wooley, a candidate for Governor, is planning to marry Estelle Masterson. This comes to the attention of spirits, Jennifer and her father. By one method and other they harass Wooley. **(A). (75 mins.).**

9.00 **9** **STATE TROOPER—Crime**
"Hard Money, Soft Touch." At Lake Tahoe, Rod Blake **(Rod Cameron)** has a case involving three kinds of coin collector, the amateur, the professional and the sticky-fingered, and one of them commits murder. **(A). (30 mins.).**

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SATURDAY

9.00 **7** **DENNIS O'KEEFE SHOW**
"Bum's Rush." When Sarge (**Hope Emerson**) runs into an old silent picture star in the park and brings him home, to Hal's (**Dennis O'Keefe**) consternation, she refuses to believe that her screen idol is washed up, and sets out to put him back on a pedestal as the matinee idol he once was. **(30 mins.).**

9.30 **9** **FEATURE FILM—Drama**
"Hell Ship Mutiny." (1957). **Jon Hall, John Carradine** and **Peter Lorre** star in this melodrama about a ship captain who runs into bandits in the South Seas. **(A).** **(60 mins.).**

7 **MR. LUCKY—Crime**
"A Business Measure." Lucky (**John Vivyan**) discovers a mine containing illicit gems attached to a ship's hull. He recalls that a beautiful girl used diversionary tactics when the mine was joined to the boat. **(A).** **(30 mins.).**

9.45 **2** **TOWN PLANNING**
"The Master Plan." How the science of town planning can solve a growing city's problems is explained. **(15 mins.).**

10.00 **7** **WRESTLING FROM CHICAGO**
The world's top wrestlers seen during colorful bouts at Chicago's International Amphitheatre. **(30 mins.).**

10.00 **2** **WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF**
The third in the series of one-hour films featuring a top money tournament, with host **Bob Crosby.** Tonight's edition features **Souchak** v. **Harbert.** **(60 mins.).**

10.30 **9** **MICKEY SPILLANE**
"Look At The Old Man Go." Lovely and rich Mrs. Sandborg hires Mike Hammer to break up the friendship of her father and a young girl, Vida, but Mike's straightening out of the tangled relationships provides a shock or two. **Darren McGavin, Bethel Leslie** and **Angie Dickenson** star. **(AO).** **(30 mins.).**

7 **TOP PRO. GOLF**
Professional golfers meet in competition to provide exciting duels on the fairways. **(60 mins.).**

11.00 **9** **NEWS AND NEWSREEL**
With **Philip Brady.** **(20 mins.).**

11.20 **9** **EPILOGUE**
Father W. Smith, of the Catholic Church. **(10 mins.).**

11.30 **7** **NEWS REVIEW**
Geoff Raymond. **(5 mins.).**

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FIRST VIEWING ON SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12.00 7 **VEALLS WORLD OF SPORT**
Ron Casey comperes this program of sporting highlights and interviews.
(90 mins.).

1.30 7 **FAITH FOR TODAY**
"University Big Thinker Discovers True Wisdom."
(30 mins.).

1.45 9 **TEST PATTERN**
(30 mins.).

2.00 7 **THE EXPLORERS**
Exploring nature, people, the Bible, with **Morris Williams, Leigh Speedy, John Smeaton, Kay McLennon** and compere **Isabel Michell. (30 mins.).**

2.15 9 **HOW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALS—Religious**
"The Law Of God Ends Bondage." Healing through wholly spiritual means of a growth on the vocal chords and a glandular condition diagnosed as tubercular and incurable, are related by a woman from North Carolina and a man from Iowa.
(15 mins.).

2.30 9 **MEN OF ANNAPOLIS**
"Summer Cruise." On the most important of all training cruises, a midshipman again crosses swords with a petty officer who had ruined a previous cruise for him.
(30 mins.).

2.30 7 **WALHALLA, GOLDEN VALLEY**
Documentary. **(30 mins.).**

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—JOHN ROYLE

2 **SCREENPLAY**
"Lass Of Richmond Hill." The tempestuous royal romance of Maria Fitzherbert and the Prince Regent, later George IV, is told in this BBC production. The story opens on December 15, 1785, in Maria's house in Pont Street, London, and continues to Brighton and the Court of St. James.

Cast

Maria . . . . **Jeannette Sterke**
Prince . . . . **Tony Britton**
Sheridan . . **Marius Goring**
Charlotte . **Lucie Mannhein**
George III **George Woodridge**
(95 mins.).

3.00 9 **ON THE SPOT**
Panel discussion featuring various representatives of the Protestant Churches of Victoria. **(30 mins.).**

7 **ARIZONA BOYS' CHORUS**
Part 2. **(30 mins.).**

3.30 9 **THE BILL McCORMACK SHOW—Variety**
Request songs, with guest artists **Elizabeth Inglis, Bill Sharpe** and **Laurie Wilson.**
(30 mins.).

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SUNDAY

3.30 **7** **WISDOM GALLERY OF THE CENTURY—Factual**
Sir Osbort Sitwell, poet, critic, autobiographer, essayist, novelist and one of the era's most urbane wits, speaks with **Samuel Chotzinoff,** NBC's Director of Opera, and biographer of Toscanini. **(30 mins.).**

4.00 **9** **BURNS AND ALLEN**
"The Old Mink Coat." Harry and George make a bargain with one another to give their wives cheap Christmas presents this year, but Blanche and Gracie have other ideas. **(30 mins.).**

7 **THE WINIFRED ATWELL SHOW—Variety**
Variety program featuring the "Fabulous Miss A," **Winifred Atwell,** the queen of the keyboard. **(30 mins.).**

4.05 **2** **THE MAGIC HANKIE**
Film dealing with Swiss embroided handkerchiefs. **(10 mins.).**

4.15 **2** **FREE SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
Part of a concert given recently in the Sydney Town Hall. **(60 mins.).**

4.30 **9** **SUNDAY MOVIE**
"Timothy's Quest." Starring **Eleanore Whitney, Tom Keene, Dickie Moore** and **Virginia Weilder** in this drama about a pair of orphans seeking a home and love. **(60 mins.).**

4.30 **7** **PARLIAMENT OF YOUTH**
Teams from metropolitan schools discuss controversial subjects. Chairman is **Niall Brennan.** **(30 mins.).**

5.00 **7** **NAT "KING" COLE SHOW**
Featuring **Nat "King" Cole,** the **Nelson Riddle Orchestra,** and the **Van Horn Singers,** with guest star **Eartha Kitt.** **(30 mins.).**

5.15 **2** **SUNDAY SPECIAL**
"Animal Story." **Brother Columban,** who teaches at the Marist Brothers High School, Parramatta, will show some interesting animal films and talk about animals. **(15 mins.).**

5.30 **9** **TV READER'S DIGEST**
"Miss Victoria." **Miss Victoria Drummond** is the only qualified woman engineer ever to sail with the British Merchant Marine. This story tells something of her experiences. **(30 mins.).**

7 **I LOVE LUCY—Comedy**
"Breaking The Lease." An off-beat rendition of "Sweet Sue," done in the wee small house by Lucy and Ricky, almost breaks a lease and friendships. **(30 mins.).**

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—GRACE MARSH

2 **AUSTRALIAN WALKABOUT**
Viewers will see the Chauvels travelling on a special top truck hauled by the Ghan Railway across the desert to William's Creek. **(30 mins.).**

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SUNDAY

EVENING

6.00 9 **NEWS, NEWSREEL AND WEATHER**
With **Eric Pearce** and **Jack Little. Professor Browne's Study.** **(30 mins.).**

7 **ROBIN HOOD—Adventure**
"The Healing Hand." A phony physician helps an outlaw escape from the clutches of the Sheriff of Nottingham. **(30 mins.).**

2 **LASSIE—Adventure**
"Champion." As Calverton Rifle Club is having a turkey shoot and all Jeff's friends have their fathers entered, Jeff decides that Gramps can give them a run for their money. **(30 mins.).**

6.30 9 **LEAVE IT TO BEAVER**
"The Lost Watch." Beaver is blackmailed by "Lumpy" Rutherford and tries to raise the money to buy his persecutor a new watch. **(30 mins.).**

7 **DISNEYLAND**
"Duck Flies Coop." Hoping that the studio can survive without him, Donald Duck informs his boss Walt Disney that he is taking a vacation. **(57 mins.).**

2 **MANTOVANI AND HIS ORCHESTRA**
This week's program features the music of Victor Herbert and includes "Kiss Me Again," "Ah, Sweet Mystery Of Life," and "A Great Day For The Irish." Light operatic singer **Leonie Page** is this week's guest star. **(30 mins.)**

7.00 9 **MEN INTO SPACE**
"Moon Landing." Colonel McCauley, with three young air force officers, is the first man to attempt to land on the moon's surface. Starring **William Lundigan.** **(30 mins.).**

2 **NEWS AND WEEKEND MAGAZINE**
News of the day read by **John Royle,** and news magazine from all over the world. **(30 mins.).**

7.27 7 **NEWS HEADLINES**
With **Geoff Raymond.** **(3 mins.).**

7.30 9 **RIFLEMAN—Western**
"Smoke Screen." Marge Crandall, self-willed daughter of a rancher is murdered in North Fork and young Mark McCain **(Johnny Crawford)** holds the riddle of a vital clue, a half-smoked cigar. **Chuck Connors** stars, with **Jennifer Lee, Douglas Kennedy** and **George Neise.** **(A).** **(30 mins.).**

7 **THE TEXAN—Western**
"24 Hours To Live." Bill Longley **(Rory Calhoun)** narrowly escapes death at the hands of ruthless killers. **(A).** **(30 mins.).**

2 **MOONSTONE—Serial**
The fourth episode in this BBC serial based on Wilkie Collins' classic novel. Starring **Mary Webster** and **James Sharkey.** Sergeant Cuff visits jeweller and money lender Septimus Luker, in London, who had valued the moonstone for Franklin. **(30 mins.).**

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SUNDAY

8.00 **9** **WILLS TELETHEATRE**
"Great Moment." (1944). **Joel McCrea** and **Betty Field** co-star in this biography story of the Boston dentist who was the first to use ether, in 1868. **(A). (90 mins.).**

7 **A.C.I. THEATRE**
"Charge Of The Light Brigade." (1936). Starring **Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland** and **David Niven** in this adventure story. **(90 mins.).**

2 **TIME TO REMEMBER**
"The Eleventh Hour Of 1918." English actor **Sir Michael Redgrave** recalls the year 1918. **(30 mins.).**

8.30 **2** **SPOTLIGHT**
Panel quiz a prominent personality. **(30 mins.).**

9.00 **2** **CELEBRITY RECITAL**
Featuring Australian tenor **Ken Neate. (30 mins.).**

9.30 **9** **ALFRED HITCHCOCK PRESENTS—Drama**
"The Perfect Murder." Starring **Hurd Hatfield** and **Mildred Natwick.** Two young Frenchmen, with a taste for expensive living, plan the perfect murder to hasten an inheritance through the death of a wealthy aunt, but fate, however, provides a strange ending. **(AO). (30 mins.).**

7 **MEET THE PRESS**
Fredrick Howard is chairman of a panel of Melbourne journalists. **(30 mins.).**

9.30 **2** **EYE ON RESEARCH**
"Quick As A Flash." Compere **Raymond Baxter** shows a piece of striped material which was originally one color. The stripes have been caused by exposure to light. Why? **(30 mins.).**

10.00 **9** **ZANE GREY THEATRE**
"Episode In Darkness." **Anne Bancroft, Dewey Martin, John Anderson** and **Philip Pine** star. A man, falsely accused of stage hold-up and murder, finds that his life depends on the acute hearing of a blind girl. **(A). (30 mins.).**

7 **NOUGHTS AND CROSSES**
Compered by **Geoff Raymond. (30 mins.).**

2 **THE CHURCHES ON THE DRAWING BOARD**
The **Rev. Clifford Wright,** Director of the Methodist Department of Christian Education for Victoria and Tasmania, and **James Earle,** a Melbourne architect, will discuss some of the new designs appearing in Church buildings today. **(30 mins.).**

10.30 **9** **NEWS**
With **Eric Pearce** and **Jack Little.** Followed by **Michael Schildberger** with **NIGHT-WATCH. (15 mins.).**

7 **WEEKEND REPORT** **(15 mins.).**

10.45 **9** **EPILOGUE**
Church of England. **(10 mins.).**

7 **SUNDAY MAGAZINE**
Religious feature. **(15 mins.).**

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FIRST VIEWING ON MONDAY

MORNING

7.00 9 **MUSIC, CLOCK AND TIME CALLS** (30 mins.).

7.30 9 **TODAY**
A bright and informative breakfast program hosted by **Hal Todd.** (60 mins.).

8.30 9 **DR. CHRISTIAN**
When Jerome Bennett's elder son dies, he expects his younger son to give up his medical career and work in the family business. (30 mins.).

9.00 9 **TEST PATTERN** (3 Hrs.).

11.15 2 **FOR SCHOOLS**
"Safety In The Home." The aim of this program is to show that most accidents can be prevented by the use of commonsense. (30 mins.).

RETURN

11.45 2 **TEST CARD AND MUSIC** (45 mins.).

AFTERNOON

12.00 9 **MIDDAY MOVIE**
"Destination Tokyo." (1943). **Cary Grant, John Ridgely** and **John Garfield** star in this adventure story of a submarine which goes into Tokyo Harbor. (90 mins.).

12.30 2 **DEMONSTRATION FILM LIBERACE** (30 mins.).

1.00 2 **TEST CARD AND MUSIC** (2 Hrs.).

1.30 9 **JANE WYMAN THEATRE**
"A Place On The Bay." **Gene Barry, Gloria Talbot, Kurt Kasnar** and **Connie Gilchrist** star. Novelist Hal Roberts and his wife Laura live aboard a boat at Ma Rivers' Landing, haunt of Bohemians, fishermen and just plain beachcombers. (A). (30 mins.).

7 **MONDAY FEATURE**
"Honeymoon." (1947). **Guy Madison, Shirley Temple** and **Franchot Tone** star in this romantic comedy of a GI with a three-day pass who is supposed to meet his fiancee in Mexico City, (77 mins.).

2.00 9 **CONCENTRATION**
Compered by **Philip Brady.** (30 mins.).

2.30 9 **77 SUNSET STRIP—Crime**
"Family Skeleton." When a wealthy man is kidnapped a few hours before needing a life-saving injection, Stuart Bailey (**Efrem Zimbalist, Jnr.**) is called in and confronted with three lovely suspects, (A). (60 mins.).

2.57 7 **MENU FOR TOMORROW** (3 mins.).

3.00 7 **LADY FOR A DAY** (60 mins.).

2 **FOR SCHOOLS—MUSIC**
"The Concert." With **Leslie Pope** and the Boys' Choir from Scotch College. (30 mins.).

3.30 9 **CRUSADER—Adventure**
"The Secret." Matt Anders (**Brian Keith**) breaks into a palatial home at Rhodes Point. (A). (30 mins.).

2 **TEST CARD AND MUSIC** (30 mins.).

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MONDAY

4.00 **9** **FOLLOW THAT MAN**
"Barometer Falling." A series of home robberies baffle the Bensonville Police, and Mike Barnett **(Ralph Bellamy)** uses the scientific resources of the weather bureau to set a trap for the thieves. **(A)**.
(30 mins.).

7 **ABBOTT AND COSTELLO**
"Tax Return." The Income Tax office, through an error, sends Lou a tax refund cheque for one million dollars.
(25 mins.).

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—JOHN ROYLE

2 **WOMAN'S WORLD**
There will be an interview with a visiting personality; cookery demonstration, with **Gretta Anna; Eva Nash,** a continental-trained physical culture and dance expert, will deal with correct exercises for figure contour and relaxation; **Doreen Sinclair** will demonstrate the use of tropical flowers and flowers grown in colder climates for floral arrangements.
(30 mins.).

4.25 **7** **BETTY BOOP**
"In Plunder Land."
(10 mins.).

4.30 **9** **SUPERMAN—Adventure**
"Boy Who Hated Superman." Young Frankie hopes to help his uncle who is in gaol by spying on Clark Kent and Jimmy. **(30 mins.).**

2 **SKYHOOK**
We see how a helicopter was introduced at Port Moresby.
(15 mins.).

4.35 **7** **GENE AUTRY SHOW**
"The Raiders." Outlaw Buckeye Jack is a good samaritan even to his fiancee.
(25 mins.).

4.45 **2** **KINDERGARTEN PLAYTIME**
Children learn more about paper. **(15 mins.).**

5.00 **9** **GERRY GEE'S TARAX HAPPY SHOW**
Children's session with **Ron Blaskett** and **Gerry Gee, Geoff Corke, Ernie Carroll, Susan-Gaye Anderson** and **Ray Sharpe** at the piano.
(60 mins.).

7 **HAPPY SHOW**
Happy Hammond comperes this children's session with Ian and his pals Sylvester and Ricky, Aunty Lou, **Beverley Scott,** members of the **Victorian Banjo Club,** and **Parer.** **(60 mins.).**

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—CORINNE KERBY

2 **CHILDREN'S TV CLUB**
A new program featuring "Tales Of An Old Gum Tree," "Art Gallery," "Pam's Pets," "Clutch Cargo," "Book Club," "News Roundabout," and "Sport." **(60 mins.).**

EVENING

6.00 **9** **KINGDOM OF THE SEA**
"Jewel In The Sea." A trip to California's Cataline Island. Tonight's host is **Bob Stevenson.** **(30 mins.).**

7 **CARTOON CARNIVAL**
Little Rascals. **(15 mins.).**

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MONDAY

6.00 **2** **FAVORITE STORY**
"The Post Mistress." Starring **Anthony Eustral** and **Barbara Wooddell.** Narrator **Adolphe Menjou** takes viewers to Laurel Run, California, where John Baker dies while rescuing some miners, and in gratitude his wife, Betsy, is made post mistress. **(30 mins.).**

6.15 **7** **MICKEY MOUSE CLUB**
With **Jimmie Dodd** and the Mouseketeers and featuring **Brian Naylor** and the SSB's. **(30 mins.).**

6.30 **9** **NEWS, NEWSREEL AND WEATHER**
With **Eric Pearce** and **Jack Little. Professor Browne's Study.** **(30 mins.).**

2 **ON SAFARI**
Tonight **Armand Denis** is at Murchison Falls. **(30 mins.).**

6.45 **7** **NEWS—Michael Williamson**
Followed by weather information presented by **Madeleine Burke.** **(15 mins.).**

7.00 **9** **PICK-A-BOX—Quiz**
Barry Jones will decide tonight whether he will take the speedboat he picked last week and leave the show, or continue and try to pick the remaining eight boxes. Tonight will be the first week of the Sydney Preliminary Contest to find a representative to meet the winners of other States in the Four State Elimination Contest. Mrs. Cinivan, of Melbourne, won a cocktail cabinet in last week's "Pick - A - Box At Home." **(30 mins.).**

7.00 **7** **CRUNCH AND DES**
"Fresh Water Mermaid." The long friendship and business association of Crunch and Des is jeopardised when Des falls into the snare of a designing female. **(30 mins.).**

2 **NEWS—John Royle**
(30 mins.).

7.30 **9** **BAT MASTERSON**
A six man army of hired gunmen set out from Sapphire, Colorado, to steal country records from the town of Bundy, rival for the honor of county seat. **(A).**
(30 mins.).

7 **CHEYENNE—Western**
"Ghost Of The Cimarron." Trapped into travelling with a hold-up gang, Cheyenne soon realises the sheriff and his posse include him among the outlaws. **(A).**
(60 mins.).

2 **HANCOCK'S HALF HOUR**
When Tony learns that the shares he bought from Sid James are worthless, he decides to put an end to his misery. **(30 mins.).**

8.00 **9** **RIVERBOAT—Adventure**
"Tampico Raid." On Devil's Heart Island, off the Mexican coast, some men are being held prisoner. One brave girl sows away on the "Enterprise" and persuades Captain Holden and his crew to effect a daring rescue. Starring **Darren McGavin,** with guest **Pat Crowley.** **(60 mins.).**

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MONDAY

8.00 2 **NO HIDING PLACE**
"Who Is Gustav Varna?" Mrs. Ottolone, wife of a wealthy American businessman, owns a priceless diamond clip which jewel thieves in America and Europe are more than anxious to have. **(55 mins.).**

8.30 7 **INTERPOL CALLING**
"The Heiress." Ronald Millais was known by the police in six countries. But he had committed no crimes. He simply lived by his wits and on women who fell for his easy charm. **(A). (30 mins.).**

8.55 2 **THIS WEEK IN BRITAIN** **(5 mins.).**

9.00 9 **LORETTA YOUNG SHOW**
"Lady In The Fishbowl." When attractive model Sally Hayes undertakes to live for seven days in the window of a big department store, she knows nothing of the horror that awaits her. **(A). (30 mins.).**

7 **WHITEHALL PLAYHOUSE**
"Contest Of Ladies." **(30 mins.).**

2 **WORLD FILM PLAYHOUSE**
"A London Affair." Starring **Ray Milland** and **Gia Scala.** In London, Binyon has his wallet stolen by Giovanna. **(A). (30 mins.).**

9.30 9 **GRAHAM KENNEDY'S IN MELBOURNE TONIGHT**
Compered by **Bert Newton.** **(75 mins.).**

9.30 7 **HAVE GUN, WILL TRAVEL**
"Fight At Abode Wells." Paladin is hired by a ruthless wealthy rancher to escort him and his wife through dangerous Indian country in Texas. **(A). (30 mins.).**

2 **TV SHOWBOAT**
Live variety program. **(30 mins.).**

10.00 7 **TELL THE TRUTH** **(30 mins.).**

2 **BERTRAND RUSSELL SPEAKS HIS MIND**
"Power." **(15 mins.).**

10.15 2 **SCIENCE IN CLOSE-UP**
"F.R.S." **Professor C. W. Shoppee, F.A.A., F.R.S.,** Professor of Organic Chemistry at the University of Sydney. **(15 mins.).**

10.30 7 **21 BEACON STREET**
"Swindle." Anxious to avoid unfavorable publicty, a widow refuses to prosecute the man who swindles her, instead asking Chase (**Dennis Morgan**) to help her to recover the money quietly. **(A). (30 mins.).**

2 **NEWSREEL** **(25 mins.)**

10.45 9 **HIGHWAY PATROL**
Broderick Crawford stars **(A). (30 mins.).**

11.00 7 **LATE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS**
With **Danny Webb.** **(5 mins.)**

11.15 9 **EPILOGUE**
Baptist Church. **(5 mins.)**

11.20 9 **NEWS AND NEWSREEL**
With **Eric Pearce** and **Jack Little.** **(10 mins.)**

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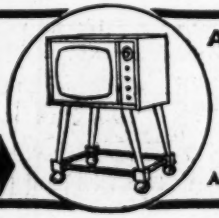

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FIRST VIEWING ON TUESDAY

MORNING

7.00 9 **MUSIC, CLOCK AND TIME CALLS** (30 mins.).

7.30 9 **TODAY**
A bright and informal breakfast program hosted by **Hal Todd** and featuring **Zara Lange** and **Brendan Edwards.** The program includes time calls, weather information, headline news services, daily exercises and children's spot. (60 mins.).

8.30 9 **DR. CHRISTIAN**
Mike McTigue fears that his expected baby will ruin his happiness and his attitude endangers the life of his wife. (30 mins.).

9.00 9 **TEST PATTERN** (3 Hrs.).

11.15 2 **FOR SCHOOLS**
This program will deal with the book "All The Proud Tribesmen," by Kylie Tennant, chosen by the Children's Book Council of Australia as this year's "Book Of The Year." Miss Tennant will also take part in the program. (30 mins.).

RETURN

AFTERNOON

12.00 9 **MIDDAY MATINEE**
"The Corn Is Green." (1945). **Bette Davis, John Dall** and **Joan Loring** star in this adaptation of Emlyn Williams' play about the problems of education in a Welsh town. (A). (90 mins.).

1.30 9 **JANE WYMAN THEATRE**
"Once Upon A Nightmare." **Jane Wyman** stars as a school mistress who is intrigued by the realistic detail of a composition done by one of the boys in her class and decides to investigate. She narrowly escapes being murdered before she finally unravels the true story behind the composition. (A). (30 mins.).

7 **TUESDAY THEATRE**
"The Locket." (1947). Starring **Laraine Day, Brian Aherne** and **Robert Mitchum** in this story of a beautiful girl with a mental quirk developed in childhood, who ruins the lives of the men who love her. (A). (82 mins.).

GTV9 HOST—GEOFF HISCOCK

2.00 9 **FASHION DIGEST**
Conducted by **Mrs. Sylvia Rapley.** (15 mins.).

2.15 9 **COOKERY DEMONSTRATION**
With **Dione Lucas.** (15 mins.).

2.30 9 **MYSTERY THEATRE**
"Alias Boston Blackie." (1942). Starring **Chester Morris, Larry Parks, Paul Fix** and **Adele Mara.** During the performance of a special show for the inmates of a State prison, convict Joe Saunders escapes. Boston Blackie tries to convince Joe to surrender, but the boy refuses, vowing to find the crooks who framed him. (A). (60 mins.).

HOW DO YOU STAND WITH YOUR FAMILY? **See Page 14**

TUESDAY

2.57 **7** **MENU FOR TOMORROW**
With **Sue Butterworth.**
(3 mins.).

3.00 **7** **LADY FOR A DAY**
With **Larry Nixon.**
(60 mins.).

2 **FOR SCHOOLS—ABOUT BOOKS**
"Robert Louis Stevenson."
(20 mins.).

3.20 **2** **SCHOOL FOR EXECUTIVES**
Direct telecast from the Australian Administrative Staff College, where groups of men gather from all parts of Australia for a 12-week residential course on administration.
(30 mins.).

3.30 **9** **CRUSADER—Adventure**
"The Syndicate." Matt Anders, working for the Crime Commission, becomes a florist who runs a bookmaking business in the back room in order to trap a gang boss who loves roses. **(A).**
(30 mins.).

3.50 **2** **ISLAND ON WHEELS**
(10 mins.).

4.00 **9** **FOLLOW THAT MAN**
"The Man From Dannemora." Mike Barnett things it a game when a lad writes "help" on a window, but he soon realises that the game is one of life and death. **(A). (30 mins.).**

7 **FLASH GORDON**
"Struggle To The End." Flash awaits Zydereen, the mad witch of Neptune's first attack against the Galaxy.
(25 mins.).

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—JOHN ROYLE

4.00 **2** **WOMAN'S WORLD**
Nance Donkin has some suggestions for Christmas books; and **Adrian Officer** continues his series on "Art Appreciation." **(30 mins.).**

4.25 **7** **BETTY BOOP**
"Little Pal." **(10 mins.).**

4.30 **9** **SUPERMAN—Adventure**
"Defeat Of Superman." A gangster attempts to find out what Superman is made of by importing a famous European scientist.
(30 mins.).

2 **STRANGER THAN FICTION**
(15 mins.).

4.35 **7** **ANNIE OAKLEY—Western**
Annie **(Gail Davis)** solves a little girl's problems.
(25 mins.).

4.45 **2** **KINDERGARTEN PLAYTIME**
"A.B.C." Featuring the small boy puppet Andy Pandy.
(15 mins.).

5.00 **9** **GERRY GEE'S HAPPY SHOW**
Children's session with **Ron Blaskett** and **Gerry Gee, Ernie Carroll, Susan-Gaye Anderson, Geoff Corke,** and **Ray Sharpe** at the piano.
(60 mins.).

7 **HAPPY SHOW**
Happy Hammond comperes this children's session.
(60 mins.).

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—GRACE MARSH

2 **CHILDREN'S TV CLUB**
(60 mins.).

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TUESDAY

EVENING

6.00 **9** **ROY ROGERS—Western**
"Flying Bullets." A Kentucky hillbilly, going to the aid of a cousin who is menaced by ex-bandits, gets support from Roy and Dale. **(30 mins.).**

7 **CARTOON CARNIVAL**
Cartoons. **(15 mins.).**

2 **FARAWAY LOOK**
"Galapagos Islands." BBC documentary series with naturalist and painter **Peter Scott.** **(30 mins.).**

6.15 **7** **DISNEY'S ADVENTURE TIME**
Adventure stories with wide appeal. **(30 mins.).**

6.30 **9** **NEWS, NEWSREEL AND WEATHER**
With **Eric Pearce** and **Jack Little. Professor Browne's Study.** **(30 mins.).**

2 **BETTY HUTTON SHOW**
When Goldie is tricked into raising $20,000 for a phony foster home run by a couple of confidence men, she turns the tables on them. **(30 mins.).**

6.45 **7** **NEWS—Danny Webb**
Followed by weather, with **Brenda Marshall. (15 mins.).**

7.00 **9** **CHALLENGE**
Dr. Barton is put through some very tough situations which he manages to survive by the skin of his teeth. **(30 mins.).**

7.00 **7** **TROUBLESHOOTERS**
"Head Hunter Road." Kodiak and Dugan are building a road in the far Eastern jungle when work is stopped by some unreconstructed head hunters. **(30 mins.).**

2 **NEWS—John Royle**
Followed by newsreel and weather. **(30 mins.).**

7.30 **9** **M SQUAD—Crime**
"The Crash-Out." Larry Barker **(William Phipps)**, a dangerous criminal serving a sentence for manslaughter, uses a visiting Senator as a hostage in his attempt to break out of prison. **(A).** **(30 mins.).**

7 **COLT .45—Western**
"The Cause." Sam **(Donald May)** goes after a sadistic colonel who has escaped to a mountain hideout while awaiting court-martial. **(30 mins.).**

2 **ANN SOTHERN SHOW**
After two catty acquaintances taunt Olive about always making a threesome with Katy and her boy friend, Olive invents an admirer. **(30 mins.).**

8.00 **9** **TOMBSTONE TERRITORY**
A beautiful newcomer to Tombstone makes a paying business of marrying wealthy men. **(A).** **(30 mins.).**

7 **FATHER KNOWS BEST**
"The Family Contest." A family picture competition carries an Hawaiian holiday for the winners, and Kathy is determined the Andersons will go on the holiday. **(30 mins.).**

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TUESDAY

8.00 **2** **SPORTS CAVALCADE**
Program of topical sports items, films and interviews. **(30 mins.).**

8.30 **9** **THE DETECTIVES—Crime**
"Little Girl Lost." A little girl is kidnapped and at a mountain lodge Matt Holbrook interviews the man he knows to be guilty. **(A).** **(30 mins.).**

7 **PERRY MASON—Crime**
"The Case Of The Fugitive Nurse." Perry Mason is approached by a young woman who asks him to represent her in a tax matter. Later her husband is found dead and Mason's client is charged with murder. **(A).** **(60 mins.).**

2 **LORRAE DESMOND SHOW**
Featuring **Lorrae Desmond** in a program of songs and sketches, also featuring **Colin Croft, Ted Hamilton, Albert Laguerre,** the **ABV2 Dancers,** and the **ABC Dance Band.** **(30 mins.).**

9.00 **9** **MARKHAM—Crime**
"The Woman Of Arles." The search for a stolen painting leads Markham to Mexico and into the thick of a plot to fake its complete construction. **Ray Milland** stars. **(A).** **(30 mins.).**

2 **SCREENPLAY—Drama**
"Seeds Of Power." Drama of sabotage in an atomic reactor plant in India. Two leading Canadian TV stars, **John Drainie** and **Katherine Blake** have the leading roles. **(A).** **(75 mins.).**

9.30 **9** **GRAHAM KENNEDY'S IN MELBOURNE TONIGHT**
Compered by **Bert Newton,** with **Panda, Joy Fountain, Geoff Corke, Jack Little,** and the **GTV9 Ballet** and **Orchestra.** **(75 mins.).**

7 **BOBBY LIMB SHOW**
Featuring **Bobby Limb** and **Buster Fiddess,** with **Dawn Lake, Johnny O'Connor, Tikki Taylor, Gaynor Bunning, Johnny Lass,** and the **Ron Hay Dancers.** **(60 mins.).**

10.15 **2** **N.S.W. POLICE CHOIR**
Negro spirituals will be featured. **(15 mins.).**

10.30 **7** **AT RANDOM**
Michael Williamson with a controversial program where anything and everything is discussed by a guest panel from all walks of life. **(30 mins.).**

2 **NEWSREEL**
(25 mins.).

10.45 **9** **HEART OF THE CITY**
"The Eliminator." Steve and Loreli go to the aid of a lawyer who once worked for a gangster. **Patrick McVey** and **Hugh Beaumont** star. **(A).** **(30 mins.).**

11.00 **7** **LATE NEWS HIGHLIGHTS**
With **Geoff Raymond.** **(5 mins.).**

11.15 **9** **EPILOGUE**
Congregational Church. **(5 mins.).**

11.20 **9** **NEWS AND NEWSREEL**
With **Eric Pearce** and **Jack Little.** **(10 mins.).**

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FIRST VIEWING ON WEDNESDAY

MORNING

7.00 **9** **MUSIC, CLOCK AND TIME CALLS** (30 mins.).

7.30 **9** **TODAY**
A bright and informal breakfast program hosted by **Hal Todd** and featuring **Zara Lange** and **Brendan Edwards.** (60 mins.).

8.30 **9** **DR. CHRISTIAN**
Dr. Christian is puzzled when Mary Hawkins dies and leaves him her entire estate. (30 mins.).

9.00 **9** **TEST PATTERN** (3 Hrs.).

11.15 **2** **FOR SCHOOLS—NATURE STUDIES**
"Birds And Their Nests." This program, narrated by **Bob Cornish,** features various Australian birds and the different kinds of nests they build in trees or on the ground. (30 mins.).

11.45 **2** **TEST CARD AND MUSIC** (45 mins.).

AFTERNOON

12.00 **9** **MIDDAY MATINEE**
"Petrified Forest." (1936). **Bette Davis, Leslie Howard** and **Humphrey Bogart** star in this adaptation of Robert E. Sherwood's play. It concerns Bogart and two other gangsters who are fleeing from the law. They land up in a roadhouse in the Petrified Forest where they hold prisoner the people there. (A). (90 mins.).

12.30 **2** **DEMONSTRATION FILM**
"Weekend Magazine." (30 mins.).

1.00 **2** **TEST CARD AND MUSIC** (2 Hrs.).

1.30 **9** **JANE WYMAN THEATRE**
"Twenty Dollar Bride." **Jane Wyman, Jeff Morrow** and **Claude Alins** star. In the early 19th century a farmer "buys" a girl from the New Orleans debtors' prison, loses her in a poker game, and when he tries to retrieve her, finds that she has found freedom. (A). (30 mins.).

7 **MY FAIR LADY**
June Finlayson compères, with **Charles Bush** making caustic comments about contestants' dress and appearance. (30 mins.).

2.00 **9** **MIDWEEK FAVORITES**
Variety with **John Stuart, Shirley Broadway, Ernie Bourne, Joe Hudson,** and **Dr. John Ray.** (30 mins.).

7 **THAT'S MY DESIRE**
Danny Webb introduces theatrical stars with secret desires. (30 mins.).

2.30 **9** **MYSTERY THEATRE**
"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." (1947). Starring **Ron Randall** and **Gloria Henry** in the story of a heiress who finds a girl impersonating her and claiming her fortune. She calls in Drummond to solve the mystery and find the impostor. (A). (60 mins.).

7 **JEAN BOWRING SHOW**
Home economy and cooking hints. (30 mins.).

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WEDNESDAY

3.00 **7** **LADY FOR A DAY**
With **Larry Nixon.** **(60 mins.).**

2 **FOR SCHOOLS—NATURE STUDIES**
This program will deal with white ants. **(30 mins.).**

3.30 **9** **CRUSADER—Adventure**
"Girl Across The Hall." Sole witness to the shooting of a gangland chief, a young girl, is given protection by the police, but Matt Anders finds that her story is not as feasible as first appeared. **(A). (30 mins.).**

2 **TEST CARD AND MUSIC** **(30 mins.).**

4.00 **9** **FOLLOW THAT MAN**
"Man In The Iron Car." Mike Barnett makes a dangerous journey upstate in an armored car carrying a quarter of a million dollars worth of industrial diamonds. **(A). (30 mins.).**

7 **IT'S A GREAT LIFE**
"A Date For Mrs. Morgan." Through a misunderstanding, the boys think that Mrs. Morgan is planning an elopement with an undesirable character. **(25 mins.).**

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—NORMAN GRIFFITHS

2 **WOMAN'S WORLD**
Today's program includes a topical interview; barbecue cookery, with **Josephine Wall;** and practical frocks and sports wear suitable for informal wear will be featured in "Patio Fashions," with **Joy Buckley.** **(30 mins.).**

4.25 **7** **BETTY BOOP**
"Pudgy In Thrills And Chills." **(10 mins.).**

4.30 **9** **SUPERMAN—Adventure**
"Deadly Rock." Clark Kent and his friend Jerry are strangely affected by something in a fellow passengers bag. **(30 mins.).**

2 **MARVELS IN MINIATURE**
Living organisms are taken from the waters of coral reefs and examined under high power microscopes. **(15 mins.).**

4.35 **7** **HOPALONG CASSIDY**
"Arizona Troubleshooter." Hoppy guards the workers on Arizona's first telegraph line and saves the project by tapping a wire. **(25 mins.).**

4.45 **2** **KINDERGARTEN PLAYTIME**
Anne Dreyer sings a song about a "Traffic Policeman." **(15 mins.).**

5.00 **9** **GERRY GEE'S TARAX HAPPY SHOW**
Children's session with **Ron Blaskett** and **Gerry Gee, Ernie Carroll, Susan-Gaye Anderson, Geoff Corke,** and **Ray Sharpe** at the piano. **(60 mins.).**

7 **HAPPY SHOW**
Happy Hammond comperes this children's session with Ian and his pals Sylvester and Ricky; Auntie Lou; **Beverley Scott;** members of the **Victorian Banjo Club;** Dad and WEG. Highlights include "Toymaking," with Captain Norman and band. **(60 mins.).**

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WEDNESDAY

ABV2 PRESENTATION
ANNOUNCER—CORINNE KERBY

5.00 **2** **CHILDREN'S TV CLUB**
Pat presents "I Spy" results. **(60 mins.).**

EVENING

6.00 **9** **KOMEDY KORNER—THE THREE STOOGES**
"Hoofa And Goofs." **OUR GANG** in "Auto Antics." **(30 mins.).**

7 **CARTOON CARNIVAL**
"Little Rascals." **(15 mins.).**

2 **ZOO QUEST IN PARAGUAY**
"Oven Birds And Capybaras." **(30 mins.).**

6.15 **7** **MICKEY MOUSE CLUB**
Jimmie Dodd and the Mouseketeers. Also featuring **Brian Naylor** and the S.S.B.'s. **(30 mins.).**

6.30 **9** **NEWS, NEWSREEL AND WEATHER**
With **Eric Pearce** and **Jack Little. Professor Browne's Study.** **(30 mins.).**

2 **TROUBLE WITH FATHER**
"Problem Party." Joyce's invitation party turns out to be a real problem. **(30 mins.).**

6.45 **7** **NEWS—Geoff Raymond**
Followed by weather information, presented by **Brenda Marshall.** **(15 mins.).**

7.00 **9** **JOHNNY RINGO—Western**
"Judgement Day." To prove to the circuit judge the hardships entailed in hunting down wanted men, Johnny Ringo deputises him to join the posse looking for Junior Kavalo. **Don Durant** stars. **(30 mins.).**

7 **ASSIGNMENT UNDERWATER—Adventure**
"The Hot Chihuahua." Hired to locate the body of a dog lost at sea, Bill Greer (**Bill Williams**) undertakes the assignment, **(30 mins.).**

2 **NEWS—Norman Griffiths** **(30 mins.).**

7.30 **9** **WYATT EARP—Western**
"Dodge City — Hail And Farewell." The people of Dodge decide to give Wyatt (**Hugh O'Brian**) a civic farewell. **(30 mins.).**

7 **BACHELOR FATHER**
Comedy series starring **John Forsythe, Noreen Corcoran** and **Sammee Tong.** **(30 mins.).**

2 **SHIRLEY ABICAIR IN AUSTRALIA**
"On The Snowy." **(30 mins.).**

8.00 **9** **MILLION DOLLAR MOVIE**
"Double Or Nothing." (1937). **Bing Crosby** and **Martha Raye** co-star in this story of four people, all strangers, who are given $5,000 each and whoever doubles it in the specified time, gets a million. **(90 mins.).**

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WEDNESDAY

8.00 **7** **MIDWEEK MOVIE**
"Japanese War Bride." (1952). **Shirley Yamaguchi, Don Taylor** and **Cameron Mitchell** star. Prejudice and suspicion prevent a Japanese bride of a soldier from being happy in her new home. **(A). (90 mins.).**

2 **PEOPLE**
(30 mins.).

8.30 **2** **FAREWELL, FAREWELL, EUGENE—Comedy**
An Edwardian comedy starring Australian character actresses **Letty Craydon** and **Nancy Stewart,** who play two old maid sisters trying to keep up appearances in a rather dilapidated London terrace, and earn enough money to join their beloved nephew Eugene in Africa. **Ron Shand, Moya O'Sullivan, Phillip Ross, Dora Norris, Beryl Marshall, Don Barkham** and **Audrey Teesdale** co-star. **(75 mins.).**

9.30 **9** **GRAHAM KENNEDY'S IN MELBOURNE TONIGHT**
Graham Kennedy comperes, with **Joff Ellen, Panda, Bert Newton, Joy Fountain, Geoff Corke, Jack Little,** the **GTV9 Ballet** and **Orchestra.**
(75 mins.).

7 **COLES £3000 QUESTION**
Australia's richest cash quiz compered by **Malcolm Searle,** with hostesses **Beverley Robbins** and **Janet Mead.** This program introduces contestants from all parts of Australia who can win up to £3,000 in cash and prizes valued at up to £15,000.
(30 mins.).

9.45 **2** **50,000 LIVES**
Showing methods of dealing with asphyxia. **(15 mins.).**

10.00 **7** **SAN FRANCISCO BEAT**
"The Rufus Granger Case." Guthrie and Crebb check out an extortion letter and find a businessman with a penchant for fraud and a wife who erased too many fingerprints. **(A). (30 mins.).**

2 **ESCAPE**
RETURN Repeat screening of six BBC programs featuring stories of escapes by prisoners of war. **(30 mins.).**

10.30 **7** **THE ALASKANS**
"Disaster At Gold Hill." Jealous husband Paul Loomis **(Rex Reason)** goads his pretty wife Fay **(Madlyn Rhue)** into a murder plot against Silky Harris **(Roger Moore). (A). (60 mins.).**

2 **NEWSREEL**
(25 mins.).

10.45 **9** **TARGET—Drama**
"The Thirteenth Hour." Starring **Adolphe Menjou** and **Sally Fraser.** A businessman murders his partner, fakes the crime as suicide, is acquitted when tried, but is eventually hounded to rough justice by a mystery caller. **(A).**
(30 mins.).

11.15 **9** **EPILOGUE**
Jewish speaker. **(5 mins.).**

11.20 **9** **NEWS AND NEWSREEL**
With **Eric Pearce** and **Jack Little. (10 mins.).**

11.30 **7** **LATE NEWS**
Geoff Raymond. (5 mins.).

★

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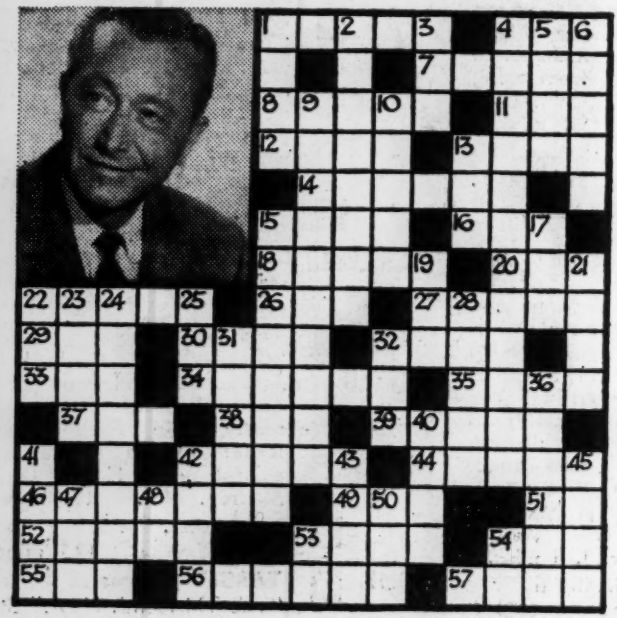


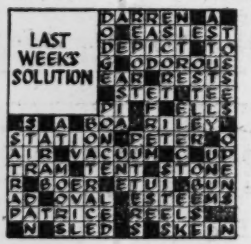
ACROSS

1. This week's Picture Star, Robert —— of TV "Father Knows Best."
4. Pronoun.
7. Bury.
8. Authorised.
11. Female of ruff.
12. Hold over poverty for debt.
13. Soft mineral.
14. Shot from concealed position.
15. Moistens.
16. Pinch.
18. Bay.
20. Vigor.
22. Festivals.
26. Timid.
27. Give speech.
29. Organ.
30. Resound.
32. Eastern potentate.
33. Period.
34. Network snare.
35. Plate.
37. Ignited.
38. American author-poet.
39. Started.
42. Tudor king.
44. Besieged.
46. Bomb.
49. Self.
51. Hesitant exclamation.
52. Actress, Sophia ——.
53. Silvan deity.
54. TV series, "Top —— Golf."
55. Affirmative.
56. Takes oath.
57. Final.

DOWN

1. Scream.
2. Pressingly.
3. TV "Rawhide" trail boss, —— Favor.
4. Famous old Italian violin maker.
5. Low character.
6. Upright.
9. Famous second World War Allied Army chief.
10. Plant noted for aromatic seeds.
13. Decade.
15. Cook of TV "Rawhide" outfit.
17. Hole.
19. TV "Hawaiian Eye" detective, —— Lopaka.
21. Net.
22. Charge for services
23. Nobleman.
24. Instructors.
25. Dry, as of wines.
28. Long narrow hill.
31. Managed successfully.
32. Flow back.
36. Grimaces contemptuously.
40. Black.
41. Unsightly.
42. TV underwater adventurer, —— Haas.
43. Period.
45. Horse's gait.
47. Eggs.
48. Compass point.
50. Sock's aunt in TV "People's Choice" series.
53. Note of musical scale.
54. Father.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION



SOLUTION NEXT WEEK

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No surprise, adventure in our TV variety

AUSTRALIAN TV variety seems, with one notable exception, to be furiously marking time in one damp and soggy patch.

It has, apparently, not enough ability to move forward, and not enough grace to slide back into some forgiving limbo.

It has become something that variety should never become—predictable. It has no element of surprise, of adventure.

Oh, yes, the faces on the screen change sometimes, but the pattern remains fixed, as though it's been carved out of the rocklike personalities, who, like the poor, seem destined to be always with us.

But without the justification the poor have for their ever-presence.

For example, "Club 7" is cramped and corseted by the limited, over-familiar abilities of four or five people. The "Graham Kennedy National Show" is almost as bound up.

"IMT" settled down to a rarely relieved monotony years ago—aeons ago, in terms of human suffering.

So far, the "Bobby Limb Show" has refused to become stereotypical of video vaudeville. But give it time....

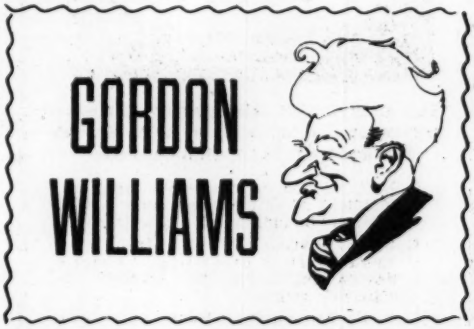
Whatever character or coloration each of these shows has is lost, or soon will be, in the tumble of the same old voices, the boredom of the same old mannerisms, and the crassness of the same old systems of presentation.

In sum, they've all got hardening of the arteries in some degree—senility has crept into their very youth.

As Byron (not LORD Byron, but a friend of mine named Bob Byron) said, "Thus is the matter hit wham on the nub."

★ ★ ★

CLOSE viewing of the "G.K. National" and its immediately subsequent "IMT." of "Club 7," and of a "Limb Show" that, without its Limb, was



balanced delicately on one leg — that on the distaff side—was a pretty joyless task over the last few days.

"Club 7" continues to head the egg-laying contest.

From the moment in its latest revel that Mr. Frank Wilson abandoned his extraordinary American accent (what have you done with the George Sanders one you used to have, Frank?) to sing a Scottish song, full in the glory of kilt and sporran, yet, in a voice loaded to the plimsoll with shamrocks, shillelaghs, and the lesser forms of Begorrah—things were haywire.

The amatory paroxysms of Mr. David Searle and his extra-arch partner in a Ziegler-Booth antiquity, the dauntless strivings of Mr. Max Reddy (oh, that go-to-Helen Hunt for it chestnut!), the abandon - all - hope approach of "doorkeeper" Roy Lyons—all these things seemed to promise that the show would be really funny, in a completely unconscious way.

But it just missed being bad enough to be good—as satire.

The rot seemed to spread to the hitherto uncontaminated Mike Williamson, for whose work I have a well-based admiration.

Continued Overleaf

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10. Irrespective of source or date of purchase, new or secondhand sets, a J. P. Aarons Service Policy is available.

J. P. AARONS TELEVISION MAINTENANCE PTY. LTD.

15-23 Errol Street, North Melbourne.
Phone FY 1611 (3 lines)

Post Coupon for Further Details.

Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

. . . . . .

Make of Set . . . . . .

Date of Purchase . . . . . .

But that night Mike couldn't look the viewers in the face. He kept his penetrating eyes glued (in embarrassment, I hope) to the commercial copy spread for him on one of the Club's groaning tables.

I know why they groaned, too. . . .

★ ★ ★

THE "G.K. National" was a much smoother affair, largely, I think, because Mr. Kennedy, despite his critics, knows how to gather up the odd loose threads and weave them into some kind of tapestry.

But, inherently, the show wasn't much above that of "Club 7." The happily explosive return of Mr. Tommy Hanlon, Jnr., with a quiverful of fresh material, lifted it out of mediocrity for a space.

Mr. Hanlon's immediate rapport with his audience, his ability to express his shobiz personality, his manifest enjoyment of his work, and his cozening, infectious grin—these things write him in my book as probably the best raconteur we've yet imported in the TV era, from the Land of Hope, and Benny.

★ ★ ★

MR. LIMB was seized of a plague when I looked about his accustomed haunts.

In such circumstances, the offering was down several points.

Miss Lake struggled mightily to buttress the threatened walls of the family stronghold, but there was no Bob. Only bobbery.

The show seemed as bereft as a bunyip with no bun, so I shall call again, when Mr. Limb's last pock has packed and gone.

★ ★ ★

THAT Delo and Daly party is something that should never have happened. It was anti-climax, ragged, almost without pulse.

But not all was lost.

Mr. Horrie Dargie and his boys really rang the bell, in both their commercial of the tied down kangaroo mode, and their whimsy, oodleful quartet.

I like the free, intimate style of this group—never too free, never too intimate, but nicely poised on the solid base of savoir faire. Mr. Dargie still gains stature, week by week.

TV
WEEK
BOBBY DARIN

LLOYD BRIDGES
"Seahunt"

Robert McCambridge

October 28, 1960

Dear Dr. McCambridge:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of October 18th. I was sorry not to be able to spend more time in Rochester. It was a great honor to receive the degree, and I would under no circumstances think of rendering an account for such a pleasant occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Robert H. McCambridge
University Secretary
The University of Rochester
River Campus Station
Rochester 20, New York

ERM:gw

The University of Rochester
RIVER CAMPUS STATION - ROCHESTER 20, NEW YORK

Office of THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

October 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a great pleasure to have you with us in Rochester. I hope the schedule was not too crowded and that you were able to make your plane connection to London satisfactorily.

If you would give me a statement of your expenses in connection with your trip to Rochester, we will be happy to provide reimbursement.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. McCambridge

Robert H. McCambridge
University Secretary

RHM:mw

McCarthy, V.

C.B.S News:-

I want to tell you how wonderful it was to hear Edward R. Murrow on the News Feb. 3rd over KXL Spokane.

I've missed not hearing her newscast so much! Here is hoping we'll be hearing more news from Mr. Murrow!

Voda McCarthy

1425 Idaho St.
Lewiston, Idaho

LEWISTON
FEB 5
3:30PM
1950
IDAHO

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢
LIBERTY

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

C.B.S. Radio News
New York City
N.Y.

McCartney, J. E.

July 8, 1960

Dear Mr. McCartney:

Thank you for your recent card inquiring whether the I CAN HEAR IT NOW series of records are available.

These records may be purchased at record shops or ordered by them if they are not in stock.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner

Mr. James E. McCartney
109 Second Street
Coaldale, Pennsylvania

6/6/60

Gentlemen :

I would like to know if it is possible to obtain the Columbia record set, called, "I CAN HEAR IT NOW" commentary by Edward R.Murrow. It includes the voices of Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, and Roosevelt.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James E.McCartney
109 Second Street
Coaldale, Penna.

COALDALE
JUN 6
8 AM
1960
PA.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.

Phonograph Record Department

New York, New York

John S. McClenahen, Jr

KSLU

November 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I want to thank you very much for your kind invitation to see the CBS radio news shop. It was a very worthwhile and informative experience.

Sometimes those of us in college radio lose sight of the real goals of our activity and become overly concerned with organizational structure. It is extremely meaningful to us when someone like yourself or Mr. Bliss finds the time in a heavy business schedule to give us the assurance and advice of a professional. It renews that image of the goal which may have been eclipsed by the day-to-day organizational problems. It, also, tends to give us a feeling of confidence that we are in the correct area of expression and, perhaps, the things that we are fighting for are the real aims in radio.

In an entirely different vein, I hope you are recovered from the bout with pneumonia. Also, may I extend from myself and our staff the best wishes for an enjoyable Holiday Season and a happy and prosperous New Year.

Thank you once again.

Sincerely,

John S. McClenahen, Jr.

John S. McClenahen, Jr.
News Director

John S. McClenahen

October 21, 1960

Dear Mr. McClenahen:

Many thanks for your letter of October 10th and for your kind words.

If you will call my office when you are in New York, my colleague Mr. Edward Bliss will be happy to show you our shop.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John S. McClenahen, Jr.
Director of News
KSLU
St. Lawrence University
Canton, New York

ERM:gw
cc: Edward Bliss

KSLU

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NEWS

October 10, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am the News Director at KSLU, the radio station of St. Lawrence University in Canton, New York.

I will be in New York from November 23 until November 28. I was wondering if it would be possible to see CBS News in a "behind the scenes" look. I am very much interested in seeing how a major network operates their news staff. I have a particular in this field and would appreciate a look at it in depth.

While I have been at St. Lawrence, I have been doing a twenty minute news broadcast nightly and contibute editorials or analyses frquently. For many years, I have been an admirer of yours. If I am ever able to achieve the relaxed presence and faultless delivery that you have, I will feel that I have accomplished the challenge of news annoucing.

Perhaps you will remember my father who was on the United States in 1953 when you and Mrs. Murrow and Casey were returning from Europe. I have heard that it was quite a cool North Atlantic crossing. You can see why I feel that I know you at least indirectly.

I shall be awaiting your reply with much anticipation.

Sincerely,
John S. McClenahen, Jr.
John S. Mc Clenahen, Jr.

Mrs. CB. McCullar

June 22, 1960

Dear Mrs. McCullar:

I thank you for your gracious and thoughtful letter of June 2nd. Your criticism is I think valid. My only explanation is that we became involved in following the course of the hearings, and we had to choose between attempting to portray the public dialogue in progress or of attempting a definitive report on the state of education in Georgia. We chose to follow the hearings. We may have been wrong. Even an hour is a very short time on television or in conversation.

If you or Dr. Purcell feel that we did violence to the truth in reporting this public debate, I am sorry. Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. B. McCullar
Director of Information
State Department of Education
State Office Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ERM:gw

CLAUDE PURCELL
STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF SCHOOLS

State Department of Education

STATE OFFICE BUILDING
Atlanta 3, Georgia

M. D. COLLINS
STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF SCHOOLS EMERITUS

C. S. HUBBARD
ASSISTANT STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF SCHOOLS

June 2, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many of us have just seen your television program, "Who Speaks for the South?" It was very interesting. It surprised me, however, that you could do a whole hour show without ever coming across the street to talk to the state superintendent of schools, who was right across the street from the capitol where you were filming these shots, and that you could have done a whole hour program without including the opinion of a single educator or student. I am sure that you must have had some good reason for this, but I am curious to know what it was since we have had so many questions about this here in the Office of Information.

We had rounded up for you in advance the figures from our statistical office because we thought perhaps you might want to look at them. We also asked our state superintendent of schools, Dr. Claude Purcell, to be in his office that day because we felt confident that you would want to talk with him. He has been in the State Department of Education for the past 17 years and before that, he was a county school superintendent for 10 years and a teacher for three years. If anybody in Georgia knows the school situation, he certainly does.

CLAUDE PURCELL
STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF SCHOOLS

State Department of Education

STATE OFFICE BUILDING

Atlanta 3, Georgia

M. D. COLLINS
STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF SCHOOLS EMERITUS

C. S. HUBBARD
ASSISTANT STATE SUPERINTENDENT
OF SCHOOLS

We appreciate all that you do to help us communicate with the public about our problem in education. If there is any way we can ever be of assistance to you, let us know. I have some friends in New York that are friends of yours too, and they have told me what a fine person you are.

Sincerely yours,

Bernice McCullar

Bernice McCullar
(Mrs. C.B.)
Director of Information

BM/pe

Macdonald, B. J.
fr

December 22, 1960

Dear Miss MacDonald:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 19th which Mr. Murrow has turned over to me for a reply.

Help, Inc. from whom you secured reprinting rights some time ago is no longer in existence. To our knowledge, there are no copyright owners and our permission is gladly given to reprint once more Mr. Davis' essay in your current edition of PROSE & POETRY For Appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Barbara J. MacDonald, Permissions
The I. W. Singer Company, Inc.
249-259 West Erie Boulevard
Syracuse 2, New York

THE L.W. SINGER COMPANY, INC.
249-259 WEST ERIE BOULEVARD
SYRACUSE, 2, NEW YORK

December 19th
1 9 6 0

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In our current edition of PROSE & POETRY For Appreciation, an 11th grade anthology for high school use, we included a selection entitled "Freedom is Worth the Risk" by Elmer Davis. Permission to reprint this selection was given us by Help, Inc. at that time. The material is, as you know, from your book THIS I BELIEVE.

We are now preparing the 6th edition of PROSE & POETRY for Appreciation and our authors are most anxious to include Mr. Davis' essay once more. However, letters directed to Help, Inc. are returned with no forwarding address. We wonder if you might be in a position to give us reprinting rights once more to "Freedom is Worth the Risk", or in any event, let us know just how the copyright owners might be contacted.

Thank you so much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely

THE L. W. SINGER CO. INC.

Barbara J. MacDonald

Barbara J. MacDonald
Permissions

McDougal, Guy

Ed. Murrow, Governor Brown, Mayor Wagner: Copy to CBS----

I dont believe we should allow your effort of a few weeks ago pass without comment as such a by-pass might lead anyone of you to believe that the American people are willing that people without due thought for what is right may go on record without challenge in trying to break down laws and traditions which have contributed very much to the growth and stability of this nation; which now, contrary to casual belief and expression; is in a deplorable condition, financially, morally, and in its ability to help itself or relate itself helpfully to other peoples. 25 years/sans prohibition have been all backward. My first shock came from the fact that Mayor Wagner elected by the citizens of our largest city to promote law and order, finds himself not in accord with his oath of office, and definitely upon the side of offenders to the point of attacking the law, so his police may be free for other duties? Then, that Bro. Murrow goes across the sea to enlist help and arguments from other unscrupulous individuals whom have no personal responsibility for anything, and gives his personal approval to gambling with all its byproducts of dishonesty and travail.
It is nice to know that Gov. Brown would accept the challenge of such a part in your program and support law and order and decency and the best interests of home and family life which is the last bulwark when public officials and the press are so gullible to adverse propaganda.
We know now after more than a quarter of a century of liquor license that the squandering of 20 dollars of good money for ONE dollar return in taxes, has only made us more irresponsible and immeasurably poorer and we could reasonably assume that benefits from gambling license would have just as damaging if not destructive results, if piled upon the top of current deficits. How weak can we get?

guy w/ mc dougal

McMaster, Mrs. P.

February 24, 1960

Dear Mrs. McMaster:

Thank you for your recent letter, which was directed to this office since Mr. and Mrs. Murrow are traveling abroad. Mrs. Murrow is not expected to return to the States for several months, and so I am taking the liberty of answering your letter in her stead.

I regret that we do not have any photographs which might be of use to you in your current project. I am sorry to disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Philip McMaster
58 East 92 Street
New York 28, New York

58 EAST 92 STREET NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Murrow: -

Mrs. Warwick Potter, whom I believe you know, has suggested that I write you.

I am working on the Planned Parenthood (New York City) Information Committee; and need, for a project we are doing, a photograph of a happy, or rather arresting looking Puerto Rican family, with

two or three children in it.

We have a fine one of a degraded Puerto Rican family, but cannot get a good one in all New York of a happy family!

It occurred to me that your husband might have one, because of his broadcast, or know where I might get one. If this is so, could you let me

58 EAST 92 STREET NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

know at the above address?

I would have to have me, of course, that was released by the subjects, but I suppose that would have been done.

The Puerto Rican News Service didn't have anything much in this line.

Very sincerely yours,

Elizabeth McMaster
(Mrs. Philip McMaster)

Feb. 22

memo from

Bill Maillefert

P y
etry & Co., Inc.

Dear Mr Murrow

Don't suppose you need to put your press clippings to work for you --- but I do.

Thought that you might be interested to know that still some body else is crawling aboard your band-wagon

Have a good sabbatical

Regards

Bill Maillefert

Maillefert, Bill

BROADCASTING
THE BUSINESS WEEKLY OF TELEVISION AND RADIO

William B. Maillefert, who resigned recently as vice president in charge of radio division, Edward Petry & Co., is following lead of Ed Murrow and taking at least one year sabbatical in Europe. He leaves in late March or early April and plans to survey broadcast operations on continent as background for free lance writing.

BUSINESS BACKGROUND

ADVERTISING:

From 1937 to 1947, worked at Compton Advertising Company, New York City. Duties included Assistant Account work, Research, Head Radio Buyer, and just before departure from Compton, Assistant to Media Director.

The major accounts serviced by this agency included Socony Mobil, Procter & Gamble, Good Year, Standard Brands, Sterling Drugs and Allis Chalmers. There were also smaller clients in the brewery and food products fields.

BROADCAST MANAGEMENT:

Left Compton to form and later become President and General Manager of the Veteran's Broadcasting Company of Rochester, New York. This company successfully applied for Radio Station WVET in Rochester. Moved up there from New York City in 1947 to supervise the construction of studios and the assembly of transmission equipment, and to organize the operating staff. WVET transmits with 5,000 watts on 1280 kc.

As General Manager of WVET, responsibilities included Personnel Relations, Programming, Promotion, Community Affairs, Local and National Sales, Network and Union Contract negotions. Served as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Subsequently, WVET applied successfully for Television on Channel 10 in Rochester. WVET-TV, basic CBS, is a 50-50 share-time with the Garrett Newspapers who now operate the other half.

In 1950, resigned as President of WVET to return to business in New York City. However, still a major stockholder and a Director of the corporation.

SALES -- SALES MANAGEMENT:

For the past nine years has been with the Edward Petry Company, Radio and Television Representatives with headquarters in New York City, and eight branch offices throughout the country. Six years ago became Eastern Sales Manager and for the past three years has been Vice-President in Charge of Radio.

The Petry Company's function is primarily National Spot Sales. They deal with Advertising Agencies and advertisers in behalf of the sixty station properties which they represent. However, they are also advisors to these stations in other management matters including trade press advertising, Local and National Promotion and Public Relations, Marketing and Merchandising, Programming and Research.

Obviously, to intelligently sell Radio and Television as a medium to Advertisers, the Petry Company must be familiar with their production problems, their marketing-distribution plans, their sales history, their competition and their future objectives. Therefore, a management position in this business provides very broad experience in all phases of American marketing.

EUROPEAN OBJECTIVES:

Late in January 1959, resigned from the Petry Company. Now plan to live with family in Europe for the next twelve to eighteen months, leaving approximately April 1. During this time will write articles covering European Radio and Television on assignment for the trade press.

Trade Journal articles will cover listening habits and programming operations in depth, rather than type and efficiency of engineering equipment being used.

Will also be a correspondent for Broadcasting Magazine, the Fairfield County Publications, the Mutual Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Company and a representative of various other concerns.

Wife has been a successful writer and a broadcaster for some years. She also plans to write feature articles while abroad.

In addition, plan to tape short features covering European culture and customs, special events, interviews with people of interest in the various countries and on the spot descriptions of famous tourist attractions for possible U.S. network and individual station use.

ADDRESS:

William B. Maillefert
RFD 3
Williams Street
Norwalk, Connecticut

August 1st 1960

MR E. J. MACKAY
70 QUEENS RD
SOUTHALL
MIDDLESEX
SW ENGLAND

M

Sir,

It has been said that "life matters according to the Courage you bring to it." Can the quotation be made applicable to your programme Small World ?.

During your most recent broadcast regarding the Atom Bomb and disarmament I detected a few words of hope and they did not emanate from your famous guest personalities but from you - mine host -

Your remarks inferring that wider discussions should be encouraged seemed to me to be the only progressive remarks of the evening.

President Eisenhower recently appealed for a five to fifty year plan for mutual trust between America & Russia - I know of such a plan, it seems logical to me but how can I get it either rediculed or discussed at top national or World level if I haven't the means to put it over or know the right people.

Fiction is often the forerunner of fact and It is surprising that the fiction writers of this planet have not made better time with solutions to our dilemma.

Plenty of easy going brains in the lower income groups might wake up if a Competition were organised with prizes for Solutions, and not for Grammar or presentation

It is said that behind every difficulty there is

always an opportunity but the political algebra of our times is now having the mental effect of quicksands on the minds of men - they invent, and abandon hope.

Circumstances do not shape men so much as reveal them and my idea is intended to reveal the intentions of the leaders of both sides, at present it seems that one sides fools paradise is as good as the others: we fear defense until ~~a mistake~~ either a mistake is made or the time factor is conquered.

Any likely solution would have to be inversely proportional to the magnitude and cause of the threat which is both emotional and geographical and ~~not~~ obviously only a matter of time — time without pity

My ideas for the "Greatest Common Trust," and so disarmament, would cost money to put in operation but so does the Arms race and anyway as we have been lucky up to now, (we are all still expendable to politics and have been for a number of years) who cares about expense.

The common working man may well supply the solution, as common sense is in spite of and not the result of education (I personally drive a London bus and that takes common sense) so does love between the nations.

LOVE THAT MANY SPLENDOURED THING
MANKIND AWAITS THY SUZERAINTY
THIS THE HOPE OF ALL THAT MORTAL
AND THEY TOO SHALL BURST THE BOND
DEATH KEEPS WATCH BESIDE THE PORTAL
BUT THIS LIFE THAT DWELLS BEYOND

G. T. Mackay

MR EDWARD R MORROW

(Flat 4)

22 Salisbury Road -
Hove -

31/7/60.

To Mr Edward Murrow

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my great appreciation for your excellent programmes on T.V. & congratulate you in your efforts to keep this vitally important problem of disarmament, & its solution, in the Public consciousness.

It would seem, at this moment that the last frantic efforts of the upholders of violence & fist shaking as a deterrent, some times appear to oust the only lasting, & longer, way - of surplanting emotional disturbance & frustration by calm reason judgment, & removal of route causes by friendship & understanding. I feel we owe a debt of gratitude to you - for your continued efforts.

I appreciated so much your programmes when living for a time in the U.S.A. - (recently)

Yours gratefully
Hilda M. Bonayge

Harry Marble

June 22, 1960

Dear Harry:

You must indeed think me a churlish bastard for not having answered yours of May 4th. When it arrived, I was either traveling in this country or had gone to Berlin, I can't quite remember which. In any event, there was no possibility of my accepting your generous invitation. I hope you will give me another chance one day.

I am just off for the Governors Conference and will then spend most of July at the political conventions. If there should be an opportunity for fishing in August, I'm your man.

I still think you are one of the more intelligent people who got off this treadmill.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harry Marble
WGAN
Portland 3, Maine

ERM:gw

WGAN THE PRESS HERALD-EXPRESS STATION

5000 WATTS 560 KC CBS

OWNED AND OPERATED BY GUY GANNETT BROADCASTING SERVICES

PORTLAND 3, MAINE

May 4,1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Ed:

On Friday, May 20th, four or five of us here are making our annual spring trip to the Maine woods for some trout fishing. We usually check in here at the office on Friday morning, and check right out again as soon as possible. After a 175-mile drive, we are at the spot we all have come to love very much. We have an unwritten rule that noone has a drink until we reach Greenville on Moosehead Lake--- but, since the remaining 30 miles are through woods without people, we relax a bit.

This pond contains nothing but brook trout, and is subject to fly-fishing only. An hour's late afternoon fishing, a good supper, and a couple hours of evening fishing....then cribbage, poker, good talk in the camp, heated by fireplace and old wood burning stove... both of which feel welcome. No electricity--kerosene lamps.

The camp has four sleeping cubicles, with two cots in each and a large lounge area. Saturday fishing, or whatever you wish. Sunday morning, more fishing, and we start for Portland after the noon meal. Back here in late afternoon or early evening Sunday.

I've found that the Maine woods are good for the soul. There is no big brass going, and we refuse to talk business. If you would care to join us, we'd love to have you. Northeast Airlines could land you in Portland perhaps on Thursday evening. Spend the night, either with us at my place on the coast, in complete privacy, or at the Lafayette Hotel which you know. Your license would be waiting for you. If you have a favorite fly-rod, bring it along. If not, there'll be one of those here too.

I'm not at all sure you'll have the time to do it, but the invitation is from the heart, and from all of us. Guarantee all the trout you can eat, and more to take home if you wish.....Let us know---

With every good wish

Harry Trask

Luis Munoz Marin

December 9, 1960

Dear Governor:

I write belatedly to say my thanks for your gracious letter of November 18th and to extend my heartiest congratulations. I cherish the hope that sometime during the winter I may accept your invitation to come down and visit you for a few days.

As ever yours,

The Honorable Luis Munoz Marin
Governor of Puerto Rico
La Fortaleza, San Juan
Puerto Rico

ERM:gw

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

LA FORTALEZA, SAN JUAN

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

November 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I hope by now you have recovered from your bout with pneumonia.

When I cabled you last month about the interference of the Puerto Rican hierarchy of the Catholic Church in the local political campaign I was not unaware of the difficult and delicate aspects of what was happening here from the standpoint of news and editorial handling.

Your response was truly magnificent and in the finest traditions of free American journalism. I think it contributed in very large measure to the final outcome here, which I hope you will agree with me, was a triumph for the principles of democracy.

I want to take this first opportunity I have had since the campaign to express my gratitude and to pay my respects for what you did.

Sincerely and appreciatively,

Luis Muñoz Marín

Luis Munoz Marin

GOV. LUIS MUNOZ MARIN
GOVERNORS MANSION
SAN JUAN PUERTO RICO

THANKS YOUR CABLE ATTEMPTED UNSUCCESSFULLY REACH YOU BY TELEPHONE STOP

INFORMATIVELY PASTORAL LETTER RECEIVING WIDE PUBLICITY AND COMMENT

HERE

REGARDS GOOD LUCK

ED MURROW

10-21-60
sw
514-70

485/17

RECEIVED
1960 OCT 21 PM 5:39
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

0137MNY CBSINC

MCBS ACR2 JPNYX1680

SANJUANPR 86 PRGVT 21 405P

ETAT MR EDWARD R MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO

NEWYORK

ARCHBISHOPRIC HERE HAS JUST CONFIRMED THAT CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF PUERTO RICH HAVE WRITTEN PASTORAL LETTER TO BE READ IN ALL CHURCHES SUNDAY PROHIBITING CATHOLICS FROM VOTING FOR POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY STOP I AM CALLING PRESS CONFERENCE THIS AFTERNOON TO CONDEMN BEFORE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THIS INCREDIBLE MEDIEVAL INTERFERENCE IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG AS WELL AS UNDER THE PUERTO RICAN CONSTITUTION STOP I HOPE YOU WILL REQUEST COVERAGE STOP

LUIS MUNOZ MARIN GOVERNOR COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

RN 537PM OCT 21 1960

IN 2ND LINE THATS PUERTO RICO HAVE ETC TKS

R2 CBS

Mark Twain Journal

June 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Clemens:

Thank you for your note of May 1st, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical and will not be returning to the office before the beginning of July.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsmer
Secretary

Mr. Cyril Clemens, Editor
Mark Twain Journal
Kirkwood 22, Missouri

CYRIL CLEMENS, Editor
MARK TWAIN JOURNAL
KIRKWOOD 22, MISSOURI

1st May 1960

Dear Ed Murrow

Qe are arranging a symposium to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Mark Twain's death. You may care to send some impressions and so help us to honor his memory

Cyril Clemens

We hope the Mark Twain Journal reached you safely and that you found it of some interest

Marinov, Uri

March 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Marinov:

Thank you for your letter of March 17th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. I have therefore forwarded it on to Tokyo where he is spending several weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Uri Marinov
Givat Haim Ichud
Israel

Tel-Aviv, March 17, 1960.

Mr. Ed. M. Murrow,

New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I hope that on your leaving Israel you did not feel too tired and suppose that the tour you are now undertaking gives you the expected satisfaction.

You will probably remember that whilst you were in Israel you asked me to keep you informed in respect of the arrangements for my studies in the States. I am giving you my first news in this matter, namely, that I received a letter from The United States Educational Foundation in Israel from which you will see that they estimate that it would require abt. $ 33,000 to finance my full studies and support of my family. For your information, I am enclosing copy of this letter. Dear Mr. Murrow, I wish to tell you that the above estimation is much exaggerated because I have to point out that I am a member of a kibbutz and, consequently, I am used to hard life and to modest conditions of life. Besides, I want to work also , of course after my first year of studies in the States , and thus, I will be able to cover myself part of my and my family expenses.

Therefore, in the light of the above facts, I suppose that my problem could be more easily solved.

With my best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

U. Marinov

CHS LIMITED

Givat Haym Ihud
Israel.
16 · 3 · 60.

Dear Fred,

I hope this finds you well and business prospering.

When Ed Murrow was here he asked me to send him any news I might receive about my entering college in the States.

As I do not know his address in India, I would be very grateful if you would forward this letter on to him as soon as possible.

Kindest regards to your family,

Yours Sincerely

Uri

Marsh, W.

May 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Marsh:

I have your letter of May 18th. I regret that Mr. Murrow has not yet returned to the office and in all likelihood will not resume his schedule here until the fall.

I have therefore taken the liberty of referring your letter over to Mr. John Lynch, Director of Public Affairs for CBS and you will hear from him in the near future in regard to your idea.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Mathewson
Secretary

Mr. William E. Marsh
817 N. W. 42nd Street
Oklahoma City 18, Oklahoma

WILLIAM E. MARSH
817 N. W. 42ND STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY 18 OKLA.

May 10, 1960

Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
Rockefeller Center,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother Murrow:

Since we have had no mutual friends and no mutual activities except attendance at the Sustum Swamscott Conclave, and the only bond between us is the Crescent & Star, it seems there is no excuse to write to you except when I want something. And I am doing it now because you are the only man I know in the broadcasting industry.

I wrote to you six months ago but your Secretary replied that you were abroad and I suppose my letter is buried in the mountain you likely received while you were a way. I read in last week's TIME that next year's shows are now being planned and that everyone was trying to think up something new--including you. Well, Ed, I do not have a show, that is out of my line as I do not have one hour's experience in the amusement industry and all my writing has been newspaperese. But I do have an idea and I understand those things are salable, if they are good.

It would make 39 good half hour shows, and if they were well received another 39 would be possible, nearly as good. I think they would appeal to people of all ages from the oldest grandpappy to the youngest crime picture fan. They would properly be classed as documentaries, as they would be some what on the lines of the series you had called I believe, You are There several years ago. The same group of people who produced those would find this a natural. The cost of both the research and production would be very low--likely much less than that series cost.

I have hard that show producers are very chary of negotiating for eithe scripts or ideas, direct. But Ed, if you would like to give my idea a hearing, I would be willing to sign an agreement to leave it absolutely to you, to either tell me it is worthless, pay me anything between 35c and a million dollars, or if you refuse to touch it, advise me of a reliable agent, which is how I understand suc deals are usually made. But I would much rather deal direct with you. Thanks for an early reply.

Next Conclave will be at portland, August 25, 1961. Two weeks ago I had the very great pleasure of giving the obligation to my grandson at Gamma Kappa, University of Oklahoma.

Yours in A.E.K.D.B.

William E. Marsh

Martenson, R. B.

November 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Martenson:

I am sorry for the delay in answering your letter of October 19, requesting the present address of Mr. Gordon Pearson, who appeared on CBS REPORTS' presentation of "The Year of the Polaris".

Our files do not contain information of this kind and, therefore, your letter has been forwarded to the Special Projects Office of the United States Navy in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Murrow has asked me to express his appreciation to you for your kind comments concerning the presentation.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Robert B. Martenson
Iowa Ordinance Plant
Inspection Branch - A.E.C.
Burlington, Iowa

November 9, 1960

Special Projects Office
(Polaris)
Department of the U.S. Navy
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith is a request from Mr. Robert B. Martenson for the address of Mr. Gordon Pearson, who appeared on CBS REPORTS' presentation of "The Year of the Polaris".

Our files do not contain such information, and I trust it is in order to forward a request of this kind to you.

Thank you for whatever assistance you may offer Mr. Martenson.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Enclosure

Burlington, Iowa

October 19, 1960

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Recently on your very informative and enjoyable Polaris program you introduced a Mr. Arvon Pearson. I feel reasonably certain I played with and grew up with him in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

If you are able to give me his address I would consider it a great favor. I enjoy all your fine television programs and any help you may be able to give in locating Mr. Pearson.

Sincerely yours

Mr. Robert B. Martenson

Iowa Ordnance Plant

Inspection Branch - A.E.C

Burlington, Iowa

Martin, F. H.

January 7, 1960

Dear Mr. Martin:

Thank you for your recent letter and for your kind comments regarding THIS I BELIEVE.

I regret that these albums are no longer available and have been cut out of the Columbia catalogue. I am sorry to disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. F. Harold Martin
201 Lincoln Avenue
Oildale, California

201 Lincoln Ave.
Oildale, Calif.
November 29, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have recently heard on long-playing records your commentary in the album, "This I Believe", personal philosophies of ten living Americans and ten immortals. This album is, in my opinion, outstanding, and I should like to secure a copy of it to give to my brother who is blind, so that he might enjoy it.

Would it be possible for you to supply me with this album for which I would gladly remit costs involved?

Sincerely yours,

F. Harold Martin

F. Harold Martin

Martin, R. J.

June 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Martin:

Thank you for your letter of May 22nd and for your gracious and thoughtful comments regarding SMALL WORLD.

It is most helpful to hear from viewers, and I appreciate your taking the time and trouble to write to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard J. Martin
R.R. #2
Walton, Indiana

ERM:gw

R. R. #2
Walton, Indiana
May 22, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

I would like to thank you, Olin Mathison, and CBS for your excellent program "A Small World" shown on television this afternoon. We the public need to be more aware of the problems of trying to bring about peaceful coexistence. I have a feeling that the people of this country know less about the real obstacles creating the stalemate between our country and Russia than the people of Great Britain, Frances, and several other countries around the world.

It is regrettable that Dr. Keller has the attitude toward disarmament that he has. He could be a real influence toward peace, but evidently his personal experience with and knowledge of the Russians control his thinking on the problem. He provides fuel for the Pentagon, and certainly they do not need any of that.

I have often wondered how much big business for financial reasons, and the Pentagon for prestige and financial reasons, have blocked or retarded peace efforts when our president and other officials could have worked out an agreement. The question will always be in my mind whether the U-2 incident was "planned or otherwise" just before the summit conference. It is a known fact that military men and some industrialists have jeopardized peace conferences in the past with actions contrary to the good of this nation and other nations seeking peace.

I have missed you on the radio and hope you will soon be back with a regular radio commentary on the news. Your factual reporting is sorely needed in a free country of free people with <u>too little</u> freedom of the press.

Again, thank you for the fine program. I hope to see the other half next week.

Sincerely yours,

Richard J. Martin

Richard J. Martin

Mason, Bill

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

IT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

N CB093 NL PD=CHICAGO ILL 13=

1960 APR 13 PM 5 51

=EDWARD R MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO
485 MADISON AVE NYK=

=THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE STATES THE CURRENT FARM PROGRAM COSTS FOUR BILLION DOLLRS PER YEAR NOW THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PREDICTS A RECORD WINTER WHEAT CROP TO BE HARVESTED SOON MANY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS HAVE ADVOCATED A FARM PROGRAM WHICH WILL DISSIPATE FARM SURPLUSES REDUCE CURRENT PRODUCTION REDUCE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND HOLD DOWN CONSUMER COSTS THIS PROGRAM WILL RETIRE LAND FROM PRODUCTION IN

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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Ch 043

1960 APR 13 PM 5 51

RETURN FOR ALLOWTNG THTS LAND TO LTE TDLE THE FARMER WTLL RECETVE FROM SURPLUS STOCKS GRATN EQUAL TO HTS AVERAGE PRODUCTTON ON THESE ACRES AND ULTTMATELY THE FARMER WTLL ENJOY BETTER PRTCES TNVESTTGATE T WTLL CALL YOU TOMORROW WTTH DETATLS=

BTLL MASON FARM PROGRAM DTRECTOR WWLS CHTCAGO=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Masterson, D. E.

C. Edwin Knill and Martin Tahse
1860 Broadway - New York 23, N. Y. - JUdson 2-7650

1-18-60

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate receiving a copy of:

"A Broadcaster Speaks to His Colleagues"

... a speech delivered before the
R&TV News Directors' Association
by EDWARD R. MURROW.

I believe the speech was made within the last year.

Thank you,

D. E. M.

Daniel E. Masterson
Director of PR

DEM: jt

Mathis, C.

October 25, 1960

Dear Miss Mathis:

Many thanks for your letter of October 19.

I find your suggestion a most interesting one. The story of the last of the 19th century American pioneers, I agree, would certainly benefit all in its retelling.

Under our present schedule, it is impossible to find a place for it now. However, your idea will be kept in an active file, and I appreciate your having submitted it to me.

Sincerely yours, ERM

Miss Carolyn Mathis
312 E. 66th Street
New York 21, New York

312 E. 66th Street
New York 21, N. Y.
October 19, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to present for your consideration an idea for a TV documentary in connection with the approaching Civil War Centennial Celebration.

As an elaboration on the principal theme of the celebration, unity of North and South, I suggest the telling of the story of Fitzgerald, Georgia, a town settled after the war by Union and Confederate veterans on a site just 20 miles distant from the spot where Jefferson Davis was captured some 30 years before.

This town with its unique history offers a singular example of unity in the actual day to day living together of its citizens, some of whom descended from the ranks of the blue and some from those of the gray. I believe the story of these the last of the 19th century American pioneers is an interesting one and would benefit all in its retelling.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Mathis

Carolyn Mathis

FITZGERALD

Blood That Mingled
in Bitter Conflict
was Here United
in Brotherhood
GEORGIA'S
Colony City

The Unique Story Of a Unique City

By HARVEY L. JAY

I was born in the City of Fitzgerald and have never known another home. I am proud of its history, its growth and its place among the cities of our great State, and though I would enjoy talking about our future, yet I am going to tell about the past.

Many people think history dull and commonplace. We live by trial and error, by the experience of others, and if we fail to profit by experience we are foolish. History is nothing more than the recorded experiences of people. My purpose is to tell the unique history of a unique city — THE COLONY CITY — the City of Fitzgerald. It is the result of the most stupendous colonization scheme ever conceived in America. Sired by the veterans and born of the virgin forest it was many years old at its birth. While the redbird and the bluebird built their homes among the boughs of this unbroken forest a mighty influence was at work.

Beginning of a Dream

Let us begin at the beginning.

Mr. P. H. Fitzgerald, an attorney, organizer of a Company of Volunteers in the War Between the States, and publisher of "The American Tribune," a weekly newspaper with the largest circulation in the nation, was very much interested in Union veterans. Mr. Fitzgerald's home and business were both located in Indianapolis. He there conceived the idea of a colony in the South where aging Union veterans and their families could escape the rigors of the cold biting Northern winters. He began to write about his dream and was literally flooded with letters urging him onward.

During this period, about 1893, a depression settled across our nation and adding coals to the fire a drought left its devastating mark across the farm lands of the great middle west. I have talked with those who were there. It was terrible, and appeals went out for help.

You think of the "Friendship Train" as something new. In 1894 the editor of the "Manufacturers Record" suggested one, and from the land which had borne the bitter brunt of war, where "all had been lost save honor" came the response. Foodstuffs for humans and feedstuffs for cattle went by the trainload. This act of generosity on behalf of our people intrigued Mr. Fitzgerald and he wrote to Governor William J. Northen of Georgia and told him of his colony plans. The Georgia governor offered every possible assistance, and after some correspondence they traveled over the whole state together inspecting sites.

The Planning Phase

They determined on the center of South Georgia, where a drought had never in man's recorded history entirely destroyed a crop; where the warm winds from the Gulf and Atlantic, each equidistant about 100 miles make the winters comfortable and the altitude and the tall pines make the summers pleasant. On a ridge, to the east of which every creek and river flows into the ocean, and to the west of which they flow into the Gulf, the desired site was found.

Here, in this spot of uncharted forest primeval, which some years before had been ceded to the United States for the use of the State of Georgia by the Creek Indians, was to be perhaps the only colony in the world founded entirely upon a social and philanthropic basis. Incidentally the last battleground of the Creek Indians east of the Alapaha River is marked by a granite marker at Bowen's mill about 10 miles north of Fitzgerald.

This humanitarian, P. H. Fitzgerald, was more than an idealist or a dreamer. He had a vision to be sure, but being a practical man and apparently a born promoter, he organized the American Tribune Soldier's Colony Company. From the sale of stock all over the Union this corporation purchased about 50,000 acres of land, three-quarters of which was in Irwin County and one-quarter in Wilcox County. Later purchases doubled the total acreage. The first purchase was in July, 1895, and before the land had been surveyed people had begun to come. Though articles were written urging them to stay at home they continued onward to this Land of Canaan.

The stock in the corporation consisted of two kinds— Investment Stock and Allotment or Locating Stock. Both sold for $10.00 per share, and no family could purchase over ten shares. This Allotment Stock authorized the holder to purchase a lot or tract of land at the exact cost to the company, but if he moved on it or improved it the cost would be nothing.

Now, here is where the genius of the man became apparent. He selected 1,000 acres in the shape of a square in the middle of this vast domain for the city which in later years came to bear his name. This tract was surveyed into four wards of four "blocks" each, with 16 squares to each block, totaling 256 squares or city blocks of identical size. Four of these city blocks were set aside for schools, twelve for parks, 36 were subdivided into business lots and the remainder into residential lots. Each lot faces on a street and an alley, and each street and alley terminates in one of the four drives which bound the city. These drives are each one and a quarter miles long. Two, on the north and east boundaires of the large square, are named for Northern warships, and two, on the south and west boundaries, for Southern warships. The streets in the city total about 40 miles, are 60 feet wide, and there are alleys 20 feet wide in the business area and 15 feet wide in the residential areas. Quartering the city are two avenues each 120 feet wide, with center parks extending their entire length.

The Colonization

Certainly there has been no more remarkable incident in the annals of history than men coming into the heart of their enemy's homeland to enjoy peace, prosperity and plenty; and sharing with that enemy all the fruits of achievement. As a tribute to them the streets east of Main Street were named for generals of the Union armies, those to the west for generals of the Confederate armies; the streets north of Central Avenue are named for Georgia rivers, while those to the south are named for native Georgia trees.

Immediately surrounding the townsite are five acre tracts, then ten, twenty and forty acre tracts. Many of these are reached through avenues off the four drives, named for presidents. Each tract abuts a road. Now, included in this town site was a village called Swan, named by the wife of one of the Drew brothers, owners at the time, for the boat upon which she came to Georgia. But people were coming. They read in Fitzgerald's paper the glowing accounts of this Promised Land, and the tide of humanity rolled onward. In 1895 Swan had a tax value of $100, and a population of 40. By December of that year 2,500 people had arrived by every conveyance known to the times, and the government sent a special investigator from Washington to ascertain why so many stamps were suddenly being ordered by the Post Office of Swan.

No houses, no stores, no streets—using the vernacular of the street, "no nothin'" but pines, wiregrass, and people. But what a people! Men with vision, character, and fortitude. Sleeping in tents if they were fortunate, covered wagons by which many had traveled, and others on the ground. They went to work with a vigor that must have been inherited from the Pilgrim fathers.

Here was a section of the country where there was no gold or silver, no oil or minerals to entice the vagrant speculator. Just the climate and lands which when properly farmed were the equal of those anywhere. Lands which will produce every fruit, nut, vegetable, and staple crop which can be grown in the temperate zone of this nation.

Of course, there were hardships. No stores, practically no sanitation, no police or fire departments, no railroads.

On February 13, 1896, the old Georgia and Alabama Railroad, a branch of the present Seaboard, was extended into Swan and in a short time it was running excursions from older sections of Georgia so the natives could see the Yankees. A tramroad, owned by H. H. Tift, was built from Pinetta, about 12 miles southwest, in to Fitzgerald, and was called the Tifton and North Eastern, now the Thomasville branch of the Atlantic Coast Line's Western Division.

By June, 1896, there were two railroads, 25 miles of open streets, a bank, three newspapers, 250 business houses, and 11 churches. The Colony Company gave lots to churches, all charitable enterprises, fraternal societies, and to certain types of businesses. It built an opera house seating 1,200 people. It started the first work relief program in the United States, which resulted in the erection of the Lee-Grant Hotel.

The Blue and Gray

Though intended originally for Union veterans, they comprised only about half of those who bought stock. Money was scarce and prices of course were high in this Magic City due to the scarcity of food and lodgings. The Colony Company started the largest wooden building in the State of Georgia. It was a 150 room hotel, four stories tall, to be called the Lee-Grant, and many were given employment on this project. Those so employed were building craftsmen becoming stranded in the new city as the first building boom died down and there were no jobs elsewhere in the business slump that marked the opening of the McKinley administration.

A park was also developed, known as the Blue and Gray Park. This was not done by the Colony Company, but an organization that is the only one of its kind that the world has ever known. It was the Blue and Gray Association, composed of veterans of one war and exclusively of the men on both sides during it. Fitzgerald was of course, one of the few cities in the South that had a Grand Army of the Republic post, and the only one with three such posts.

In the exact center of Fitzgerald was a bandstand where the tunes of Dixie and Yankee Doodle were intermixed. Here the lines of Frank L. Stanton held sway: "We both shook hands in friendship as hearty as could be, though he had marched with Sherman and I had marched with Lee."

On December 2, 1896, the City of Fitzgerald was incorporated and its charter provided that $23,000 would be paid to the Colony Company for clearing the City, building schools, etc. Then the City had government, fire protection, police protection and the beginning of a modern, sanitary city.

This is the only city listed in the Postal Guide of the United States by the name of Fitzgerald. It is the only post office in Ben Hill County, which was formed by constitutional amendment in 1906, effective January 1, 1907.

Ben Hill County itself has an unusual origin. Fitzgerald soon became the largest town in Old Irwin County and naturally wanted to be the county seat. An election was held for the purpose of determining whether the county seat was to be moved from the location at that time in Irwinville. Although 1800 citizens had signed the petition calling for the election, and only 2500 votes were cast, Fitzgerald lost.

Their efforts were directed toward setting up a new county and the name proposed was Northen County, honoring the Georgia governor who played so important a part in the earliest stages of development of the colony. In any event some of the Legislators told the petitioning delegation from Fitzgerald that the name sounded sort of "Yankeeish" and in addition the delegation was not prepared to meet some of the gentlemen in the smoke filled rooms of the old Kimball House, gathering place of the leaders of Georgia's Legislature, in Atlanta. Later the delegation was better prepared, carrying a modest sum of money with them and suggesting the name of Ben Hill County to honor the Georgia statesman of reconstruction days, and Ben Hill County was born.

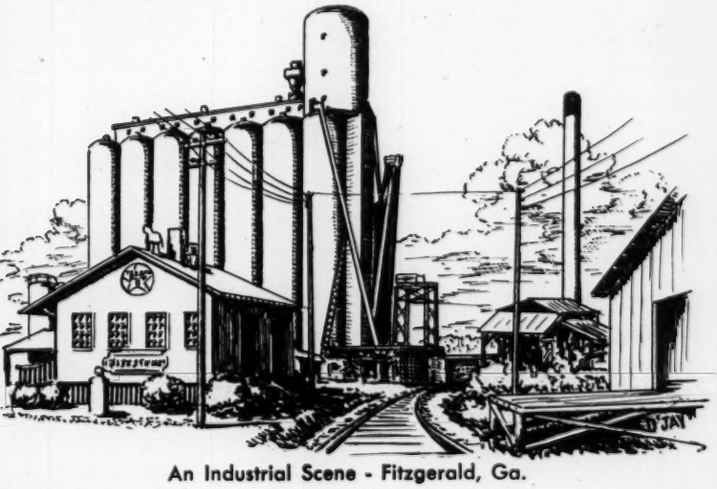
The Achievements

Fitzgerald is perhaps the only city in the United States which for many years observed two Memorial Days, April 26th being Georgia's Confederate Memorial Day, and May 30th a national holiday in memory of Union dead. It was the first city in the state to have absolutely free schools for every white citizen. It was one of the very first that since its beginning has owned completely its water and light plant and distribution system, which was built in 1896 by a bond issue long since repaid.

Fitzgerald's free library is first in the state in ratio to population and fourth in the state in point of service regardless of population. There are more newspapers sold in proportion to population than anywhere else in the South. More than one-half of Fitzgerald people own their own homes. The City of Fitzgerald has never defaulted on an obligation, never had a warrant discounted, never sold a bond except above par, and never had a city employee or school teacher who had to accept script in lieu of cash salary. Taxes are low in comparison with cities of about the same size. The city has a tax system which at the time of its inception was unique. Each piece of property being known by a lot number, a complete record is made as to whether or not taxes are paid on it, so there can be no tax dodgers.

Fitzgerald early recognized the value of railroads. One of the young towns built where there was none, the city was so anxious for a railroad to come to it that the people of the city bought most of the right-of-way in this county for the Waycross Air Line Railroad, later the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic, then Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast, now the Coast Line. When the railroad wanted a shop the city borrowed $20,000 and purchased the land where the Westwood shops are located. While this bordered on the illegal, twenty prominent men gave their notes to the City to protect the City in case of a suit by a taxpayer to invalidate the purchase but none was ever filed.

Fitzgerald's unique origin, its phenomenal growth, its present place in the cities of Georgia is well known. The record speaks for itself. Excellent schools, active churches, sound and economical debt-free city government, and above all or perhaps as a result, Fitzgerald has good people. "Cities are not great except as men may make them great; men are not great except they do and dare." Fitzgerald's forefathers "did and dared." Fitzgerald is proud of its heritage. It was founded by and it grew as a result of the cooperation of people from nearly every State in the Union.



An Industrial Scene - Fitzgerald, Ga.

St. Williams Catholic and Central Methodist Churches

Scene at Corner of Main and Pine Streets

Fitzgerald Country Club and Golf Course

Fitzgerald Community Center

FITZGERALD, GA.

and Environs (1960)

SCALE
1000 FT

POPULATION

Fitzgerald, Approximately 9,000
Ben Hill County, Approximately 14,000

American Civil War Centennial Issue
Produced by
The Fitzgerald Chamber of Commerce

MAP DIRECTORY

(Places with numbers are located on city map.
Places with letters are on area map.)

CHURCHES:

Central Christian	26
Central Methodist	12
Church of Christ	4
Church of God	9
First Baptist	23
Hebrew Congregation	25
Nazarene	8
Presbyterian	29
Primitive Baptist	28
Seventh Day Adventist	7
St. Matthews Episcopal	22
St. Williams Catholic	11

CLUB & LODGE HOMES:

Amvets	E
Country Club	G
Elks	32
Masons	13
Moose	D

HOTELS:

Lee Grant	15

MOTELS:

Al Jo	5
Bowens Mill Court	B
Colony Court	1
Lee Grant	15
Uptown	27

POINTS OF INTEREST:

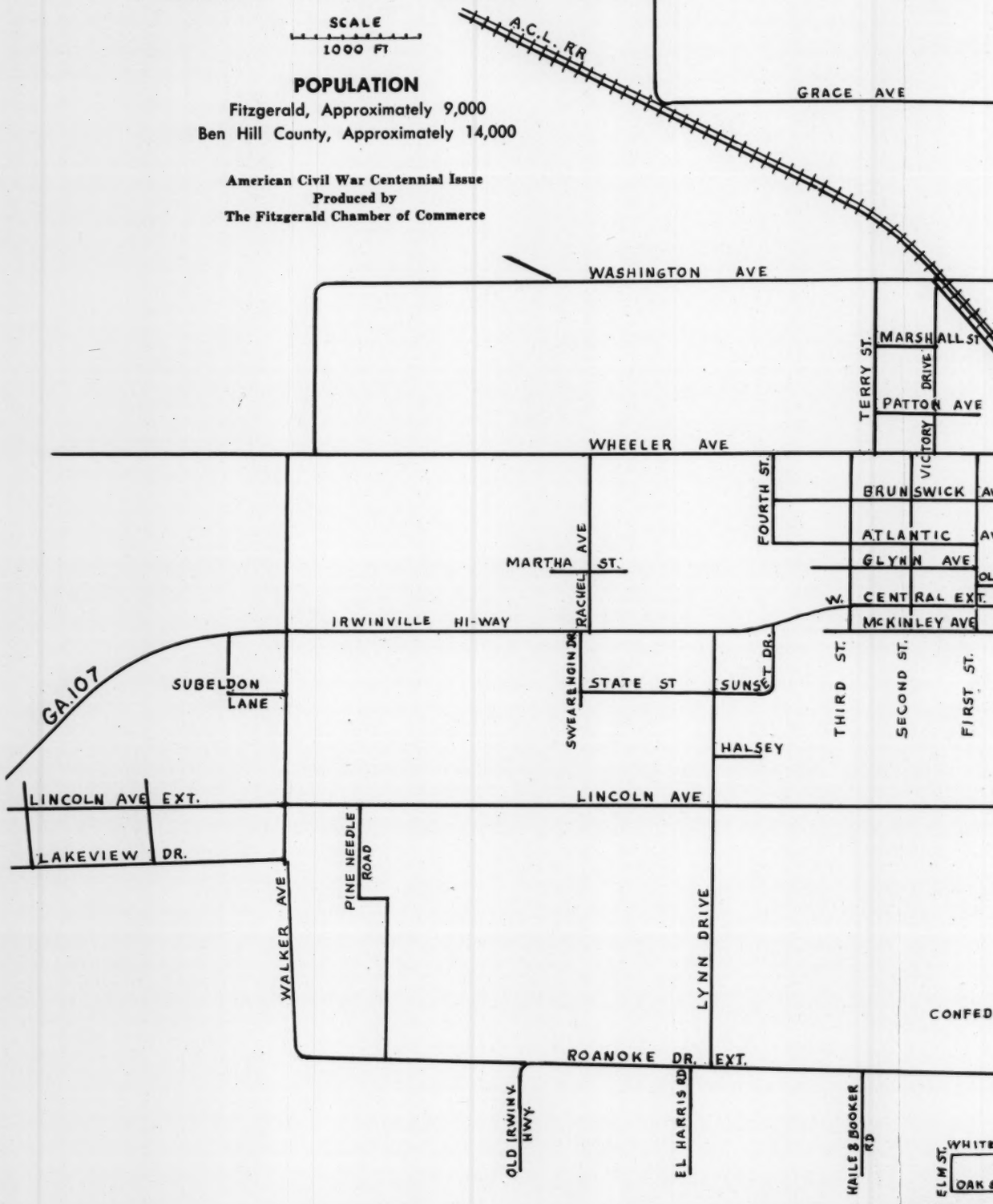
Home of Gen. William Bush, Georgia's last Confederate Veteran	6
Jefferson Davis State Park	C
State Fish Hatchery •	B

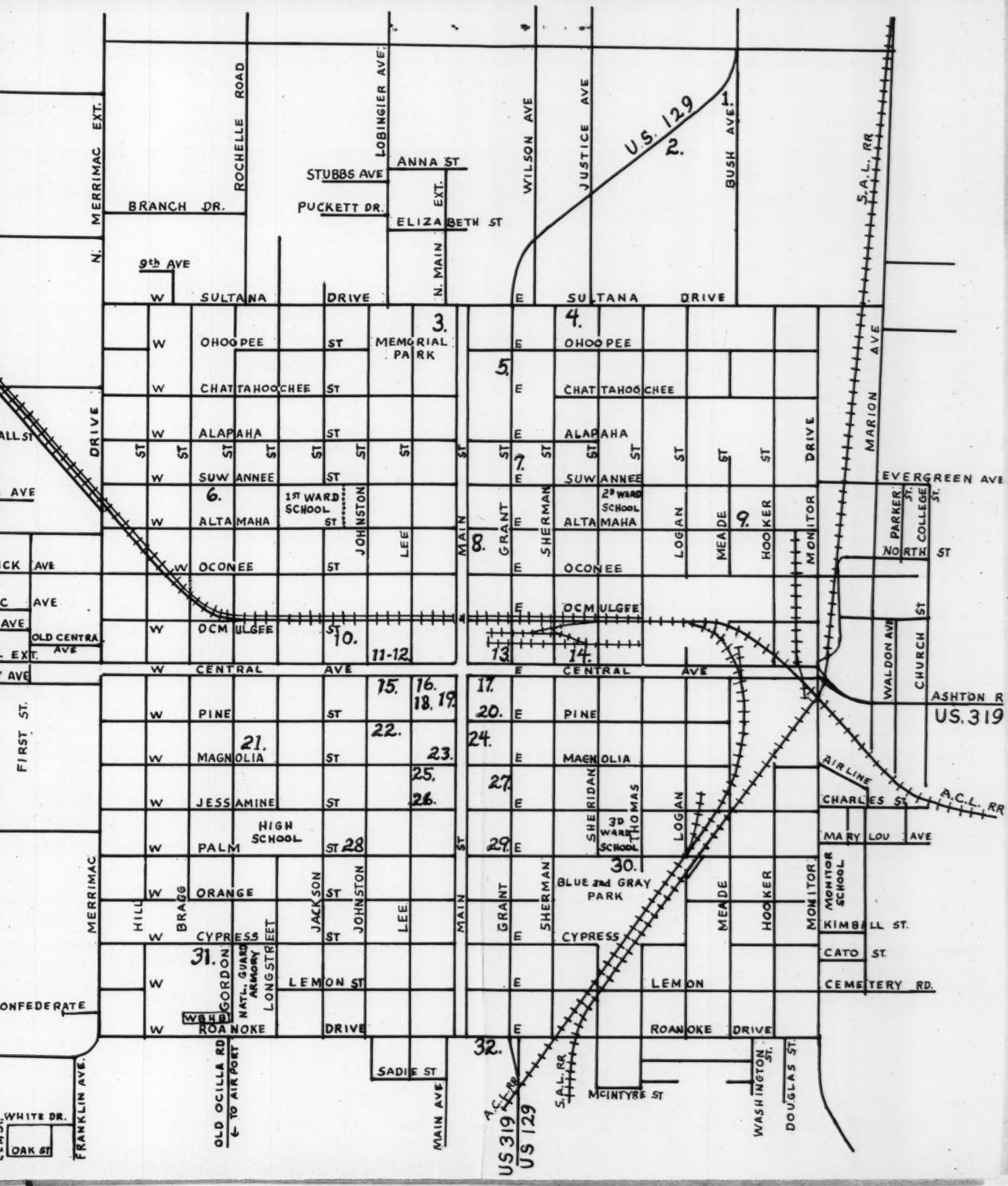
PUBLIC SERVICES:

A. C. L. RR Station	10
Ben Hill County Hospital	21
Carnegie Library	18
Chamber of Commerce	17
Community Center	3
Greyhound Bus Station	24
Municipal Airport	F
Police Station	14
Post Office	16
P. O. Contract Station	20

RECREATION & SPORTS:

Bowens Mill	B
Blue and Gray Ball Park	30
City Swimming Pool	3
County Boat Landing	J
Crystal Lake	K
Drive In Theatre	2
Fitzgerald Country Club	G
Grand Theatre	19
High School Stadium	31
Lake Beatrice	H
Oscewichee Springs	A




N. MERRIMAC EXT.
ROCHELLE ROAD
LOBINGIER AVE.
WILSON AVE
JUSTICE AVE
BUSH AVE.
U.S. 129
S.A.L. RR
ANNA ST
STUBBS AVE
BRANCH DR.
PUCKETT DR.
ELIZABETH ST
N. MAIN EXT.
9th AVE
W SULTANA DRIVE
E SULTANA DRIVE
W OHOOPEE ST
E OHOOPEE
MEMORIAL PARK
W CHATTAHOOCHEE ST
E CHATTAHOOCHEE
W ALAPAHA ST
E ALAPAHA
W SUWANNEE ST
E SUWANNEE
1ST WARD SCHOOL
2D WARD SCHOOL
W ALTAMAHA ST
E ALTAMAHA
W OCONEE ST
E OCONEE
W OCMULGEE ST
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OLD CENTRAL AVE
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E CENTRAL AVE
W PINE ST
E PINE
W MAGNOLIA ST
E MAGNOLIA
W JESSAMINE ST
E JESSAMINE
W PALM ST
HIGH SCHOOL
3D WARD SCHOOL
BLUE and GRAY PARK
W ORANGE ST
W CYPRESS ST
E CYPRESS
W LEMON ST
E LEMON
W ROANOKE DRIVE
E ROANOKE DRIVE
WBHS
NAT'L. GUARD ARMORY
LONGSTREET
GORDON
HILL
BRAGG
JACKSON
JOHNSTON
LEE
MAIN ST
GRANT
SHERMAN
SHERIDAN
THOMAS
LOGAN
MEADE
HOOKER
MONITOR
MARION AVE
DRIVE
EVERGREEN AVE
PARKER ST.
COLLEGE ST.
NORTH ST
WALDON AVE
CHURCH ST
ASHTON R
US. 319
AIR LINE
A.C.L. RR
CHARLES ST.
MARY LOU AVE
MONITOR SCHOOL
KIMBALL ST.
CATO ST.
CEMETERY RD.
SADIE ST
MAIN AVE
McINTYRE ST
WASHINGTON ST.
DOUGLAS ST
OLD OCILLA RD
← TO AIR PORT
FRANKLIN AVE.
WHITE DR.
OAK ST
FIRST ST.
MERRIMAC
CONFEDERATE
US 319
US 129
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Brief Facts About FITZGERALD, GEORGIA

SCHOOLS

Our school system ranks high among the best in Georgia. Achievement tests show the educational level to be well above the national average.

UTILITIES

Electricity is supplied by three 44,000 volt lines from Georgia Power Co. Water supplied by city from deep wells furnishing 4,000,000 gals. The city has always had a surplus of water. The city has natural gas.

TRANSPORTATION

Fitzgerald is served by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Seaboard Airline Railroad, Greyhound Bus Lines, Trailways Bus System and several major truck lines, including terminal facilities for Harper Motor Lines. Mid-South Airlines offers two schedules to Atlanta daily.

RECREATION

Fitzgerald has a community recreation center and an organized recreation program. There are easily accessable facilities for swimming, boating, bowling, flying, picnicing, golf, hunting, fishing, and other sports. There are two weekly newspapers and a radio station affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System. Television from nearby cities is excellent.

AGRICULTURE

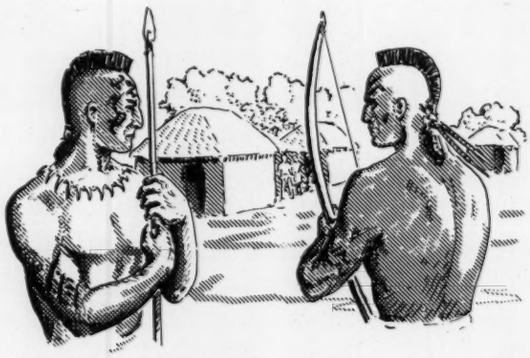
Our agricultural economy is enhanced by the growing of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and woodland products. Average growing season of 245 days is frost-free. A large livestock auction barn is located in Fitzgerald.

INDUSTRY

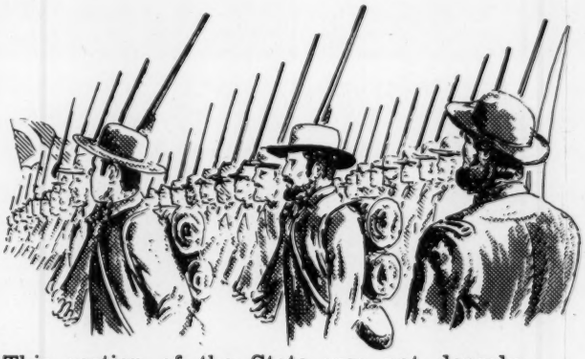
Fitzgerald and Ben Hill County's major industries are: meat packing, textiles, clothing, farm machinery, grain storage, farm products and steel fabrication. New industries are welcomed. In addition to the Chamber of Commerce, there is a Civic Development Corporation ready to assist new industry interested in locating here.

Jeff Davis State Park near Fitzgerald, Ga.

HISTORICAL NOTES



(1) The Creek Indians occupied this territory for many centuries before the coming of the white man and even long after the latter was well established in other parts of the continent. Several Indian villages are supposed to have been in this area . . . . one being at or near Oscewichee Springs.



(5) This section of the State was not densely populated during the Civil War but a very considerable number of men living here went into the Confederate armies.

(6) Jefferson Davis, President of the Confererate States of America, was captured in May, 1865, by Federal forces not far from Irwinville. The Federals, being divided into two groups at the time, mistook each other for Confederate soldiers and engaged in a skirmish which caused several casualties.

ES ON THE FITZGERALD AREA

(2) Most historians agree that the DeSoto Expedition was in this area in the spring of 1540, the first white men to ever see this part of the world. It is probable that he visited several Indian villages in this vicinity.

(3) The Ocmulgee River was for many years very important to the Indian and the White man, as a means of travel and as a boundary line. The river served as a boundary between White and Indian lands until about 1818. It was also once used for steamboat navigation.

(4) The White and Indian civilizations did not mingle on a large scale here. The usual state of affairs was an uneasy peace broken at times by small scale guerilla warfare of a very savage nature. The last such battle of note occurred near the site of Bowens Mill in March 1810.

(7) Many cities have been destroyed by war but Fitzgerald has the unusual distinction of being in existence because there was a war. Read the Unique Story of a Unique City in this brochure.

LOCATED ON

GEORGIA US 129

GA 107

GEORGIA US 319

FITZGERALD

in the

HEART *of the* SOUTH GEORGIA EMPIRE

Mattachine Society

July 26, 1960

Dear Mr. Harding:

Your letter of June 27th was received here after Mr. Murrow had left New York to attend the Governors Conference in Montana from which he went directly to Los Angeles to cover the Democratic Convention, and he is now in Chicago for the Republican Convention

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow's broadcasting schedule for the coming year has already been set up, and his present commitments will prevent him from doing any additional programs.

I am however forwarding your letter and the enclosed material on to Mr. John Kiermaier who is the Director of Public Affairs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Carl B. Harding
Director of Education
Mattachine Society, Inc.
693 Mission Street
San Francisco 5, California

cc: John Kiermaier

Mattachine Society

June 6, 1960

Dear Mr. Harding:

Thank you for your letter of May 17th.

Mr. Murrow will terminate his year's sabbatical on July 1st, and you may write to him at this office after that date.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Carl B. Harding
Director of Education
Mattachine Society, Inc.
Post Office Box 7035
Capitol Hill Station
Denver 6, Colorado

Mattachine Society, Inc. *OFFICE OF THE DENVER AREA COUNCIL*

Telephone: FLorida 5-3438 (Secretary)

Post Office Box 7035
Capitol Hill Station
Denver 6, Colorado

May 17, 1960

Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

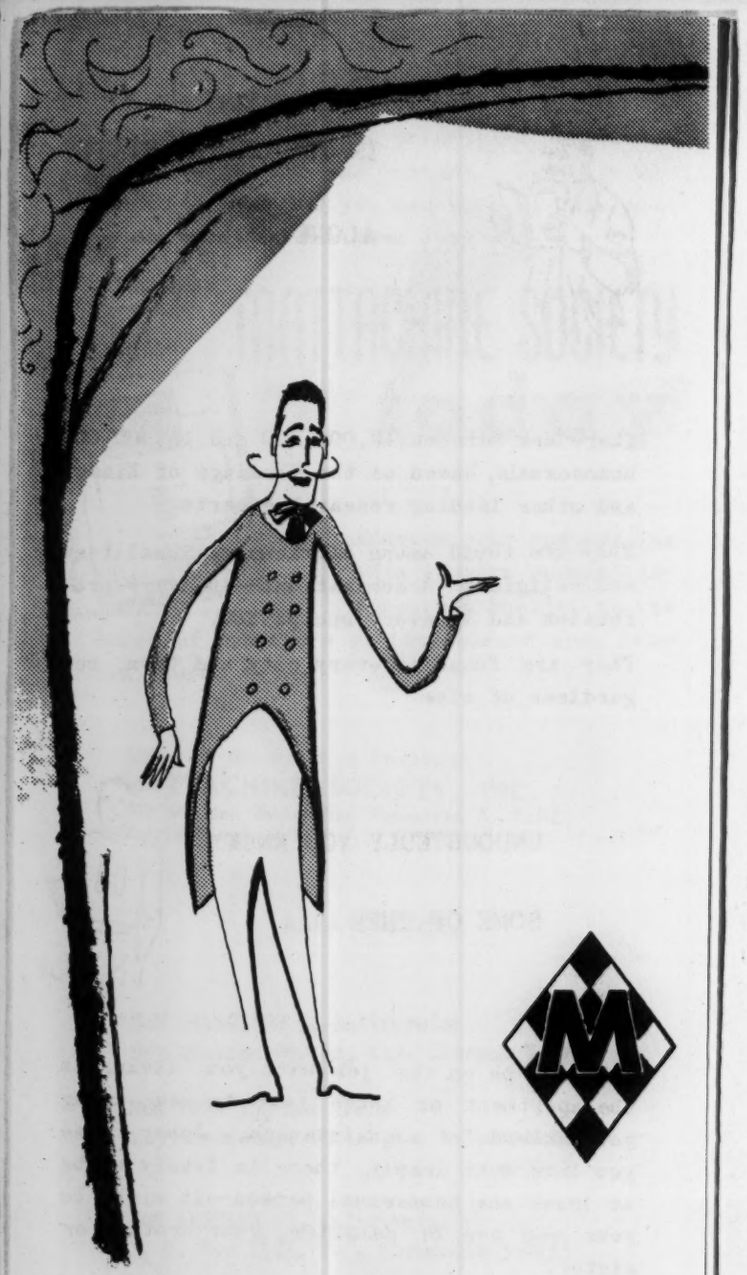
Will you please let me know when Edward R. Murrow is expected to return from Europe. Also, if I were to write him c/o CBS before his return, would the letter be forwarded to him?

Thank you for this information.

Sincerely,

Carl B. Harding

Carl B. Harding
Director of Education



in case
you didn't
KNOW

IN THE UNITED STATES

ALONE....

There are between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 homosexuals, based on the findings of Kinsey and other leading research experts.

They are found among all races, nationalities and religious denominations—in every profession and in every occupation.

They are found in every city and town, regardless of size.

UNDOUBTEDLY YOU KNOW

SOME OF THEM....

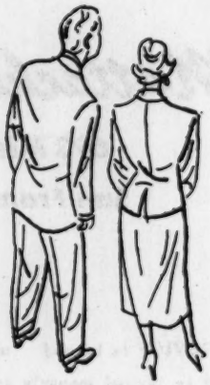
They may be on the job with you; living in the apartment or house next to you; among your friends or acquaintances. Among those you love most deeply, there is likely to be at least one homosexual person—it might be your own son or daughter, your brother or sister.

THUS YOU SEE....

Most homosexuals are *not* insane, stupid, wilfully perverted, "unnatural" or socially incompetent as is often believed.

The fact is that most homosexuals can and do lead useful and productive lives. MANY OF THEM ARE AMONG OUR MOST RESPECTED AND SUCCESSFUL CITIZENS.

Homosexuals are neither uncommon nor "queer."



BUT HOMOSEXUALS,

AS SUCH....

Have only limited social and civil rights. In fact, our whole society is organized to keep them, in many respects, more completely oppressed than are various racial and religious minorities.

THIS IS WHY a group of responsible, socially conscious citizens has formed....

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tachine Society, Inc.

ncourage medical and social research
ing to socio-sexual behavior and to
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ponsor educational programs to aid
nd emotional variants and to promote
the general public an understanding
problems of such persons.

elp develop social and moral respon-
y in those persons whose behavior may
om accepted present-day standards.

TACHINE SOCIETY LOOKS TOWARD THE DAY
E HOMOSEXUAL WILL...

a well-oriented, socially productive
th pride and without fear;

ow a high standard of ethics and con-
s in conformity with the best inter-
society;

ccepted as a useful citizen by an en-
ed public, and

a recognized addition to the produc-
s and social consciousness of our
states and the nation.

E MATTACHINE
CIETY, Inc.

non-profit corporation, national in
educational and benevolent in char-
Its members are all over 21 years of

YOU CAN LEARN the story of the Mattachine Society, its aims and principles, organizational structure and history. For this information and how you can help in this program, send 25c for your copy of

MATTACHINE SOCIETY today

Address your request for this 16-page general information booklet to the Board of Directors or the nearest area council listed below:

Office of the Board of Directors
MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.
693 Mission Street—San Francisco 5, Calif.
Tel. EXbrook 7-0773

AREA COUNCILS

SAN FRANCISCO 5, California:
693 Mission Street, Tel. EXbrook 7-0773

NEW YORK 10, New York:
1133 Broadway, Suite 304, Tel. WAtkins 4-7743

LOS ANGELES 53, California:
P. O. Box 1925. Tel. NOrmandie 3-8033

DENVER 6, Colorado:
P. O. Box 7035. Tel. FLorida 5-3438

DETROIT 31, Michigan:
P. O. Box 1434

BOSTON 4, Massachusetts:
P. O. Box 1499

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The Society publishes a monthly magazine, MATTACHINE REVIEW, to keep you informed of significant trends in public opinion, fact and comment, and the thinking of prominent professional persons who are concerned with the problem of the homophile. Subscription rate is $4.00 per year in the U. S., Canada and Mexico; $5.00 per year in all other countries. All copies are mailed in plain sealed envelope. Send orders to:

Mattachine REVIEW

693 Mission Street
San Francisco 5, Calif.

The REVIEW is issued monthly on many U. S. newsstands, but it is issued monthly to paid subscribers. Single copies are 50 cents each, first class postpaid.

AREA NEWSLETTERS are published monthly by chapters and area councils at San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Denver and Washington, D. C. Subscription rate for each is $1.00 per year, mailed first class. These newsletters contain items and announcements about local activities and events in each of the areas which publish them.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS include a quarterly newsletter for members and contributors, "INTERIM." This news quarterly does not duplicate any other Mattachine publication. However, it is not for sale on a subscription basis—it is distributed only to members, paid contributors and certain public agencies, institutions and professional persons.

What

Does

mattachine

Do?

ORGANIZED SINCE 1950, the Mattachine Society is still subject to many questions about what it actually accomplishes in implementing its program of education, research, public relations and social action on the homophile problem in America today.

Here is a resume of what the organization has done:

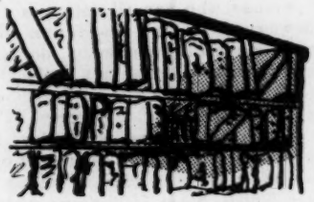
I. EDUCATION

PUBLICATIONS. The monthly *MATTACHINE REVIEW* (now completing its third year of publication) circulates to a general list of paid subscribers and is sold on newsstands in 12 U. S. metropolitan centers. Articles by laymen and experts in their fields have a professional and serious approach to homophile problems; opinion, trends, news items, book reviews and comment by readers are regularly included in the magazine's content, to create maximum reader interest.

Additional publications are *INTERIM*, the Society's national news quarterly, and four monthly newsletters, published at San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York and Washington, D. C.; they are read by hundreds of members, contributors and interested friends. General information booklets, folders, leaflets, letters and bulk correspondence go to hundreds of inquirers every month from national headquarters and area council offices.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION FORUMS. Bi-monthly, monthly and quarterly public programs are sponsored on an appropriate schedule in each of the six large cities in which Mattachine chapters are located. Experts from professional fields and men and women distinguished for contributions to solutions of sociological and sexual problems appear as speakers, with listeners afforded opportunity for questions and discussion. These meetings are not closed, but open to anyone over 21 years of age. Attendance varies from 15 to 175 persons.

AREA PROJECTS AND GROUP ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS. Specialized chapters conduct work and study programs, often in some area of the homosexual problem: research, writing and editing, legal, legislative, public relations, etc. Several chapters and area councils also conduct "group therapy" projects upon occasion, in which a limited number of persons meet regularly to discuss mutual adjustment problems, generally in the presence of qualified professional therapists.



LIBRARIES. Three branch libraries have been established at San Francisco, New York and Los Angeles. Additional branches are planned in other cities by the active chapters. Present collections total more than 1000 fiction and nonfiction works on the sex variation subject, plus American and foreign periodicals. Books are available to members, friends and students under local rules. Donations of additional books or funds are gratefully accepted.

II. RESEARCH

AID FOR ESTABLISHED RESEARCH EXPERTS AND/OR INSTITUTIONS. Subjects obtained through Mattachine have filled special qualifications for interview by the late Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey and his staff from the Institute for Sex Research, of Indiana University. In 1953 another select group of individuals brought together under Mattachine auspices were a source of data for a "homosexual personality type" study conducted by a research psychologist of the University of California at Los Angeles. Surveys and subjects for other research studies—some of which aided national research organizations—have been conducted in several areas where chapters are located. In 1957 the Society was asked to participate in a study to determine social implications of male homosexuality with a view to discovering factors which may be utilized in recommending changes of law in England. This particular study is being conducted by the British Social Biology Council, in association with the work of the Church of England Moral Welfare Council.

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ENT RESEARCH PROJECTS. Long considered
indeed to initiate, complete and conduct, Matta-
ored research projects have actually amounted
ecause the organization has felt that homophile
hould be conducted by qualified persons and
sible bias. Such projects have been planned
ed. In the future it is possible that when the
me distinct phase of research is seen, experts
to conduct it will receive the full cooperation of
ty.

TION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS. While this is
into educational activities, the Society's re-
rtment seeks information about research projects
variation field with a view to aiding the projects
eted, and obtaining clearance to tell readers of
publications about them when the work is con-
findings determined.

III. PUBLIC RELATIONS

ic relations director in New York and a special
re engaged in this work, contacts by mail with
with problems and questions regularly reach out
ers of the U. S. and to many foreign countries.

WITH RELATED AGENCIES. By correspond-
when possible, through personal interviews, the
ntains some contact with dozens of private and
ncies, law enforcement bodies, clinics, etc.
ong them are some police departments, psych-
s, public health offices, prisoner rehabilitation
ospitals, universities, libraries, mental health
s, probation offices, civil liberties organiza-

ntacts are maintained with foreign and inter-
ups with aims and projects related to those of
Among these are the Church of England Moral
ncil, and the International Committee for Sexual
imilar cooperation is extended to One, Inc., and
f Bilitis in the United States.

ntioned above are designed to discover ways in
chine can aid other organizations through in-
xchanges, and ways in which others can help
Mattachine program. Several domestic agencies

have directed persons with sex orientation problems to Mattachine with a view of aiding individuals concerned through participation in the Society's activities and reading its publications--all in confidence that highest ethical standards and social behavior standards are consistently maintained, and that the anonymity of individuals concerned will be guarded if requested.

IV. SOCIAL SERVICE

In general, social service work is conducted on a limited scale by chapters and area councils, and it is generally applicable on an individual basis.

LEGAL. Upon request, Mattachine recommends individuals with legal problems—which generally result from a conflict with the law—to see qualified attorneys. Such attorneys also act as advisors to the Society in various areas and approve policies, projects and publications from a legal standpoint. While the organization is not and cannot be influential in legal-legislative matters (Mattachine's charter does not permit lobbying activities), the Society has, upon request, furnished reprints of recommended penal codes and other legal articles to some legislative assemblies, groups working in the sphere of sex behavior problems (often seeking a harsher legal code), and to individuals concerned with administration of justice—including police departments, jurists and attorneys.

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC. As in problems of the law, the Society also makes it a policy to recommend persons with adjustment problems to qualified doctors, psychiatrists and psychologists. Many persons have found happier personal adjustment from the counseling programs recommended by the Society.

EMPLOYMENT. Limited efforts, which the Society hopes to accelerate in the future, have been made to place persons in suitable jobs. Most individuals seeking this aid from the Society have experienced difficulty due to arrest records, convictions, "less than honorable" discharges, and other social handicaps. While an organized service in this field is yet to be developed nationally, it is a fact that many men and women have been aided in finding satisfactory jobs through Mattachine offices. The eventual aim of this service is to learn about job possibilities where persons with past "criminal" records (often nothing more than an arrest by an over-zealous officer) can be permitted to assume responsible and dignified daily lives in positions they need and deserve.

LIMITATIONS. Certain things are not done and cannot be done by Mattachine or its members. We condone no illegal activity in the organization, no corruption of minors and no exchange of names for personal correspondence. The organization stands for highest standards of group and public behavior at all times and seeks to promote responsible citizenship.

Mattachine maintains highest respect for individual civil rights and personal liberties. However it opposes sex activity in public, or between adults and minors, or which involves use of force, violence or fraud, or spreads disease. It asks its members and friends everywhere to be useful, well-behaved citizens, respectful of law and a credit to the communities in which they live.

V. INCOME AND SUPPORT

GENERAL. Mattachine Society national headquarters and its branch offices in Los Angeles, Denver, Chicago, New York and Washington, D. C., collect dues from members of chartered chapters ($10 per calendar year) to conduct the Society's educational, research and public relations program. Funds for most of the social service activities are raised by the chapter or area council conducting them. A rented office is maintained at San Francisco. Some area councils also maintain offices and telephones. Halls are rented in which to hold public discussion forums.

Additional support comes from contributors and friends, often in small donations from persons who can ill afford it. The Society receives no endowment from any foundation. However, since it is a chartered non-profit corporation, dues, donations and contributions to it are income tax deductible. At the present time, annual income of the national headquarters, chapters and area councils does not exceed $2500. Mattachine Review, the Society's national magazine, produced more than 50,000 copies in its first 30 months of operation (25 issues) and distributed them to readers for an all-inclusive cost of less than $9000. Some 5000 hours of labor were donated by the staff and volunteer workers in administration, promotion, editing, production and distribution of the magazine. Neither the Society nor the Review has ever paid one cent in salary or personal traveling expenses of the officers and staff.

Additional information about the Mattachine Society, including requirements for establishing additional chapters, may be obtained by writing to the Board of Directors. Please address these inquiries to:

Mattachine Society, Inc.

693 Mission Street – San Francisco 5, California

Means, E. E.
JM

September 12, 1960

Dear Mr. Means:

I have your letter of September 5th which I read with interest.

Unfortunately, I cannot grant you the request to meet with me to discuss your qualifications to be a news reporter. My calendar is so filled up with tape recording sessions for my programs and interviews that I make a rule not to see anyone unless he is connected with one of my programs. I am sorry but am sure you understand.

Perhaps you might write a letter to Mr. John Day, who is the Director of News for CBS. He is in a better position to discuss with you your qualifications for a news reporter.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ernest E. Means
113 Barbara Street
Tallahassee, Florida

113 Barbara Street
Tallahassee, Florida
September 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My writing to you is an act of impulse which has for its purpose the possible satisfaction of a point of curiosity. The subject of my curiosity is a matter that I have often pondered but have never investigated--whether I am not well qualified for a career as a news commentator. Two considerations prompt me to address this not of inquiry to you: First, I expect to reach a point of transition in my own job situation next summer; and, second, I shall be in thecity next week and shall therefore be available for an interview should that seem in order.

A word as to my present status. I am aged forty-two, married, and have two children. I am presently executive director of the Judicial Council of Florida, a statutory body charged with studying the court system of the state and making recommendations for its improvement to the governor and the legislature. I am on a two-year leave from the faculty of Florida State University, where I was a member of a service bureau doing research and writing in state and local government. The transition in my career which I mentioned will result from the expiration of my present two-year appointment and the consequent necessity of my deciding whether to return to the academic community.

May I describe my qualifications briefly. I hold the Ph.D. in political science from the University of Wisconsin. I have taught international law, international organization (U.N., primarily), public administration, international politics, municipal corporations, United States foreign policy, and American state and national government. I have done professional research and writing in the fields of taxation, penology, judicial administration, and the administration of higher education. In addition, I have graduate level course work in the history of American law, constitutional law, administrative law, and American institutions.

To sum up, Mr. Murrow, while I do not claim real expertise in any of these fields, I can claim to be professionally conversant in them. If you agree with me that my qualifications are at least prima facie attractive, and if you are of the opinion that an interview would be mutually profitable, I suggest that you leave a message for me at the Statler Hilton, where I shall be attending the meeting of the American Political Science Association from September 8th until noon of the 10th.

Thanking you for your patience, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Means

Ernest E. Means

Melaun, R.

July 27, 1960

Dear Mrs. Melaun:

Your letter of July 14th was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence from the city. As Mr. Murrow is now in Chicago covering the Republican Convention, I just wanted to send you an acknowledgement on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. R. Melaun
613 Johnson Street
Rothschild, Wisconsin

613 Johnson Street
Rothschild, Wisconsin
July 14, 60

Edward R.Murrow
Radio City
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have listened to the words of the Net Works personnel even more carefully than those of the Democrats. Two days ago I came across the February 1959, issue of the Reader's Digest and your article," What's Wrong With T.V." I have some comments and questions.

If every statement was one of proven or accepted fact, hammered home constantly, would that do one single bit of good? How many closed minds would it jar into awareness ? Could it succeed against the, forces of the"Mystics" who peddle the doctrine of," Faith and Force," that not only anesthizes but also erodes? Somewhere I read that our national I.Q. is dropping 2% per generation and the mental health situation surely indicates the depth and scope of the confusion and turmoil this doctrine has produced.

Somehow, perhaps by the theory advanced by Darwin, my eyes started to open just days after my 18th birthday. I started asking every qualified person I met why our schools weren't teaching cause and effect instead or memory. It took me 25years to find someone who would answer the question and the answer I got was this: "Who wants them to know?"

We know so much about so many things - THAT HAVE NO MEANING FOR LIFE.
Isn't that know;edge, primary, or at least equally as important as the three R's ?
There can be no genuine political freedom without economic independance, can there?
How mature instead of just age without at least a nodding acquaintance with the Law s of life ?

THE MAIN BUSINESS of evolution on the human level, so far as we have any knowledge of it, has been the effort to create a form of social organization in which the individual is uncramped and unconfined. The recorded history of mankind may be interpreted as a journey in search of a fitting social life: Plato, Aristotle, St. Augustine, Sir Thomas Moore, Francis Bacon, Samuel Butler, Josia Royce and men like Jefferson, Franklin and Paine in our country. Until we recognize that there are unchanging laws which govern human behavior just as there are immutable laws that govern the character of material things and that the,RIGHT TO KNOW, is the keystone, all else is futile.

Can there be PEACE unless we recognize that the ONLY religion is - conscience in action ?
Unless we are willing to share this world as well as the next ?
The real SINS as idleness by the side of industry, wealth by the side of poverty, luxury by the side of want, health by the side of disease? Charity to those to whom we refuse justice? Every social wrong a moral wrong and every moral wrong a legal wrong ? Until the weak and despised are taken out of the earthly inferno of dirt, want and ignorance to which they have been condemned ?

During the MINORITY REPORT a film strip was running thru my mind of things my husband and I saw during the Christmas season on a trip tru parts of the South and particularly thru the Mississippi Delta, the stark reality exposed by winter. Have you seen it ?

PRAY FOR PEACE:The prayer that is a petition to God to correct our errors by miracle or to suspend the moral and physical laws and make an exception in our case will only continue to lead to chaos? Doesn't the clergy nor our national leaders know that ?
Don't any of them, or, how many of them, know that the ONLY effective prayer is for more a nd better understanding of the moral and physical laws. How about our educators?
Those who control communications? Don't they know or do they suppress the Knowledge?
It is IMPOSSIBLE TO violate the moral and physical laws. All we do is prove they exist.
We stunt or destroy our - SELF.

Respectfully submitted,

Erna H. Melaun
Mrs. R.H.Melaun

Messineo, R. D.

July 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Messineo:

Thank you for your gracious letter of June 22nd. As Mr. Murrow has been out of town for the past weeks covering the political conventions, I am taking the liberty of answering your letter in his stead.

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow's broadcasting schedule for the coming year has already been set up and prevents him from taking an interest in any additional programs. If however, you care to pursue your idea further with the network, I suggest that you contact Mr. John Kiermaier, Director of Public Affairs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Richard Dante Messineo, Architect
6546 Hollywood Boulevard
Los Angeles 28, California

HOLLYWOOD 5-6797

RES. VICTORIA 9-4034

R. D. MESSINEO - ASSOCIATES

PLANNING CONSULTANTS • DESIGNERS
LEASE PURCHASE FINANCING

6546 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES 28, CALIFORNIA

June 22nd, 1960

Mr. Ed. Murrow
Small World
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
7800 Beverly Boulevard
Los Angeles, Calif.

Daer Mr. Murrow:

I've enjoyed your programs in the past and hope you will continue for many years to come.

Have been working on a format on a construction show, inasmuch as the Construction industry is one of the largest in the world, the program is known as Architects Messineo's talk design from their respective States where they are practicing architecture. The firm is known as Messineo-Messineo-Messineo, Architects. Richard Dante Messineo, Architect with offices at the above address, Joseph H. Messineo, A cousin,is practicing architecture in New York City, the designer of the 1937 New Yorks World fair, and then there is the brother of Dick,same same as Joseph, his name is Joseph H. Messineo, who is practicing in St. Petersburg, Fla. Nowthen there are three of the nations great States, it ought to be a good show when the three of us just rib each other on architectural subjects of their respective States.

We are a generation of Architects and proud of the fact. It is an unusal and odd that an architectural family is practicing East, West and South.

If you feel this program is worthy I would like to meet you at your convenience and discuss a formate.

Respectfully yours,

Richard Dante Messineo

Richard Dante Messineo,Architect

rdm.v
cc:J.H.Messineo,AIA,Fla.
J.H.Messineo,New York

Kathryn Messner

April 6, 1960

Dear Mrs. Messner:

I have your letter of March 15th and the page proofs of Dr. Louis Snyder's new book, THE WAR: A Concise History 1939-1945.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is currently on a year's leave of absence during which he has been traveling abroad. Since he is moving about such a great deal and is engaged in so many activities, I regret that he would not, at this time, be able to give Dr. Snyder's book the attention it deserves.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Kathryn G. Messner, President
Julian Messner, Inc.
8 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

JULIAN MESSNER, INC. *Publishers*

8 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N.Y. TELEPHONE LACKAWANNA 4-3817

March 15, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the suggestion of Dr. Louis L. Snyder, we are enclosing page proofs of his new book, THE WAR: A Concise History 1939-1945.

This one-volume general history of the second world war is the first to be written from the perspective of today. Naturally, we are anxious for the book to reach its widest possible audience. To this end, your opinion of the book would be most helpful.

You will be receiving a finished copy when it is ready, but your comments at this time would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Kathryn G. Messner

KATHRYN G. MESSNER
President

KGM:c

P.S. Though these page proofs are in two volumes, due to the size of the binding combs, the finished book will be in one volume.

Sylvan Meyer

August 17, 1960

Mr. Sylvan Meyer
The Daily Times
Press-Radio Center
Gainesville, Ga.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Thanks for the editorials you were good enough to enclose in your letter of July 29.

So far as the election is concerned, I am inclined to agree with Mort Sahl that neither one of them can win.

Do let me know when next you come to New York. Perhaps we can get an evening of quiet conversation, without the benefit of cameras or tape machines.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

The Daily Times

Press-Radio Center, Telephone LEnox 2-6211
Gainesville, Georgia

July 29-60

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS News
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Nice to see you and talk with you at the Democratic convention. Wish we could have discussed matters at greater length, but I'm familiar with the load you were bearing and I had four broadcasts, two editorials, a column, a sidebar and a Georgia lead daily, so no time for interestin' chit-chat.

I'm enclosing a couple of stories and some editorials on the political situation to sort of keep you backgrounded and simply because I would like for you to read them.

Thought Nixon's impressive in his acceptance speech, which could have been delivered, except for its first five minutes, by a Democrat somewhere east of Kennedy-Bowles and west of Johnson-Symington. As Bill Baggs of the Miami News says, "How come they call him 'tricky Dicky'?"

As a longtime CBS news fan was pleased to see your floorman latch onto Nixon after his speech and steal him from NBC. I suppose you know that NBC carried him, earphones and all, saying, "Well, Walter and Ed..." and shortly thereafter faded him out, with Agronski in the background saying, "Mr. Vice-President....Mr. Vice-President."

Hope the attached prove interesting to you.

Cordially,
Sylvan Meyer
Sylvan Meyer
Editor

Meyer in L.A. July 13

Kennedy Forces Wanted South Yelling To Emphasize Strong Civil Rights Plank

By Sylvan Meyer

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA — Georgia's delegates are out in left field again, as in 1952 and 1956.

This time, though, they're for a candidate who is still in the race plugging away, despite the fact that most of the press and most of the pollsters concede a victory to Senator Jack Kennedy.

The Georgian's aren't moping, though. They're taking committee assignments seriously, and working. But the strategy and maneuvering are in the hands of Gov. Ernest Vandiver, his suntanned chairman of the state party, James Gray, and his executive secretary, Peter Zack Geer.

Kennedy forces have been working on various delegates. All the pageant of the unit rule indicates this effort may be in behalf of Kennedy's choice for vice-president, whoever he is.

Kennedy's "IBM" machine organization, which makes the old pros look like children campaigning for a little league ball team manager, already knows, with precision, which veep candidate would do most to strengthen a Kennedy-headed ticket. Pollsters have determined that — they just haven't told anyone else yet.

I talked with two North Georgians, Julian Cox of Athens, and Battle Hall of Rome, two fairly middle of the road legislators back home. They feel strongly that this little participation in the party by Georgians is a thing of the past, and they aren't talking about civil rights but about affected membership in the party on all scores.

Want South Yelling

Kennedy forces want a strong civil rights pank. They feel that if the South doesn't yell and scream about civil rights, the rest of the nation will regard the civil rights plank as overly mild. So Kennedy wants the South to scream. This is based on a notion in the Kennedy camp that he is weak with the NAACP and the strong blocks of pro civil righters of the North and West.

Kennedy may choose a veep candidate that will bolster that part of his campaign.

Georgian's disenchantment grows with the history, now, of three conventions at their spirit and enthusiasm have been squelched by the lack of a real competitior to back. The diehards at home may say, "We hold the balance of power if we stay together." The south does not and has not stayed together and isn't together in Los Angeles, and, as in the previous two conventions, there is no balance of power — it has been overwhelmingly outweighed.

Do we leave the house of our fathers, ask the Georgians?

Meyer in L.A. July 17

South's Role Is Uncertain

By SYLVAN MEYER
Editor, The Daily Times

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Georgia's Democratic National Convention delegates are shaking off heat, smog and fatigue this weekend returning home wiser, sadder, but still uncertain of the South's role in the politics of the nation.

Wiser—they've seen a masterpiece of political action and power in the incredibly detailed and effective Kennedy "Operation Convention Control;"

Sadder—they recognized, with frustration and some temper, that civil rights pressure will increase, including pressure in areas beyond the basic schools, voting and public services fields;

Uncertain—they don't want to see this change come about, but they haven't figured out how to check it, to teach some moderation and understanding to the ultra-liberal — on this subject—party majority, and there's no place else for them to go.

Enjoy Politics

Georgians generally enjoy their politics and anyone who has watched a state race or the general assembly in action knows the kick the wheelers and dealers get out of their hobby. With the exception of Erle Cocke Jr., Atlanta, vice-president of Delta Airlines, and an active Lyndon Johnson advocate, only those Georgians on various committees and the platform committee had anything to do in Los Angeles.

As for the rest, their urge to get in the old ball game and swing was obvious from the first day of the convention. It was equally obvious the urge would be unrequited.

However you aren't supposed to admit that your participation in a convention is meaningless, so Gov. Vandiver at least twice chided some of his more realistic young aides for taking off on some side trips to Las Vegas and missing some of tha action.

Did Help

Besides, as it turned out, Georgians did serve to prompt an element of conflict in this lacklustre TV-directed convention and with the rest of the South boosted Lyndon Johnson's appeal as the vice-presidential nominee.

James Gray, phrase-maker of the die-hard segregationists, masterminded the South's moment of rebellion against the party's civil rights platform. Though almost tolerantly received, as a parent would accept the "you ain't treatin' me fair" claim of a small child, the minority program of no civil rights whatsoever managed to divert attention from what is, in the main, a progressive statement of Democratic philosophy. Civil rights took up less than 750 words of the 20,000-word platform manifesto.

Near-Bobble

Gray's moment in the heady spotlight of the arena, plus the Southerners' steadily mounting resistance of what they knew would happen before they got here, generated a near-bobble. Others also wanted a flash of the glory spot. Restraint and gentlemanness almost gave way when Roy Harris urged the nomination of Gov. Vandiver in opposition to Johnson for vice-president.

Georgia had made up its mind to support Florida Sen. George Smathers. But Smathers played the party peacemaker role, deferred to Johnson and wasn't avaliable. Urgent counsel from Gray and others of the more practical delegates here, finally convinced the governor it would look odd to the nation to oppose for vice-president the same man Georgia energetically had backed for President.

Some Disappointed

The decision to avoid another open inter-regional rhubarb, pleased most of the Vandiver people in the delegation, disappointed those in the older style Dixiecrat faction of the Georgia group here, groups representing several factions in state politics.

Georgians weren't really surprised when Johnson reiterated his support of the platform. He had approved it previously. He's the man who pushed the 1960 civil rights bill through the Senate. But since he's from Texas, the Georgians figured he couldn't really mean all that stuff, because in Georgia politicians say a lot they don't mean. His repeating it, though, they took as deliberate provocation, insulting notice of the South's bargaining weakness here.

Those Georgians pushing the Vandiver nomination strategy are the same most likely to try in November to escape voting for the party ticket through use of an independent slate of electors.

To Wait and See

It appears, however, that the Vandiver first team—Gray, Robert Russell Jr., Erle Cocke Jr. and probably Sens. Russell and Talmadge who maintained constant contact with the delegation — wants to face-saving way to remain loyal to the party in November. For the time-being, the governor says he will wait and see what the candidates tell him personally and what they say when they campaign.

Action during the reconvened congressional sessi[illegible]s measures may help clue in Georgia's official p[illegible] reaction to the national ticket.

After all, both men on the ticket have had Ge[illegible] dorsement at one time or another—Kennedy for [illegible] 1956 and Johnson for president in 1960. Even in [illegible] ticket has the commitment from Georgia that wil[illegible]

A Staged TV Show July 15

LOS ANGELES — Every American should have the best, fastest and most accurate reporting possible from the great political party conventions. But it is obvious as matters grow progressively worse from 1952 to 1960, that the tail of television coverage is wagging the dog of convention business.

The first business of a convention is to nominate a Presidential candidate, not provide a continuing show for commercial sponsorship by any media, particularly one primarily in the entertainment, not the information business. TV brings the convention closer, but its methods of coverage cannot be permitted to complicate, even dominate, the convention itself.

The intensity of TV coverage as it persistently fills time with more and more trivia, making little distinction between what is important and what is not, has distorted the Los Angeles scene and has not been able to avoid doing otherwise. The big news on TV has approached greatness, but the general run has constructed a picture of drama and excitement that just doesn't exist here.

Even the times at which sessions were held were set to suit TV transmissions, at great inconvenience to delegates, whose nights were destroyed and whose dinner hours pre-empted; to candidates, who found long, continuous sessions interfering with the progress of their business; and to the press, which is the recorder, explainer and historian for the convention.

When the medium of reporting molds and affects the story itself, we are truly rigging history.

Special TV camera platforms block the view of hundreds of delegates. These should be placed at the rear of the hall. Hundreds of TV contact men roam the aisles contributing to general confusion, conducting interviews while the business of the convention stumbles in noise and falters for lack of attention by the delegates. We know of no other major news event where newsmen mill about among the participants to an extent that interferes with the business at hand, or where the very space, personnel and activities of the medium, exceed those of the feature occasion.

Georgia's delegation is almost entirely blocked from participation by camera towers, used for TV and still photographers. Others are similarly cut-off. The location of these facilities was fairly well planned, but even minor shifts in chair or platform positions create blind areas. No wonder delegates are inattentive. Behind the towers, they might as well be somewhere else altogether.

Those pleas to "clear the aisles" are directed toward roving reporters, primarily TV men hoping to eavesdrop a quick political tete-a-tete. Daily newsmen get their stuff quietly and move on, and have been trained to exercise at least basic courtesies toward sources and spectators.

Delegates should be able to retain enough contact with the business underway to keep a comprehensible, running relationship with their duties. Instead, the convention in Los Angeles has been a staged TV show focused on a platform and on small knots of people here and there, not a place where serious, thoughtful consideration could be given to their responsibilities by people charged to represent the several states.

Let the people know all. But let's not make cynics of the people, either. Modern TV and newsgathering equipment can get and tell the story, without taking the story over as its own production.

The Daily Times

Subscription rates in Hall County and the Ninth Congressional District of Georgia where Daily Times carrier service is not available are one year, $15.60; six months, $7.80; three months $3.90; elsewhere by mail and by Daily Times carrier service paid in advance one year, $20.80; six months, $10.40; three months, $5.20; one month $1.75; rates by carrier weekly $0.40 Dial LE 2-6211 for information, news, circulation and advertising departments. Charles Smithgall, publisher; Louis R. Fockele, general manager; Sylvan Meyer editor. Address all mail to 308 W Spring St Gainesville Ga.

Forces in Georgia Ready for Change

Georgia's established political leadership, while it is pondering whether it will support the Kennedy-Johnson national ticket or "go fishing," would be well advised to study the effect of its present hesitancy on the future of politics in this state.

The national Democratic Convention, where the Georgia delegation seemed displeased with everything, showed Georgians a vital new force at work in the party. There is a great urge to be identified with this force among many people ambitious to be on the winning side for a change and also ambitious to see Georgia embark on a constructive, do-something program.

Just a little boldness on the part of effective politicians could set off a vast reaction in this state. Around us, North and South Carolina are building industry, giving direct help to towns and counties and creating progress. Alabama and Mississippi have thrown the force of state government into local expansion problems. Florida is developing, under leadership from its state capitol.

In Georgia, depressed by total preoccupation with the race problem, we have done little thinking and less acting in our legislature and in our state government as a whole about the future and whether we are building toward it or not. Perhaps it is time, think those who look for a new day, to concede that Georgia has been under a degree of moral and constitutional error insofar as the race question is concerned, and move out with the national Democratic Party. We can't agree with the party platform in every detail, of course, but as a part of the party, as a member of the team, as a vocal, listened-to minority, Georgians could be more effective for the nation and themselves than as out and out dissidents who blame all their troubles on Northern spite.

Georgians' genuine participation in the national campaign would certainly be welcomed by the Kennedy organization which will be controlling the Democratic Party on the National level.

In the Northeast Georgia area, politically-interested persons who have long supported the traditional forces in state government—those forces still occuping the seats of the power—demonstrate some restlessness. They are discontent. They want to get back into the national government and have a voice, have a part even if they cannot win every point. They sense change in the air after eight years of a federal administration that now is bound to be succeeded in January by new blood and new aggressiveness.

These people are not many in number yet, but they could become so if they undertook to proselytize. This does not mean necessarily that they are ready to yield to sudden innovations in regard to the state's position on national race relations policy, but they are willing to think and talk about other subjects. If the state leadership would meet them halfway, they would have no great impulse to break away from it for there is no enmity here for the Talmadge and Russell personalities who dominate the state's political life. The impulse, still barely articulated, is to move away from do-nothingism and from stagnant regionalism toward action programs that will reward Georgia with the destiny her people deserve and her resources could produce; away, if you will, from the domination of the legislature and the party machinery by a minority of the population that through the county unit system denies the state the use of thousands of its energetic and intelligent citizens in government.

One of these days, sooner perhaps than is generally expected, this force will express itself. If those in power now do not recognize it and begin to work with it, it can generate the will to take over on its own.

SYLVAN MEYER

A Chance Missed

July 14

LOS ANGELES, Calif—If ever the Democratic Party needed a great compromiser, the time is now. The party's conservative and liberal wings have pulled further apart in the opening days of the National Convention than at any time.

Control appears to be entirely in the hands of the labor wing, which is hypnotized by the civil rights crisis.

In a way, a convention platform is meaningless. It is not law; it is not even the exact policy of the winning candidate, although he is in general supposed to concur in it. On the broad issues here, none of the candidates is in disagreement. Certainly the Southern delegates expected a tough civil rights plank in the platform and were just as certainly willing to overlook anything not deliberately provocative.

In another way, the plank does have meaning. It states party policy and although there is no way of implementing that policy positively, it does show the trend of the thinking of the party leadership.

The convention was prepared for the routine screams from the Deep South states where even the phrase "civil rights" all by itself engenders an immediate and negative reaction. But the detailed and extreme tone of the plank and its obvious ignorance of what is going on today in the courts and in the land in the civil rights field reflects such blatant political purpose that nine states are outraged. The Daily Times has said often in the past that Georgia's elected leaders would be more constructive and do more to preserve tradition rather than empty shells of laws if they would recognize the constitutional and moral weakness of the official position on race. The party plank, however, can only convince them that extremism is the order of the day. The plank goes far beyond any constitutional justification. Instead of equalizing treatment for the underprivileged, it creates an overprivileged class in line for the most personal and private government assistance. It reflects the total preoccupation of Kennedy forces here in overcoming what they regard as the candidate's weakness with labor and Negroes.

The plank proposes a fair employment practices commission, permanent life for the federal civil rights commission (in itself an implication that there are no complete answers), calls for implementation of school desegregation decisions outside the courts and sets up injunctive procedures like peace warrants, to be taken before any denial of rights occurs. This procedure would put the burden on a local government to prove it does not discriminate rather than burden the individual to prove he has been discriminated against.

Unfortunately, the South's dissent did not attack these vulnerable and palpably extremist proposals. Instead, it ranted the old states' right line, claimed the South as whipping boy and called a lot of names. The South might have in these surroundings informed and vitally affected millions of individual viewpoints had it stuck to reasoned debate, for which it has ample material. The South missed a fabulous opportunity to draw an impressive definition of liberty under law in its own preoccupation with the affront it has been dealth.

Thus both extremes of the party, in their own way, have fallen into a divisive and destructive predicament and are further from reconciliation than ever. Private doubts about the candidates' vote-getting abilities make it even more puzzling that the Kennedy forces would push a program that has not recently carried the states it is supposed to influence.

IN OUR OPINION

July 17

Changing Attitude

LOS ANGELES — Although most of the wordage on the Democratic Party platform passed at the convention here has centered on the civil rights portion, other facets of the 20,000 word document also display a sweeping attitude of change, ranging from progressive to radical.

While the civil rights debate itself as a fight was more ritualistic than significant, the plank itself has plenty of meaning and deserves thorough discussion debate. But another time.

With Kennedy adherents dominating the platform committee and the articulate, but wordy, Chester Bowles as chairman, the platform goes the full range of governmental subjects from foreign policy to natural resources. For example, the Democrats have decided that they want complete reorganization of the military, a review of all our pacts and alliances, an improvement of the "image" of America abroad, special academies for training better crews for our overseas agencies, improved world trade, etc.

In the trade line, the Democrats want freer exchanges with other countries. Aware that such policies can hurt domestic industry, the platform calls for help through loans, tax incentives and other means to ease the transition. This would certainly be of interest to the South's textile industry, which would appreciate help but which probably doesn't want any transition if it can help it.

The Democrats would identify America with those rising forces for a better life throughout the world, more solid partnerships with nations in the Atlantic alliances. They would defend Formosa, continue to offer succor to persons in communist puppet states.

In domestic policy, the Democrats couldn't resist jibing the Republicans on inflation and offer to control it, throw another spear into the issue of increasing public debt and offer to unshackle free enterprise by checking monopolies and increasing economic growth. All this is to be done without increasing taxes, a remarkable achievement and one of the reasons the New York Times calls the platform "astonishing."

It is in some ways a labor oriented platform economically, pledging job security, promising to end age discrimination in employment, and to find more markets everywhere for our agricultural products. Small business will get a break, housing programs will be expanded, and in private housing rental as well as owner-occupied construction would be encouraged.

Medical care for older persons, and expanded Hill-Burton Act for hospital improvement, federal aid in medical education, social security retirement for the disabled regardless of age (50 is now the minimum), and establishment of a bureau of intergroup relations to help solve resettlement and discrimination problems are all promised in this most inclusive package of social reform.

Of course, federal aid for education is provided.

On the whole, the platform would be good for the South for like most Democratic policies in the past, government help, if government domination can be avoided, tends to serve best those parts of the nation that are relatively underdeveloped.

But Democrats might note that it is more akin to a labor platform than a conservative one and that the total philosophy expressed leans heavily on direct government aid rather than support of state and local government in problem-solving and development. The South could profit by it, but it assumes the country is ready for some broad philosophical changes.

SEA OF STEVENSON PLACARDS
...But Demonstration Gone, Cause Lost

Meyer in L.A.

July 14

Adlai Rally Well Planned

By Sylvan Meyer

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Adlai Stevenson's supporters waited in the wings, impatient to enter the arena. High in the galleries, other thousands fingered their rolled up Stevenson placards.

Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota pulled the lanyard. In as close a condition to hush as the mammoth area had achieved during the convention, he lashed the dedicated Stevensonites to evangelical determination:

"If you are confident and believe in a democracy, why don't you let this go to a second ballot when every delegate will be free to make a decision?"

He meant those delegates committed to Kennedy because of the Massachusetts senator's victories in state primaries.

". . .The man of the time. . .he did not seek power. . .power is not always well-used by those who seek it. . ."

Crowd Roars

Like an explosive detonation, the vast crowd roared with a mighty voice. The first real spark of excitement, the first real thrill of charged human spirit, hit the blood of every person in the hall.

In the galleries, placards unrolled and a chanting wave of sound that was to last 25 minutes broke over the astonished delegates on the main floor who listened, through few joined in. The placards waved and rattled, and balloons soared into the darkness of the ceiling behind the lights.

A reporter wiped damp eyes. On the balcony's edge, a young girl put her hands over her mouth and her eyes grew wide as she stared at the unparalelled scene, and the great sound hit her ears.

Big Show

Perhaps in another convention, one not so disciplined and so constantly devoid of emotional show, the Stevenson demonstration would not have been so charged with impact. For the first time, the entire convention was on its feet. Across the faces of Kennedy supporters among the delegates was written some uneasiness about the genuineness of the Stevenson grass-roots support, at least here in California.

For a few moments, the two-time loser's powerful personal appeal, something the other candidates just didn't have this time, haunted Kennedy's steamroller. For the first time, the banners of other candidates waved during a demonstration for another candidate, and a semblance of spirited opposition was stimulated.

But No Stampede

But the spiritual rally to the Stevenson cause did not stampede the convntion. It did not appear to change a single vote. The technique that gave Wendell Wilkie the Repubilcan nomination in 1940 did not pierce the solidly organized Kennedy structure of votes. The thunder finally subsided, the sound rolled away and is gone forever.

Certainly the demonstration was planned and organized. Thousands of partisans do not materialize out of stadium seats full-throated and armed with posters. "It was an expression from the people," said a pretty blonde girl, her eyes teared and red after the crushing Kennedy victory.

And what seemed to some the only genuine bit of human enthusiasm in this contest of in-fighting power in Los Angeles, was to others phony, cynically organized and even calculated for failure.

Bought Demonstration

Georgians for Johnson thought Johnson forces had "bought" the demonstration as a last-gasp stop Kennedy measure. In losing, Johnson had brought in more than 300 votes from all sections of the country, putting Georgia delegates in the unusual position of backing a man with more than regional support. Even so. Georgian Paul Barret called the demonstration "frightening, ridiculous." Hartwell Mayor Lee Carter marked it as "phony" and said the demonstrators had been hired by Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers, leader.

"Stevenson is generally popular in Georgia," he said, but Georgians would spot the show as "not genuine" when they saw it on TV. Stevenson would have been more preferable to Georgia grass-roots voters than Kennedy, some thought. Another declared he was happier with Kennedy than he would have been with Stevenson. Another claimed that motion picture producer Dore Schary staged the whole thing with "15,000 paid demonstrators."

He said, "Stevenson broke custom when he came on the floor last night as Kefaufer did in 1952, and Mrs. Roosevelt (FDR's widow) came in and distracted the convention last night. . . nauseating."

Riggd or real, for 25 minutes the convention hall rang with the resonance of humanity, battling for something important.

"The people wanted him," said the sobbing blonde.

Social Status Among Jet Fliers

Now that I've ridden a jet plane to the West, that promise to be the one columnist who won't write about jet planes has to be bent a little because the ride was interesting and because, further, in this business you can't just lightly toss away your material. It's used up too fast.

The jet plane is nice. It is so fast you don't have time to be nervous. Delta's DC-8 flies from Atlanta to Los Angeles in about three hours and 45 minutes air time, plus 30 minutes on the ground in Fort Worth going west and in Dallas coming east. Returning in front of a tail wind, we heard the pilot say, "We are pasing over Greenwood, Miss., at 27,000 feet and will land in Atlanta in 45 minutes."

Compared to propeller driven craft, the jet is smooth and quiet. Passengers hear only the whoosh of air through the ventilators.

Jets have first and second class passengers. The second class passengers, among whose proletarian ranks I number myself, pay about $250 roundtrip to Los Angeles from Atlanta. The first class passengers pay about $75 more. They get wider seats, two seats in a row instead of three, a fancier meal and cocktails. I am assured that in case of trouble they hit the ground just as hard as the folks back in steerage. First class passengers are forward of the engines and hear even less noise than those in the rear. The stewardesses appear to be interchangeable and us poor folks had ones just as pretty as the fancy, and less sober, people up front.

Uncomfortably aware of their lower social status, the tourist class passengers seek uplift through greater camaraderie. Also, they have to climb stairs to attain the airplane. First class passengers board through a fancy, closed-in ramp that runs direct from a second story waiting lounge into the forward compartment of the plane.

Going west, we had in the after section Pete McKnight, editor of the Charlotte Observer; Jay Jenkins, political editor of the Raleigh News and Observer; and the Rev. Martin Luther King. The wife of North Carolina governor-elect Terry Sanford was riding in the forward section. Returning, we had John Patterson, governor of Alabama, in the tourist section. In the high class neighborhood was Bill Emerson, Southern Bureau chief for Newsweek Magazine.

I drove Bill home from the Atlanta airport and his German shepherd dog bit me, obviously sensing that I had been riding in the cheap part of the airplane.

Grover Hall, editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, was riding first class on the plane, too. Bill's dog didn't have to go at Grover, who rode back to Montgomery with Gov. Patterson in an Alabama National Guard transport. No Alabama dog would dare bite Grover Hall, so he made the full roundtrip without incident.

Anyway, that's jet travel. Passengers see little from the air. They are transported across vast distances so swiftly, it takes some time for their spirits to catch up.

Sylvan Meyer

October 20, 1960

Dear Sylvan:

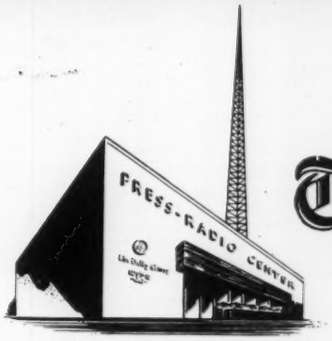
Belated thanks for yours of October 11th. I am in complete agreement with your comments on the mis-called debates. I fear that the real culprits here are the networks who simply abdicated and turned their facilities over to the candidates as a kind of conduit. This is of course not a surprise because no courage resides along Madison Avenue.

As ever yours,

Mr. Sylvan Meyer
The Daily Times
Press-Radio Center
Gainesville, Georgia

ERM:gw

Meyer, Sylvan



The Daily Times

Press-Radio Center, Telephone LEnox 2-6211
Gainesville, Georgia

Oct. 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thought this might of interest to you.

Cordially,

Sylvan Meyer

Sylvan Meyer

SYLVAN MEYER

'Great Debates' Miss the Specifics

Either the ground rules set by the candidates or a lack of coordination among the interviewing newsman—the TV observer can't tell which — lead to a basic shortcoming in the "great debates" between Candidates John Kennedy and Richard Nixon.

Friday night's round, while more spirited than the first encounter, again failed to get down to specifics. Sen. Kennedy's generalities seemed somewhat less general than Mr. Nixon's. Mr. Nixon is given to pat phrases that on analysis say very little, such as, "The record of the current administration is not something to stand on; it is something to build on." This may not be true at all. It may be something to tear down and rebuild, or an opponent might say that it is an inadequate foundation for further building. Figures of speech are not specific programs.

It is not statistics and polemics that provide political intelligence. There are enough statistics in various government documents and committee reports, depending on which congressmen made up which committee report, to prove just about any point if you begin with the argument you want to prove and search only for the information that supports your argument.

Sen. Kennedy, as the dissident, has the advantage of offensive initiative and he knows how to use it. He manages to create an impression that he is for a resurgence of the national elan, or spirit, and that Mr. Nixon is aligned with the status quo. Perhaps it depends on how you look at it, because Nixon supporters apparently feel that Sen. Kennedy is full of hot winds carrying the rain of more taxes.

So, ground rules or reporting ineptitude, the debates are not getting down to specifics. We will really hear nothing but superficiliaties when one questioner throws out a probe on administration policy, tne next a jab on foreign policy and the next a rehash on disarmament.

The benefit of debate is the opportunity to bore in, to ask a question, a follow-up question and then a question about the answer to the first two questions. As long as the candidates are forced to jump from one subject to another and cover each in a matter of two or three minutes, the debates will all sound alike because, as they must, the candidates have adopted a major policy line on each big issue and the broad question merely evokes a restatement of that line.

Reporters needn't engage in antagonistic cross-examination. That would be impertinent. The reporters aren't running against either candidate. But the reporters' duty to find out what a candidate really thinks, on what facts and philosophies his policies are based, why a candidate thinks his program will work where others have failed, how the candidate evolved his philosophy, what groups and interests support or oppose his policies — these things come out of relentless interviewing that explores a topic until it is exhausted.

The purpose of the debates in history will be lost as long as they deal broadly in great questions that the candidates can, in truth, cover better in a campaign address. If they pin the candidate down, expose the details of his programs and bore into the facts, they can fulfill their promise.

Micco, L. E

January 31, 1960

Dear Mrs. Micco:

I regret the delay in acknowledging your thoughtful letter of January 9, 1961.

Quite frankly, due to the increased activity engendered by the additional travelling Mr. Murrow has been doing these past months, his correspondence has fallen somewhat behind.

Mr. Murrow will be assuming the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency almost immediately. Therefore, he has asked me to tell you how much he enjoyed reading your letter, and appreciates your taking the time to write as you did.

Sincerely

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Louise E. Micco
3118 Montebello Court
Concord, California

January 9, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Network
Ne w York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your most intelligent and far reaching programs in the past, and for all future programs which you will be handling in the future. It is most assuring to know that some of the"leather chair bosses" of the television industry are aware that the average American viewer has a degree of intelligence and curiousity and is not hiding his head in the sand.

The only unfortunate part of the viewer is that he is so limited in his means of expressing his thoughts and views - in any medium in which he could be heard by other people of like views - who are beyond his daily social contacts. Perhaps for this reason, I feel a little compelled to write to you in the hope that with your far reaching thinking, you can appreciate the usefulness of looking into the matter which I will now tell you about.

During Christmas week you were in charge of a program called "Manslaughter on our Highways". It was an excellent program, but only as far as it went. Unfortunately, you went only as far as our civic facilities now allow anyone to go. But in October, I had the opportunity of attending two lectures, which formed the series of a 5 hour course, given by the City of Riverside, Calif. which would have supplied the additional information you could have given on your program. The course is conducted by Mr. Edward Ryan. It is a series given by the City of Riverside, which are an optional means of decreasing the amount of a traffic violation fine. However, there are equally as many non-violators who attend, since the lectures are open to the public. The information given at these lectures proved very eye-opening, especially since they were not filled with the sadistic statistics of the highway deaths were all know about - nor were they about ways and means of avoiding getting a ticket. But they were filled with a great deal of potent information on the ways of avoiding accidents and the ways to keep out of the death traps that are so prevelant on our highways and city streets. It is amazing the reaction of the people attending, because they all wanted to learn how to not be a statistic. Unfortunately, our educational systems teach us how to turn on a key, shift the key, and our drivers license tests call to mind a few of the laws regarding traffic control - but this is the end beyond the terrible death statistics. A drivers licensce is not a diploma to being a good driver. Its the information that should be made available after everyone has his license, and this alone that will begin to lessen the slaughter we face daily. It would

be well worth your while, even for your own personal reasons, and your immediate family to find out a little more about the thing I have so amateurishly attempted to describe to you.

This is being sent in the sincere hope that this letter will eventually reach you. If I receive am acknowledgement from you, signed by you, I will feel a little more confident in knowing that although we live in aland of free speech, we also live in a land of being heard.

Most Sincerely,

Margaret R. Micco

Mrs. Louis E. Micco
3118 Montebello Court
Concord, Calif.

April 19, 1960 Michie, Allan A.

Dear Mr. Michie:

Thank you for your recent note, which was received here while Mr. Murrow is still traveling abroad.

I am therefore holding your note and shall show it to Mr. Murrow upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Allan A. Michie
Managing Editor
Current
177 East 71st Street
New York 21, New York

CURRENT 177 East 71 Street New York 21
YU 8-7900

Dear Ed:

We in the office of CURRENT are using this note to tell our friends that the first issue will be out on April 25th. The enclosed condensation of our original prospectus outlines the purpose and point of view of the magazine. I hope you will subscribe and let us know what you think of it.

(I don't know whether you are home yet - but I hope you'll approve our effort when you do see the magazine.)

Allan

Miller, Herbert R.

HERBERT R. MILLER
PLANETARIUM STATION, BOX 244
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

323 - W. 88th

Apr 12. 60

Honorable Edward R Murrow

My Dear Mr Murrow

I am writing to tell you of a plan that is developing to build nine technological cities in the United States cities of 200 thousand inhabitants cities on land 10 miles square with an all electrical background Electrical cities

the plan has been developing over a long period of time with the prefect of many of the greatest minds in the world including great scientists statesmen engineers architects bankers etc.

Gerhyn Bozglum was my great friend for 26 years

I am writing you for the purpose of seeing you for a half a half hour to disclose to you something of the plan

Sincerely

Herbert R Miller

William Miller

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LONDON ACR NY

June 23, 1960

Press

TRIBNEWS
LONDON

THANKS YOUR SUGGESTION RE MILLER STOP CONTACTED HIM

SECRETARY EDWARD R. MURROW

514-70

PRESS

TRIBNEWS

LONDON

THANKS YOUR SUGGESTION RE MILLER STOP ~~CONTACTED~~ CONTACTED HIM

SECRETARY EDWARD R. MURROW

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LONDON PER ACR NY

S1END

William J Miller

JUNE 15, 1960

WILLIAM MILLER
TRIBNEWS
LONDON

GREATLY REGRET PRESSURE OF COMMITMENTS HERE MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO SUPPLY ARTICLE YOU SUGGEST

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-70
gw

Wire returned

Mondani, Rosalie

April 8, 1960

Dear Miss Mondani:

Unfortunately, your letter of April 3rd was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and has been traveling abroad. Since he will not be returning to the States for several months, I regret that it will not be possible for him to answer your questionnaire.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Rosalie Mondani
Water Street
Chester, Connecticut

Water Street
Chester, Connecticut
April 3, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a senior at Valley Regional High School and am writing a term paper exploring subversive Communism, it's position in the United States, and what can be done to discover and prevent it.

In order to answer many of the questions brought to light in my research I am writing to qualified persons, like yourself, to obtain opinions and answers to be used in my term paper.

Would you be so kind as to answer the enclosed questionnaire at your earliest possible convenience. I would appreciate an answer by April 11. Thank you for your assistance.

Yours turly,

Rosalie Mondani

Rosalie Mondani

Questionnaire on Subversive Communism

1. Why do Communists try to infiltrate respected organizations?

2. Do you know of any organizations which Communists have infiltrated? If so, what are they and what can you tell me about them?

3. How do Communists gain control of these organizations?

4. In your opinion, how influential is the Communist Party in the United States?

5. How do you feel Communists arrested for subversive activities should be delt with?

6. What chance is there that there may be Communism in an "average" community?

7. How do you feel about Communism being outlawed in the United States?

8. What safeguards would you suggest to prevent Communist infiltration?

9. What is your opinion of the book "I Led Three Lives" by Herbert A. Philbrick?

10. Do you think that the Rosenbergs were justly punished?

Please send answers to:

Rosalie Mondani
Water Street
Chester, Conn.

Morehead, S. K.

January 7, 1960

Dear Mr. Morehead:

Thank you for your letter addressed to Mr. Murrow asking for advice on your school assignment.

I regret that Mr. Murrow has been unable to reply to your letter, since he is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling in Europe.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Steven K. Morehead
609 West 8th Street
Sterling, Illinois

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I am a sophomore at Sterling high school. I need your advice.

My assignment is to find out what people think about the President vetoing seperate items on an appropriation bill.

If you can find time will you please answer me, I will need your reply before January 6, '59. If you can't make it by Jan. 6, thank-you anyway.

I would appreciate your time very much and thank-you.

Sincerely yours
Steven K. Morehead
609 W. 8th St.
Sterling
Illinois

Morgan, Ed

September 1, 1960

Dear Ed:

It is little short of criminal that we meet so seldom, but I am grateful for your generous note of August 22.

I am trying to work on a reasonably civilized schedule this year and hope to get most of my weekends up at the farm. Why don't you pick a convenient time and bring Wendy up to see us?

I must write Dr. Stoneman an abusive letter at the earliest possible moment.

As ever yours,

Mr. Edward P. Morgan
4461 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

ERM:rg

EDWARD P. MORGAN • 4461 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W. • WASHINGTON

22 August 1960

Dear Ed:

During the conventions some agent informed me that not once but twice in the recent past you had thrown my name into the nominating pot for Sigma Delta Chi awards.

The final outcome, as far as I am concerned, was a transitory technicality compared to the abiding satisfaction in the intelligence that you saw fit to sponsor me. This means more to me than any award.

Wendy and I did hold two prolonged meetings with Stoneman & co. A month's trout fishing in Wales on doctor's orders because of high blood pressure has not, you will be relieved to know, dulled his invective. There was plenty for you and me both.

My love to Janet.

As ever,

EC

Morlock, D. A.

February 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Morlock:

Thank you for your gracious letter, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Since Mr. Murrow is not expected to return to the States for several months, I am answering your letter in his stead.

I regret to tell you that there are no openings on Mr. Murrow's staff at this time and very little likelihood of any appearing in the near future. However, we shall be glad to keep your letter on hand and let you know if anything opens up.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. David A. Morlock
323 S. Lake Street
Aurora, Illinois

2-7-60
D.A. Morlock
323 S. Lake St.
Aurora, Ill.

Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
New York City,
New York

Mr. Murrow

Last Wednesday I was graduated from college. I majored in Speech, Radio-TV. Now the idea occured to me that the occupation I choose would have to have as its head, a gentlemen of your standing. This might seem like just some flowery words with an angle behind them, but here is the switch; there is no angle. I would like to work in TV or Radio and I would like t o work for you. The capacity is not important, because I believe that in order to learn and do a thing well you must have a good teacher. You are that thacher whom I would like to learn from.

My records are on file with the placement bureau of I.S.T.C., Terre Haute, Indiana.

I am married and have a four month old daughter, Colleen. I am 24 years of age, have a teaching certificate in Speech and Physical Education. For the past three years I have played football and have won three letters, while attempting, with part time jobs in every imaginable fields, to put myself through college.

I believe that I am an ambitious person with a simple desire to get ahead.

I would appreciate it very much if you could give any consideration to this letter. I will be leaving Terre Haute sometime this week, so if there is a reply, would you send it to the following address:

D.A. Morlock
323 S. Lake St.
Aurora, Illinois.

Sincerely,

Ted Morlock

David A. Morlock

Morowitz, H. J.

March 18, 1960

Dear Professor Morowitz:

Thank you for your letter of March 4th regarding the "National Peace Agency Act."

Mr. Murrow has not yet seen your letter, since he is traveling abroad, but I shall show it to him upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Professor Harold J. Morowitz
Biophysics Department
Box 2166, Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

THE JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS RESEARCH LABORATORIES
YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN 11, CONNECTICUT

MAILING ADDRESS
BIOPHYSICS DEPARTMENT
BOX 2166, YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

March 4, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wish to call to your attention the "National Peace Agency Act", (H.R. 9305), introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Charles Bennett of Florida.

This legislation represents a novel approach, harnessing our technological ability in the active pursuit of peace. It seems to me that in the face of the threat of catastrophe to our civilization, we cannot afford to ignore every honorable approach to improving the peace potential. I believe that the "National Peace Agency" would provide much of the background knowledge to improve and adequately guard peace agreements.

I am enclosing a copy of H.R. 9305 for your consideration. I hope that you will agree to the advisability of supporting this legislation. If I can supply any further background material, I will be glad to do so.

Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,

Harold J. Morowitz

Harold J. Morowitz
Assistant Professor of
Biophysics

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9305

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 6, 1960

Mr. BENNETT of Florida introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To create and prescribe the functions of a National Peace Agency.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Peace Agency Act".

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this Act to deal with problems related to achieving peace through arms limitation agreements, to developing international control and inspection systems to enforce such agreements, and to applying

1 scientific and technical resources to promote peace by elimi-
2 nating or reducing the economic causes of war.

3 CREATION AND FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL PEACE AGENCY

4 SEC. 3. There is hereby established the National Peace
5 Agency (hereinafter called the "Agency"). The Agency
6 shall undertake programs to carry out the purpose of this
7 Act, including, among others, programs—

8 (1) for research and development bearing upon
9 the science and technology of nuclear test monitoring,
10 (2) for design, engineering and testing of experi-
11 mental systems for monitoring nuclear tests,
12 (3) for research and development relating to sys-
13 tems and instruments for detecting and identifying
14 missile and satellite tests,
15 (4) for design, engineering and testing of experi-
16 mental systems for monitoring missile and satellite
17 tests,
18 (5) for development and testing of satellites for
19 monitoring nuclear tests in cosmic space,
20 (6) for research and development in the tech-
21 niques of aerial reconnaissance inspection,
22 (7) for research and development relating to over-
23 all problems of disarmament, arms limitations, and
24 inspection and control systems,
25 (8) for development and application of communi-

1 cations and advanced computer techniques for analyz-
2 ing the problems involved in inspection of national
3 budgets and economic indicators as they bear upon dis-
4 armament inspection systems,
5 (9) for development of new analytic organizations
6 to—
7 (A) apply the techniques of operations re-
8 search to peace problems in the same way that "war
9 gaming" is conducted for the military problems,
10 (B) generate new ideas and concepts ap-
11 plicable to systems and techniques for arms limi-
12 tation,
13 (C) conduct general disarmament studies.
14 (10) for support of studies and research on projects
15 such as—
16 (A) techniques for limiting the use of space
17 for military purposes,
18 (B) techniques associated with communica-
19 tions systems for inspection purposes,
20 (C) techniques relating to conventional arma-
21 ment inspection and detection systems,
22 (D) inspection techniques involved in limited
23 warfare situations,
24 (E) surprise attack detection systems,

(F) monitoring techniques appropriate to the submarine problem,

(G) legal aspects of national sovereignty extended to the space domain and freedom of the seas, insofar as they contribute to the possibility of war,

(H) analyses of the effects of disarmament agreements upon national economies, and

(I) scientific and technical problems which contribute to the possibility of war.

(11) to investigate on a continuing basis the broad aspects of the effects of radiation upon man,

(12) for research on educational techniques aimed at rendering underdeveloped nations less technologically dependent, insofar as their dependence contributes to the possibility of war,

(13) for research and development on problems of underdeveloped nations, insofar as they contribute to the possibility of war, in such areas as food production, conservation of mineral and water resources (including desalination of sea and brackish water), practical power-generating systems, and medicine and health,

(14) for research in meeting adequately the tensions created by overconcentration of population in some areas and inadequate population in other areas of the world.

LABORATORY FOR PEACE

SEC. 4. The Director of the Agency shall establish in the Agency a Laboratory for Peace through which the Agency shall develop and administer its research and study programs. In carrying on such programs the Agency shall enter into contracts with educational and research institutions within the United States and abroad with a view to obtaining the benefits of scientific and intellectual resources, wherever located in the world.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AGENCIES

SEC. 5. The President shall establish procedure designed to insure that the Agency will carry out its functions in close collaboration with the other agencies of the Government, but without duplicating the efforts of any such agency. Such procedures shall also provide that information available to other agencies will be made available to the National Peace Agency, and shall prescribe other means by which other agencies of the Government may support the efforts of the National Peace Agency.

DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE AGENCY

SEC. 6. (a) The Agency shall be headed by a Director, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive compensation at the rate of $22,500 per annum. Under the super-

1 vision and direction of the President, the Director shall be
2 responsible for the exercise of all powers and the discharge
3 of all duties of the Agency, and shall have authority and
4 control over all personnel and activities thereof.

5 (b) There shall be in the Agency a Deputy Director,
6 who shall be appointed by the President by and with the
7 advice and consent of the Senate, shall receive compensa-
8 tion at the rate of $21,500 per annum, and shall perform
9 such duties and exercise such powers as the Director may
10 prescribe. The Deputy Director shall act for, and exercise
11 the powers of, the Director during his absence or disability.

12 ADMINISTRATION

13 SEC. 7. (a) In the performance of its functions the
14 Agency is authorized—

15 (1) to make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and
16 amend rules and regulations governing the manner of
17 its operations and the exercise of the powers vested in
18 it by law;

19 (2) to appoint and fix the compensation of such
20 officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out
21 such functions. Such officers and employees shall be
22 appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws and
23 their compensation fixed in accordance with the Classi-
24 fication Act of 1949;

25 (3) to accept unconditional gifts or donations of

1 services, money, or property, real, personal, or mixed,
2 tangible or intangible;
3 (4) without regard to section 3648 of the Revised
4 Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), to enter into
5 and perform such contracts, leases, cooperative agree-
6 ments, or other transactions as may be necessary in the
7 conduct of its work and on such terms as it may deem
8 appropriate, with any agency or instrumentality of the
9 United States, or with any State, territory, or possession,
10 or with any political subdivision thereof, or with any
11 person, firm, association, corporation, or educational
12 institution. To the maximum extent practicable and
13 consistent with the accomplishment of the purpose of this
14 Act, such contracts, leases, agreements, and other trans-
15 actions shall be allocated by the Director in a manner
16 which will enable small-business concerns to participate
17 equitably and proportionately in the conduct of the work
18 of the Agency;
19 (5) to use, with their consent, the services, equip-
20 ment, personnel, and facilities of Federal and other
21 agencies with or without reimbursement, and on a
22 similar basis to cooperate with other public and private
23 agencies and instrumentalities in the use of services,
24 equipment, and facilities. Each department and agency
25 of the Federal Government shall cooperate fully with

1 the Agency in making its services, equipment, person-
2 nel, and facilities available to the Agency, and any
3 such department or agency is authorized, notwithstand-
4 ing any other provision of law, to transfer to or to
5 receive from the Agency, without reimbursement, sup-
6 plies and equipment other than administrative supplies
7 or equipment;
8 (6) to appoint such advisory committees as may
9 be appropriate for purposes of consultation and advice
10 to the Agency in the performance of its functions;
11 (7) to establish within the Agency such offices
12 and procedures as may be appropriate to provide for
13 the greatest possible coordination of its activities under
14 this Act with related activities being carried on by
15 other public and private agencies and organizations;
16 (8) when determined by the Director to be neces-
17 sary, and subject to such security investigations as he
18 may determine to be appropriate, to employ aliens with-
19 out regard to statutory provisions prohibiting payment
20 of compensation to aliens;
21 (9) to employ retired commissioned officers of the
22 Armed Forces of the United States and compensate
23 them at the rate established for the positions occupied by
24 them within the Administration, subject only to the limi-

1 tations in pay set forth in section 212 of the Act of
2 June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a); and
3 (10) with the approval of the President, to enter
4 into cooperative agreements under which members of
5 Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps may be de-
6 tailed by the appropriate Secretary for services in the
7 performance of functions under this Act to the same
8 extent as that to which they might be lawfully assigned
9 in the Department of Defense.

10 INFORMATION AND SECURITY

11 SEC. 8. In order to promote the free flow and exchange
12 of new ideas and concepts in the new technology of peace
13 research and development, the Agency shall, so far as pos-
14 sible, have all research efforts of the Agency performed in
15 subject matter not requiring classification for security pur-
16 poses. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to change or
17 modify security procedures or to exempt personnel of the
18 Agency from being required to obtain security clearance
19 before obtaining classified information.

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9305

A BILL

To create and prescribe the functions of a National Peace Agency.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida

JANUARY 6, 1960
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

THE COMMITTEE ON THE UNIVERSITY AND WORLD AFFAIRS

477 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

MEMBERS:

J. L. MORRILL, CHAIRMAN
FORMERLY PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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JOHN B. HOWARD, STUDY DIRECTOR
DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL TRAINING
AND RESEARCH PROGRAM, FORD FOUNDATION

PHILLIPS TALBOT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN
UNIVERSITIES FIELD STAFF

ADAM YARMOLINSKY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 22, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is an advance copy of the report of the Committee on the University and World Affairs, which is being released on Monday, January 9. A copy of the press release is also enclosed.

The report deals with issues of great urgency for American institutions of higher education, and for United States government and private programs of educational cooperation with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America for the purpose of extending and strengthening their own educational systems. The report represents an effort to reappraise the international dimensions of the activities of American universities and colleges in the light of present needs and the relations between them and the Federal Government, state governments, private foundations and business enterprise.

Among the specific recommendations of the report is the creation of a new private agency for the purpose of strengthening educational leadership in the nation's activities in world affairs.

We believe this report may have some special interest for you because of the timeliness and importance of the subject matter, and the membership of the committee, which includes, in addition to university presidents, Dean Rusk, Senator Fulbright, John Gardner, Arthur Flemming, Philip Reed and others.

If you would like to have any further information, I shall be pleased to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Morrill

J. L. Morrill
Chairman

The Committee on the University and World Affairs is an ad hoc, independent body supported by the Ford Foundation, in response to a request by the Secretary of State, to study the role of American universities in world affairs.

NEWS
from
THE COMMITTEE ON THE UNIVERSITY AND
WORLD AFFAIRS
477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y
PLaza 1-2900, Extension 427

FOR RELEASE A.M. MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1961

American universities and colleges face an historic educational opportunity in the field of world affairs that calls for the pioneering of new educational traditions and the sustained participation of our best academic talent. An urgent need is to enlarge the contribution of our institutions of higher education to this nation's understanding and competence in international matters and toward helping the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to extend and strengthen their own educational systems.

This is a central theme of a report being issued today by a top-level Committee that includes three university presidents, a Cabinet officer, a United States Senator, two presidents of major foundations, and two leaders of American industry. Their study was financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The report, "The University and World Affairs," calls upon American institutions of higher education to show new leadership and sustained initiative in meeting their expanding responsibilities as centers of learning and service. It likewise urges greater support from the federal government, state governments, business and the foundations to the universities in the

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The Committee on the University and World Affairs is an independent, national body constituted in 1958, with financial support from the Ford Foundation, to study the participation of American universities in international education, research and technical assistance.

(MORE)

international educational tasks on which they are or should be engaged.

The Committee on the University and World Affairs was constituted by the Ford Foundation as an ad hoc, independent group, in response to a request by the Secretary of State, to study the participation of American universities in international education, research and technical assistance. The Committee report is being made available without charge to educators and to interested persons in business, government, the foundations and other fields. Members of the Committee are:

_____ J. L. Morrill, Chairman; formerly President, University of Minnesota

_____ Harold Boeschenstein, President, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation

_____ Harvie Branscomb, Chancellor, Vanderbilt University

_____ Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in President Eisenhower's Cabinet

_____ J. W. Fulbright, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

_____ John W. Gardner, President, Carnegie Corporation of New York

_____ Franklin D. Murphy, Chancellor, University of California at Los Angeles

_____ Philip D. Reed, formerly Chairman of the Board, General Electric Company

_____ Dean Rusk, President, The Rockefeller Foundation.

In addition, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs of the United Nations, has acted as a consultant. John B. Howard, of the Ford Foundation, served as study director for the Committee, with the assistance of Phillips Talbot, of the American Universities Field Staff, and Adam Yarmolinsky, consultant, of Washington, D. C.

(MORE)

The Committee's study focussed on the role of the university, with its diversified resources for teaching, research, and consultation. The report, however, points out that colleges throughout the country share in the opportunity and responsibility to perform many of the educational tasks in world affairs.

"The American university," says the report, "is caught in a rush of events that shakes its traditions of scholarship and tests its ability to adapt and grow."

The Committee recognizes that "In the postwar years American universities, responding to the nation's new involvement in world affairs, have taken on many new and expanded activities. These include new courses on Asia, Africa and the Soviet Union, and the United States relations with them; research on economic, political and social development of the newly independent nations; foreign students in large numbers; and special overseas projects to help build and strengthen educational institutions in other countries."

Nevertheless, the Committee goes on to say, "The universities' response so far has been largely sporadic and unplanned."

An important innovation urged by the Committee is the creation of a new and voluntary mechanism for inter-university cooperation for the purpose of providing the nation with greater educational leadership. "What is especially needed," says the report, "is a new organization, based upon American universities and colleges, but able to take into account broad national needs. It would provide a mechanism through which universities and colleges can consider together educational planning, the development and employment of

(MORE)

educational competence in world affairs, and the systematic cumulation and appraisal of growing educational experience in world affairs. It would facilitate communcation for these same ends with agencies of government, business and foundations in the United States, and with the institutions of other nations."

The report points out that our federal government must rely on American universities for planning and carrying out important educational projects in the international field and for training a large proportion of the administrators, diplomats and technicians who serve abroad. "In a field of educational activity that vitally concerns our foreign relations and is dependent for its adequacy upon substantial federal government support, the national interest both justifies government support and requires that government determine the policies under which government itself participates," the Committee observes.

While thus recognizing the legitimate role of government leadership, the report goes on to say, "Universities cannot be expected to serve as mere agents of government . . . . They must be granted autonomy and long-term assurance of adequate financing needed if they are to perform the tasks supported by government in a manner befitting their educational function and purpose."

As to government measures that would be helpful in bringing about more effective cooperation with universities, the Committee says, "In the federal government, the up-grading of educational competence at all levels

(MORE)

is indispensable and overdue." The Committee recommends the following steps:

1. In the Department of State, enhancement of the prestige and functions of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for the Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations.

2. Upgrading the prestige, authority and competence of the Office of Education in the field of support to American higher education in world affairs.

3. Designation by the President of the field of higher education and world affairs as an area of special concern for one of his Assistants and as an area requiring special arrangements for coordination among the Cabinet Officers concerned -- such as the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare -- the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the head of the International Cooperation Administration or any successor agency.

Spelling out what American universities and colleges can do to strengthen their work in world affairs, the report says, in part,

1. All American institutions of higher learning should make studies of world affairs an important and permanent dimension of their undergraduate programs.

2. Many universities (more than at present) should become diversified centers of strength to train Americans for careers in world affairs and to help train the leaders and strengthen the educational institutions of other countries.

3. Most universities and colleges have students and scholars from other countries. These institutions need to develop special educational programs fitting the needs of their foreign guests.

In analyzing the role of government, the Committee on the University and World Affairs includes the following points:

1. The Congress and the Executive should support, on a continuing and flexible basis, university and college programs to improve the education of Americans in world affairs.

2. The Congress and Executive should give much more emphasis to education in programs of foreign assistance... . These

(MORE)

services take up only a tiny fraction of the foreign aid budget.

3. The provisions of Title VI of the National Defense Education Act for the support of language and area studies in American universities are now the principal source of federal funds to build centers of strength for these activities in the universities. The scope of the Act should be greatly expanded to provide further support for the world affairs activities of universities, including institutional grants to develop needed resources.

As to the role of the individual states in this country, the report says, "State support for the world affairs activities of state universities and colleges is appropriate and necessary." Due attention to world affairs is necessary in any university worthy of the name, and state universities need the understanding, support, and funds from state legislatures to carry out their educational functions.

Examining the part that philanthropic foundations might play, the Committee sugests,

> University activities in world affairs offer increasing and challenging new opportunities for foundation support. Foundations should exercise their freedom to make exploratory, experimental grants and should not hesitate to invest large resources in individual institutions over relatively long time-periods. Smaller foundations should be increasingly involved in world affairs programs.

As for private business concerns, the report says,

> Like American education, American private business enterprise has a great and growing stake in international matters . . . In educating Americans to understand world forces, in training specialists and in providing insights through research, universities perform services of high value to private business enterprise. Some of these are general and some as specific as the training of business administrators for service in foreign countries. All suggest that the responsibilities that business has acknowledged toward education in general should include, to a substantially greater extent than heretofore, planned and organized support to the universities' growing international component.

Basic to the success of all such measures as these, American universities and colleges need to provide greater leadership in making their full contributions in a field of vital importance to the nation and to every citizen.

# # #

Morris, Keith

September 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Morris:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of the 1960 Pro and College Football Schedule. I'll keep it in my desk, where it will be quite handy to refer to from time to time.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Mr. Keith Morris
Sports Illustrated
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

TIME INC.
SPORTS ILLUSTRATED
ROCKEFELLER CENTER • NEW YORK 20 • NEW YORK
JUdson 6-1212

Tml

September 28, 1960

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a copy of our 1960 Pro and College Football Schedule.

Think you might find this a useful reference item during the football season.

Best regards,

Keith Morris

Keith Morris

/pr
Enc.

Morris, L. L.

July 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Morris:

Thank you for your gracious letter of June 6th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence and which I am therefore answering in his stead. Mr. Murrow recently terminated a year's sabbatical and is now covering the political conventions.

I shall therefore hold your letter for his return.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. L. L. Morris
521½ Emporia Street
Muskogee, Oklahoma

Muskogee, Okla
June 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
'Person-to-Person'
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The amusing program which you conduct each week far surpasses in value to the public any other program presented via Telecasting facilities. That is my personal opinion and I believe it is the way many thousands feel.

Although a few fair to good plays and presentations currently telecast offer some entertainment, the knowledge obtained by attention to your outlines far exceeds that gleaned from the several others.

By some scant line of the imagination the figures of two great men--Guglielmo Marconi and Thomas A. Edison pass in review when mention is made of the tremendous value of the 'Person to Person' program in enlightening people. In bringing interesting personages before vast audiences a step forward has been achieved and I wish you continued success in arranging these dramatic sketches of life from different parts of the world. Incidentally, whenever one thinks of distributing the images and voices of important persons and lesser individuals to the citizens of the United States for observation we instantly give credit to the two great men mentioned--Edison, the electrical wizard and his miracle of humanly miracles--the camera animate, capable of recording the images and voices on a thin, narrow tape for instant or later use, enabling us to observe action and listen to the spoken word from far distances; then Marconi--the great dreamer and visionist and conqueror of distance in communications without the use of wires--possibly not the first to transmit voice by radio, but first to transmit messages over long distances without the use of wires.

To not have had Marconi the world would have suffered tragedy; to not have had Edison the world and civilization would have been delayed many years in its forward march.

In going back in retrospect we realize the worth of the inventions and the services rendered by these two gentlemen. Credit belongs to them--one, whose foresight and invention makes it possible to send and receive distress calls to and from distant points; and the other, the wizard of current electricity who helped so enormously in lighting the great cities, hamlets and remote places.

Credit shall always go to these two eminent men. But compliments belong to you and your associates for using the products of their ideas to help instruct and enlighten the people.. The public therefore is indebted to you and your friends for bringing them the interesting animate pictures, including the 'person to person' originations. As 'person to person' peronalities are presented and questioned, opinions are established regarding professions, customs and countries. This is an important segment in the order of national security, education and the questionable future.

If I have traveled from New York to Los Angeles, and I have; and if I have traversed the distances from Chicago to New Orleans, Miami, etc., and I have, and while so doing let myself believe a thorough understanding of people has been attained, then, indeed, I am due for a 'big fall.' However, I believe 'person to person' programs offer us in numerous circumstances a better chance for enlightenment than we are able to acquire by traveling far and wide. Also, the trails are long and meandering and not always easy that lead off into the far western and northern parts of the United States, to New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. The skies are not always serene and calm that play host to the fast jets that speed to Rome, London, Paris and Cairo; nor the seas always becalmed and inviting for the ships to sail upon in going to Southampton, Cherbourg and ports of Spain. May you be able to keep abreast of these conditions, Mr.Murrow.

While in this analytical frame of mind I want to express my gratitude for the past programs and add my compliments in appreciation for the current dramatic presentations.

Yours very truly,

L.L.Morris

L.L.MORRIS

% 521½ Emporia St.
Muskogee, Okla

Earl Mountbatten of Burma

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
STOREY'S GATE, LONDON S.W.1
TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 7000

4th May 1960

My dear Ed,

Although I thanked you verbally when you told me of your intention to give your fee for taking part in my son-in-law John's film "Sink the Bismarck", I feel rather remiss in not having written.

Your fee of ten thousand dollars was paid over to King George's fund for Sailors, of which I am the President, and this is the principal organisation for the Navy and Merchant Navy charities, and in which Edwina was so greatly interested.

They have sent on a subscription of £1,000 to the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League, of which I am the Grand President.

This League is the co-ordinating authority for all the various ex-Services organisations throughout the British Commonwealth, including of course, all ex Sailors. We are supported by contributions from the ex-Services organisations and benevolent funds of the Services. This League was another one in which Edwina had a great personal interest.

Thus I feel that your very generous subscription was allotted to two of the most important charities which look after sailors in which Edwina and I were both so interested. I hope we have carried out your wish.

What a grand film "Sink the Bismarck" has turned out to be. It is breaking all records in this country, and I believe it has broken all records for British films in yours.

I have no doubt whatever that the tremendous air of authority which your personal appearance in the film has given, and the portrayal of your wartime broadcasts, played a very great part in the success which the film has achieved.

Yours ever

Mountbatten of Burma

Murphy-Norris

Murphy-Norris Advertising →

420 EIGHTH STREET
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Nov 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I don't know if you rember me or not but I photographed you in New York in 1958. In a few weeks I am going to open a new advertising agency in Augusta, Georgia. What I would like to have from you is a letter of congratubations on the opening of this new company. I would like to put your letter in the lobby on opening night.

Yours truly;

John Murphy

John Murphy

Janet Murrow

January 4, 1960

Dear Mrs. Murrow:

Here are two letters which were received at the office. If you would prefer that I answer the letter from Miss Hormack "in your absence from New York," I have a copy of the letter and will be happy to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

encl. (2)

Mrs. Murrow

BROOKLYN COLLEGE
BROOKLYN 10, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Dec. 7, 1960

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Murrow:

I have not had the pleasure of meeting you, "Ed", though all your fans feel a personal relationship. But I remember with some nostalgia the wonderful year I had in India last year, and among other things the interesting luncheon in New Delhi when I met Mrs. Murrow. I promised to keep you informed, Mrs. Murrow, on the results of my research project with Indian students, and failing to find your address in the phone book am resorting to C.B.S.

I am enclosing a copy of an article recently written for the Journal of Asian Studies, which refers to some of the data and which includes a portion of my analysis. The book, She Who Rides a Peacock, is being published by Asia Publishing House in Bombay (galley proof went back last week), and I'm now seeking U.S. publication. Holt-Rinehart-Winston has the ms. at present, but if they are not interested I am remembering your suggestion of a group of bright, young men who have started a publishing house--I don't remember which one.

It was an exciting and rewarding year, but as you can see from the article I am deeply concerned (though not wholly pessimistic) about the social and psychological factors that must undergird democracy. As a matter of fact, it seems to me that the most neglected aspect of "progress" (whatever that is!) is at this level. To my knowledge, no one in India is analyzing matters at these points, and no one in "technical assistance" is directed to aid them. And what goes for India, a paternalistic society, goes for most of the other new nations.

I'd love to discuss these things, some time, if you are interested. And I'd particularly like to know of your experiences in India.

Sincerely,

Margaret Cormack

1199 Ocean Ave., 208
Brooklyn 10, N.Y.
Phone: ULster 9-0123

Museum of Modern Art

Museum of Modern Art

The application that you requested to renew your membership in The Museum of Modern Art is attached. Please complete it and return it to Don Panzer, 485/12, with your check for $9 payable to The Museum of Modern Art.

Your one year membership will begin on September 1, 1960 and will expire on August 31, 1961.

THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

11 WEST 53 STREET, NEW YORK 19

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11 WEST 53 STREET, NEW YORK 19

Date.....

As an employee of .....

a Corporate Member of The Museum of Modern Art, I attach hereto my check for $9.00 for my Employee Membership. All Employee Memberships are dated to coincide with the firm's Corporate Membership.

If membership is for husband and wife, kindly register as Mr. & Mrs. and two cards will be issued.

Name .....

(Please Print)

Address .....

.....

Please make check payable to The Museum of Modern Art.

Return this card with remittance to your corporation representative.

Nary, R. Wm.

August 31, 1960

Dear Mr. Nary:

In Mr. Murrow's absence from the office, I wish to acknowledge your recent note addressed to him and enclosed copy of your letter to Dr. Stanton.

It was very good of you to send Mr. Murrow a copy of your letter to Dr. Stanton. On behalf of Mr. Murrow, thank you so much for your kind expressions. He will be pleased to know that you enjoy CBS news programs.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Ramona Gomez
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. R. William Nary
2507 Arlington Boulevard
Arlington 1, Virginia

G

May 27, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I think may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

R. William Nary

R. William Nary

2507 Arlington Boulevard
Arlington 1, Virginia
May 27, 1960

Mr. Frank Stanton, President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Stanton:

For several months, I have intended to write to you in order to commend you for your network's radio news reporting and analysis, especially that of Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Mr. Howard K. Smith, and Mr. Eric Severeid, and to urge you to do all in your power to arrange for Mr. Murrow to again give a daily news report and analysis over your network.

During the past eight years, I have been a teacher, graduate student, and editor, and I am now engaged in writing my doctoral dissertation in political science while at the same time working with the United States State Department. My time has been limited. Before Mr. Murrow went on his sabbatical leave last fall, his daily fifteen minute, 7:45 P.M. news report and analysis was almost the only radio program that I listened to regularly and this my wife and I did together over our after-dessert coffee, and we listened daily. I had come to depend on this program and the Sunday New York Times "Review of the Week" as my principal sources of news of current events.

Mr. Murrow's reporting of the news was a model of condensation, succinctness, clarity, and objectivity. His commentary on the news was always well organized, on a timely and significant topic, meaty, and thoughtful. What he said invariably gave me and my wife something worth talking about, and it was evident that he, or competent staff assistants, had devoted no little time to preparation.

When Mr. Murrow announced that he was taking a sabbatical leave, my wife and I were terribly sorry that we would not be able to hear his news report and commentary each day. We also wondered whether his sabbatical might not presage his departure from C.B.S. On his last broadcast, Mr. Murrow said that he had not had a falling out with C.B.S. officials, but I could not help but wonder whether this was not a sort of formal half-truth and whether the intention was not to cover up a dispute between himself and C.B.S. officials that had been rumored widely. Whatever may have been the case, I sincerely hope that you of C.B.S. are planning to make it possible for Mr. Murrow to again report and analyze the news over C.B.S. radio, once Mr. Murrow's sabbatical has ended. I would hope that Mr. Murrow would again be offered several minutes each day, and at a popular hour (7:45 was fine) and that he would accept the offer.

I realize that such a program might not be commercially profitable to C.B.S. and that for long periods of time in the past Mr. Murrow had no sponsor. You of C.B.S. deserve to be commended for having presented Mr. Murrow when he had no sponsor and for having also presented many other first class public service programs at the expense of your network. May one hope that you will continue in this responsible tradition?

I think it is indisputable that C.B.S. currently has the fullest and most objective radio news coverage and that this has been so for a number of years. You can rightly take pride in this achievement, and you deserve the gratitude of the American people for this demonstration of willingness to serve the public in its best interest. But to be better than others is sometimes, as you well know, not enough; sometimes, only the best possible will do, and I think that we may be living at a time when it is dangerous to be satisfied with first place and not be the best possible. It is unnecessary to have to tell you of C.B.S., who have often told us, your audience, of how the world is shrinking, of how its peoples are becoming increasingly interdependent, and of how great is today's responsibility for leadership. You are undoubtedly among the first to agree with Father Albert J. Nevins, editor of Maryknoll magazine, who said recently to a group of people in the communications field, "Radio has its own unique role to play in alerting the people of America to their responsibilities and challenges. In the areas of investigation and interpretation it should have no peer, simply because it does not have the practical problems of television - bulky equipment, padded crews and the consequent high costs." It is a natural, so to speak, for reporting in depth and for thoughtful interpretation.

Among C.B.S. radio commentators who excell at reporting in depth and in thoughtful analysis are, in addition to Mr. Murrow, Mr. Howard K. Smith and Mr. Eric Severeid. My wife and I listen to their broadcasts as often as we can, and we never regret having takin the time to do so. Both of these highly responsible, perceptive, and urbane men should be commended for their clarity, courage, thoughtfulness, and I would single out Mr. Smith for being, in addition, so broadminded, well balanced, and judicious. His analysis of the *U-2 incident and collapse of the summit conference impressed me deeply and was the immediate cause for my writing this letter. I would single out Mr. Severeid also for the literary excellence of his work and for his sensitivity to the manners and foibles of men, especially of our American society.

*Broadcast of May 22, 1960.

May I conclude by again complimenting and thanking you for your good work with C.B.S. radio and by urging you to continue to strive for even greater excellence in news reporting and analysis.

Very truly yours,

R. William Nary

cc: Mr. Smith
Mr. Murrow
Mr. Severeid

Nash, L. O.

January 22, 1960

Dear Mrs. Nash:

Thank you for your letter of January 13th which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and will be traveling abroad for several months before returning to the States, he will not be able to reply to your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Leona Olean Nash
14 Tilrose Avenue
Malverne, New York

Leona Olean Nash
14 Tilrose Avenue
Malverne, N. Y.

January 13, 1960

My Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing to you because time is running out and I believe you can do the best job of publicizing the situation of anyone on television

After completing the rough draft on my Master's thesis on Whites Versus Blacks In Politics In Kenya I believe it is urgent to do a program on the coming race explosion because it is very close and very threatening in view of the evidence. ~~Sincerely~~

Since I am a perennial optomist I am hoping it is still not too late.

Leona Olcan Nash
19 Tilrose Avenue
Malverne, N. Y.

You were instrumental in helping to elevate the McCarthy situation. This is equally vital. What can you do with it?

Sincerely,
(Mrs) Leona Olcan Nash

P.S. If you see Charles Siegmann give him my regards. He is a great teacher.

Nason, John W.

October 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Nason:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Foreign Policy Association. I regret to tell you that my wife is chairman of the committee attempting to raise a very large sum of money for Mount Holyoke, and in the interests of domestic tranquility, I have decided to make such contributions as I am able to that fund.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John W. Nason, President
Foreign Policy Association
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York

ERM:gw

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION-WORLD AFFAIRS CENTER

345 East 46th Street

New York 17, N. Y.

Office of the President

October 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Although we did not have a renewal of the contribution of $100 which you made in April, 1959, I am writing again to solicit your interest and support.

I hope you have had a chance to look at the material we recently put in the mail to all our contributors describing how the Foreign Policy Association - World Affairs Center is serving the general public during the current session of the UN General Assembly, and how we plan to carry to hundreds of thousands of people across the country our Great Decisions program.

July 1 marked the start of our 1960-61 fiscal year. We are on the threshold of many new and exciting developments, partly as the result of the consolidation of the Foreign Policy Association and the World Affairs Center, partly due to the steady progress of our Great Decisions program which is now operating in more than 1100 communities in 48 states.

There is a growing awareness in the nation that public understanding of international issues is a prerequisite to a sound and effective foreign policy. The pre-eminent place given to foreign policy by both presidential candidates is clear evidence of this fact. The FPA-WAC is the only national agency exclusively devoted to general education on world affairs. It serves hundreds of other organizations in helping citizens to meet their responsibility in this area.

We need more than ever to count on the continued support of those who have indicated their interest in the past. We must not slacken our effort when American leadership around the world is so important. We very much hope therefore that you will renew your support and if at all possible increase it.

Yours sincerely,

John W. Nason

John W. Nason

JWN mlm
Enclosures

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION
345 East 46 Street
New York 17, N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Hold till later

June 15, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You made a welcome contribution of $100 to the Foreign Policy Association last year. With the close of our fiscal year two weeks away, it would mean more than I can say to count on its renewal now.

It has been a good year, with substantial extension of our work across the country. We have been actively soliciting new sources of funds in order to provide the additional money for our expanded program. It goes without saying, however, that we need to count on the continued help of those who have supported us in the past.

Our financial situation is urgent. We must still raise $70,000 before the end of our current year on the 30th. I need hardly tell you that the present international situation serves to underscore the importance of our work. I hope, therefore, that we may count on your renewed support.

Yours sincerely,

John W. Nason

John W. Nason

Nf
Enclosure

Nat'l Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

October 20, 1960

Mrs. Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow
c/o Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mrs. Wachsner:

Your letter of October 14, 1960 was received and arrangements are being made to comply with your request.

Mr. Murrows name will be removed from our Life Membership and Crisis Magazine records and placed in the contributors files.

We are pleased to have Mr. Murrow's support as a contributor.

Very sincerely yours,

Mildred Bond

MILDRED BOND
Life Membership Secretary

MB:bg
cc: Finance Dept.
Crisis Dept.

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Mildred Bond

September 20, 1960

Dear Miss Bond:

Thank you for your letter of September 2nd and other enclosures.

May I again ask you to send us a duplicate copy of Mr. Murrow's original pledge letter or form.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Mildred Bond
Life Membership Campaign
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

September 20, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This will acknowledge with pleasure your check in the amount of $100 as the initial payment toward a Life Membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We are very pleased to have you join the roll of men and women from nearly every walk of life who have evidenced this substantial interest in the aims and purposes of this Association.

Upon completion of your payments (at your convenience--over a period of four additional years if you choose) you will be sent a small plaque and your name will be entered in bronze on the tablet here in the reception room of the National Office.

Very sincerely yours,

ROY WILKINS
Administrator

PS. For your information--and to our regret--Life Memberships in the NAACP are not deductible for income tax purposes. The Association, itself, is exempt from paying income taxes but those who contribute to it or take out memberships in it may not deduct such sums. Contributions to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., 107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, New York, are deductible for income tax purposes. --RW

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

RW:EJS

COPY

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Official Organ: The Crisis

NAACP Press release 9/23/54

EDWARD R. MURROW MAKES INITIAL NAACP LIFE MEMBERSHIP PAYMENT

NEW YORK, Sept. 23: -- Edward R. Murrow, news analyst, television producer and a member of the board of directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has made an initial payment on a life membership in the NAACP.

Two other persons last week paid $500 each to become life members of the NAACP. They are Dr. Will Taylor, Sr., of Monroe, La., and Louis Schneider, Newark, N.J. Dr. Harold J. Berman of Newton Centre, Mass., made an initial payment on a life membership in the Association.

Mr. Murrow, a native of North Carolina, has in the course of his career been cited by numerous organizations for his contributions to reporting, radio broadcasting, television producing and to the cause of democracy in America.

He has received the Overseas Press Club award six times, and the Peabody award three times, both including this year. He was cited this year also by the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, the Sidney Hillman Foundation, Look Magazine, the National Newspaper Publishers Association (Russwurm award), and the Newspaper Guild of New York (Page One award). In addition, he received the Flaherty award for excellence in documentary films and the National Association for Mental Health award for his "See it Now" television program.

On Oct. 3 Mr. Murrow will receive the annual Freedom House award for his outstanding contributions to democracy in the United States.

A member of the staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System since 1935, Mr. Murrow has served successively as director of education, European director, World War 11 correspondent and a vice president and director of public affairs.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

September 2, 1960

Miss Gabrielle Watchsner
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Watchsner:

Thank you for your letter of September 1, 1960, regarding Mr. Murrow's Life Membership pledge.

On September 9, 1954, our Executive Secretary, Mr. Roy Wilkins, received a $100 check representing an initial payment on a Life Membership for Mr. Murrow. Enclosed is a copy of Mr. Wilkins' acknowledgement to Mr. Murrow under the date of September 20, 1954. We are also enclosing a copy of the NAACP press release which was distributed to various newspapers regarding this particular Membership on September 23, 1954.

If you require any other information, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Mildred Bond

MILDRED BOND
Life Membership Campaign

MB:lb
enc.

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Official Organ: The Crisis

September 1, 1960

Dear Miss Bond:

I have your recent note which states that Mr. Murrow is a Life Member of the NAACP and owes a balance of $400.

Would you be so kind as to send Mr. Murrow a duplicate of his original pledge as he has no recollection of making this pledge and we can find no record in our files.

Thank you so much for your trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Mildred Bond
Life Membership Secretary
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Dear Life Member Subscriber:

According to our records next month is the anniversary of your Life membership subscription. May we expect your annual payment to keep your membership active in the Association. Checks may be made payable to the National office NAACP or to your local NAACP branch.

Sincerely,
MILDRED BOND
Life Membership Secretary

Your Partial Payment Plan

☐ $50.00 per year

☐ $100.00 per year Balance $400.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

May 21, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This year, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People embarks upon what may turn out to be its second half-century. We celebrated our Golden Anniversary last year in the fervent hope that the vast amount of unfinished business would not require a second fifty years, but I suspect no one would care to figure the odds in favor of such an outcome.

For our Fifty-first Annual Convention, we go this year to St. Paul, Minnesota, opening on Tuesay, June 21, and closing on Sunday, June 26. Through our traditional workshops, conferences and public meetings, we expect to focus particular attention on the relationship of the student protest movement in the South to NAACP policy and program in the years immediately ahead.

We should consider it a great favor to receive from you a message of greeting which we could share with the more than a thousand delegates and observers who will register with us at St. Paul. The message may be sent to us in New York up to June 15; thereafter, it should be sent in care of St. Paul Civic Auditorium, which will be our Convention Headquarters.

Thank you for your attention.

Very sincerely yours,

John A. Morsell

John A. Morsell
Assistant to the
Executive Secretary

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Negbaur, H. K.

April 19, 1960

Dear Mr. Negbaur:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 13th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical since last September and is not due to return to the States for several months.

Unfortunately, he is moving about such a great deal that the time he can devote to correspondence is extremely limited. He has therefore asked that only the most urgent mail be forwarded to him.

I am sorry to disappoint you, but hope you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. H. K. Negbaur
H. K. Negbaur and Company, Inc.
420 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

H. K. NEGBAUR AND COMPANY, INC.
REAL ESTATE
420 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17

EXECUTIVE OFFICE PLAZA 3-8310

April 13, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Counselor on Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a realtor I naturally wish to do whatever I can to maintain and enhance the general reputation of my profession and insure that its service accords in the greatest degree possible with the desires of the publics dependent on it.

It occurs to me that a study of representative group leader opinion about the profession, if made available to leading realtors, would be a helpful first step toward making professional practices conform even more nearly than at present to client desires and expectations.

To that end I am asking you and other leaders to share with me your experiences with real estate men and your opinion of the profession based thereon. Your frank reactions, whether favorable or unfavorable are desired.

It is my plan to use the survey findings as the basis for a speech or article directed toward the leaders of our profession, with a view to enlisting their interest in solving the problems thereby disclosed. Naturally your contribution will be held in confidence and no quotations will be attributed to you without express authorization.

May I look forward to your cooperation in this matter in the broad public interest?

Sincerely yours,

H. K. Negbaur

H. K. Negbaur

HKN:bg

Nelson

April 14 (1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I'm going to take a wild chance on meeting him tomorrow via mental telepathy.

The last time I wrote him I requested that he destroy all that I had written to him, for that is the barrier between us. He still didn't answer me. I even threatened to write to Krushchev and "spill the beans" if he didn't answer me.

When I came here I set Easter as the deed-line for this term of penance, although I never thought I could stand it that long - but I have. Tomorrow is Good Friday - the Anniversary of the Crucifixion. I've been grabbing for "Holidays" for years as being relative to the Seal. I have no more assurance at this time that "This is it" than I had all the other times that I was met with disappointment + humiliation, but it has to be sometime.

I've no doubt misconstrued some ambiguous remarks on his part that have led me to believe that I have a "date" with him at 9:00 o'clock tomorrow evening at the Belvedere Hotel. I haven't gone on a wild goose chase for quite some time (like the times I went to New York thinking he was going to meet me there) but one more time won't make any difference.

I don't know how I'll get there, but I have to go. I have week-end parole from the hospital

I don't even know if anyone can come for me yet, but I have the day tomorrow to work on it. It is impossible for me to plan anything in advance. My state of being is unendurable — insane and without a soul, but I put up a good front. My immediate associates don't know. I evade the issue when queried about future plans. I feel like screaming, "How in the Hell do I know what I'm going to do - being guided by a dead conscience!"

Anyhow, if I don't goof again in my search for Death he actually proposed the date 18 years ago. If I already wrote you this, bear in mind my confusion at this point —

He administered to one of my sisters in an illness while she was living indescreetly at the Belvedere. I lived just a few blocks away and stopped up to see her before going to work one night. Fate had us take the same elevator up to her suite. I was a few months pregnant with Patty and commented that I'd had difficulty getting my gown zipped up. (I wore evening gowns to work then) I felt embarrassed in his presence that I should be going to work in my condition At this time I didn't "know him from Adam" save for being my obstretician

I went into another room while he attended to my sister, after which he sat in a chair beside the bed. Before re-entering the room I happened to look at him and he was staring at me very peculiarly. When he saw I had "caught the stare", as it were, he left immediately. It was then that he first "told" me he loved my, but I didn't fathom the message until some

ten years later.

I referred to the Belvedere once some years ago as a tryst relative to the end that fell through But what I conceive at this time has no grounds, save telepathy. I've made no commitments to him at all about this.

This is a wild straw-real wild. If he does meet me I'll probably die of shock with the thought "This is impossible" you are the only one who knows.

If he meets me I'll send this letter — Dear God, I hope it wasn't written in vain

Martha

Incidently, the pyramids symbolize the Trinity and the Sphinx the key to same. Tel Aviv is the new Jerusalem — my future home, I assume. (if I don't really die)

I contemplated the Presidental nominees and their statistics in the Washington Post Parade. I'm for the winner! — + it isn't any of them.

I've been spending my leisure doing cross-word puzzles. I despise the damn things but it keeps the wound salted.

Saturday

God willed it to be today instead. It is my Father's 70th Birthday

over

Saturday night 8:00 P.M.

What a Hell I went through to keep the engagement, and he didn't meet me. I promised myself if he didn't I would commit suicide, because I cannot endure any more. So I'm going to starve myself to Death. I haven't eaten since breakfast yesterday morning.

Apparently he wants to get rid of me. He wrote on my Admission paper to the hospital that I was possibly suicidal. I didn't understand. Well, he drove me to it!

I dislike doing this because of my children. But I see no other alternative.

Would you please write them a letter, Misses Patricia + Katherine Nelson, 1018 St. Holly St., Baltimore, Md, and tell them that I gave my soul to attempt to prove that there is a God so they would have a secure future.

I'm enclosing my most cherished possessions — their pictures that I've clung to so desperately. They are what I died + went to Hell for. These are the ones I sent to Dr. Sandy + he gave them back to me. Please keep them for me.

Kathy - 16 yrs

774

Patty - 17 yrs

Vera Nelson

December 1, 1960

Dear Vera:

Many thanks for your letter of November 21. It is good to hear from you and to learn of the things that keep you busy these days.

I wish very much that I could be of some assistance to you in the matter of the memorial for Dean Kimbrough. But, unfortunately, I did not know him very well and feel that my suggestions would be hoplessly inadequate.

I'm sorry - but I am sure that you will be able to find someone who will be more help to you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Oliver W. Nelson
4758 45th Northeast
Seattle, Washington

November 21, 1960

Dear Ed:

First I shall identify myself; when I knew you at Washington State I was Vera Bohlke, singer (class of '28.)

We have been your "fans" thro' the years, great admirers of your fine work. I am married to Dr. Oliver W. Nelson, Speech professor at the U. of Washington who is naturally interested in communication and you.

I am writing you to get your reaction or assistance in a very important project. I received a letter from a W.S.U. Music student, on a committee to raise funds to pay for a picture to be painted of Dean Kimbrough for the new Music building to be, After three years of wondering if they are going ahead. Mrs. Kimbrough lives in Seattle and longs for some recognition of the Dean's years of hard work!

The Federation of Music Clubs will hold its convention of 1962 in Pullman, sponsored by Dr. Kimble Stout of the Music Department. For many years music and speech were in the same department with Dean Kimbrough as head, so I am sure there are those in speech also who appreciated his leadership.

It is my desire that by April 1962, we may witness at W.S.U. in the State Convention, a recognition of a completed painting of a man great in memory, in the field of music.

The Federation extends scholarships through seven colleges in Washington State to further the Crusade for Strings, and to aid in the promotion of good music.

I was deeply impressed by your contribution of the memorial booklet in memory of Ida Lou Anderson. I now seek your suggestions and advice on another memorial for Herbert Kimbrough.

W.S.U. and U. of W. played a great game Saturday!

My best wishes to you for continued great service to our country.

Sincerely,

Vera Bohlke Nelson

K.G. - Sorry - didn't know him well enough to write.

Washington State
FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS

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Canton, Pennsylvania

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Parliamentarian
Mrs. Charles E. Black
5459 Pleasure Point Lane, Bellevue

Nov. 21-1960

Mr Edward R. Murrow.
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485-5th, Ave. New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

First I shall identify myself; when I knew you of Washington State I was Vera Bohlke, singer (class of '28.)

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I was very deeply impressed by your contribution of the memorial booklet in memory of Dr. Lou Anderson. I now seek your suggestions and advice on another memorial for Herbert Kimbrough.

WSU and U of W played a great game Saturday!

My best wishes to you for continued great service to our country.

Sincerely

Ina Bohlke Nelson

Nesbitte, F.

September 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Nesbitte:

I am in receipt of your manuscript entitled "Omnipotence" which I read with much interest.

Unfortunately, I shall have no use for it in connection with my radio and television programs and am, therefore, returning it to you rather than keeping it where it might be mislaid.

I do appreciate your kind thought in sending it to me and am sorry that I cannot use it as material.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Francois Nesbitte
19 West 89th Street
New York 24, New York

Ret'd manuscript.

Nevius, John

April 8, 1960

Dear Mrs. Nevius:

Thank you for your very nice card, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

In response to your request, I have enclosed a picture and biography of Mr. Murrow.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. John Nevius
620 South Washington
Fullerton, California

encl

March 31, 1960

Dear Sirs:

My daughter Pamela, a Jr. HightSchool Student, has been assigned a biography of Edward R. Murrow. Would you be kind enough to send a picture of him and any copy she would find useful in this project.

She is very enthusiastic about her subject, and feels the same about James Thurber. I told her I recalled hearing, reading or perhaps seeing Mr. Murrow on the subject of Thurber and his drawings. If by any chance you have this information, we would be very happy to receive same.

Many thanks for your time and trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Pauline Nevius

Mrs. John Nevius,
620 South Washington
Fullerton, California

PS: Your CBS Nigeria Report and The Great Challenge are excellent programs.

NEVIUS
620 SOUTH WASHINGTON
FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

FULLERTON, CALIF.
MAR 31
4-PM
1960

UNITED STATES POSTAL CARD

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢
LIBERTY

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

AIRMAIL

Ed Murrow

CBS-1
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

New, Virginia
fm

Box 31
Philadelphia, New York

August 1, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
CBS News Division
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our son, William, will enter his senior year of High School this fall. He is seriously considering the field of Journalism and eventually news analysis and commentary. My husband and I would appreciate any advice and encouragement which you would care to give our son. If you have any specific comments with regard to college training in this area we would appreciate your recommendation.

Very truly yours,
Virginia H. New
Virginia H. New
(Mrs. L. L. New)

replied form letter

New School for Social Rese

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

66 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK

ORegon 5-2700

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Mrs. M. Westmann, *Secretary*

May 5, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A few weeks ago Dr. Simons wrote you a letter in which he explained why he did not want to be honored at the occasion of his retirement. At the same time he suggested a way in which The New School would be helped and he would yet feel honored: his idea was that special one-time contributions would stabilize The New School financially, would provide his successor with an operating fund for expansion and experiment, and thus indirectly reflect honor on him as retiring President because it would enable him to leave The New School in the best possible condition.

Permit me to write to you in my capacity as a member of the committee which was formed in order to follow through on Dr. Simons' idea. We are happy to report that it has already produced close to $100,000 in special contributions. This is only half of what the Trustees hope to raise. Won't you become one of those who instead of attending a dinner or another festivity help The New School to establish this operating fund? You will, in a manner of speaking, kill two birds with one stone because you will make it easier for the new President and honor the retiring one at the same time.

Sincerely,

David Finn

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 2, N. Y.

THE NEW SCHOOL
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OREGON 5-2700

March 4, 1960

Dear Ed:

I would have preferred not to bother you during your leave of absence. However, I shall be gone before you are back. As you will understand when you are through with this letter, this particular matter cannot wait until then.

As the date of my retirement from The New School draws near some of my friends are making plans to honor me on this occasion. But I have my own idea. It would be an immodest kind of modesty to deny that as everybody else I too like some recognition. Nevertheless I ask you please not to spend any thought, time, effort or money on any event, gift or earmarked fund which has been or may be suggested to you in connection with my retirement. Rather give whatever you can to The New School.

The Trustees endorse this request. At their regular meeting in January they resolved to show their appreciation by a concerted effort to let me leave The New School in the best possible financial condition. They decided to seek another $200,000 as current funds and "seed" money.

With The New School's larger opportunities the gap between earned income and expenses is bound to grow initially, while greater returns from new activities are slower in coming. This explains the action of the Trustees. I want to help them in their effort. To be sure, all I should do at this point is thank you for all you did for The New School during my tenure and thus implicitly for me -- and I do so from the bottom of my heart. I am truly embarrassed to ask for more, but whatever embarrassment I feel is more than offset by my concern.

Should you be approached for a special once-only contribution to The New School "in my honor", please respond if you can. In case nobody else has asked you yet, let this letter of mine serve as an appeal. Would I could persuade you.

Sincerely,

Hans

Hans Simons
President

HS:LYF

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City 21

Please Forward

New York Free For All

March 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Arthur:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 5th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

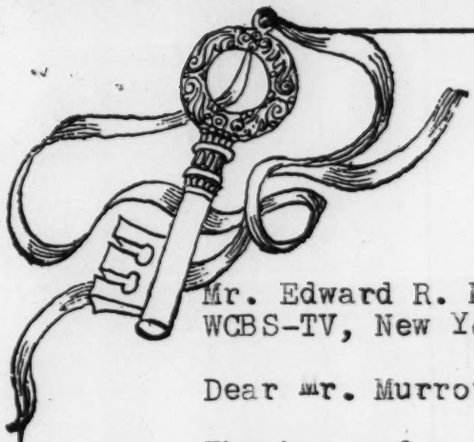
I regret that since Mr. Murrow is traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months, he will not be able to reply to your letter.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Lew Arthur, Editor
New York Free for All
Box 1, Stuyvesant Station
New York 9, New York



Your Key to the City's Best Free Activities

5th February 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS-TV, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your consistently thoughtful, eye-catching approach to TV! My wife and I enjoy your programs and watch them every chance we get.

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed release describing New York Free For All, a new venture which is meeting with good response following little ads in the Post and Times and mention in the Sunday Tribune, current Travel, Civil Service Leader, New York Staats-Zeitung and Jewish Day, upstate and college papers. People have been writing for the guide-review all the way from Saskatchewan to the Virgin Islands and mainly, of course, from New York and the suburbs, mine being a city guide.

NY/FFA is an idea I've considered for years and some months ago I left a fairly well-paying job to develop the project. Incidentally, you're mentioned on page 17, item #128 of the booklet as a dispenser, among a selected few others, of "programs too good to miss"! The tie-in with my guide is free tickets to TV shows available from sponsor or stations. Perhaps you'll let me know when next you may produce a show from New York and allow me free tickets for my subscribers! In any case, good luck and Godspeed in all your ventures.

Sincerely,

Lew Arthur, Editor

NEW YORK FREE FOR ALL
Box 1, Stuyvesant Station New York 9
ORegn 7-2869

HAVE A WHALE OF A TIME!

NEWS From:
NEW YORK FREE FOR ALL
Box 1, Stuyvesant Station
New York City 9
ORegon 7-2869

RELEASE DATE: Upon Receipt

NEW GUIDE REVIEWS NEW YORK'S OUSTANDING FREE EVENTS

New York Free For All, a new guide reviewing over 1,000 free cultural, educational and social activities in New York City, current through Memorial Day, May 30, 1960, has just been published by Lew Arthur, a travel writer and former Marine correspondent.

Mr. Arthur discovered early in his researches that some of New York's best leisure-time attractions are not available at a price-- only for free! For example, you can attend an Admiral's Inspection on most Saturdays. You may take a free ferry ride with an historic tour added for good measure. You can avail yourself of professional tax, investment and career advice, all offered at no cost.

The guide, the only one of its kind, was conceived by Mr. Arthur because of a conviction that his native New York is the world's most interesting city and offers the widest range of fine, free events--many unknown even to its residents.

For parents and youngsters there is a review of worthwhile recreational activities. There are listings for students, hobbyists and "Senior Citizens". For newcomers to the city and single adults there are several listings of social, neighborhood and church groups open to them, as well as items for casual weekend visitors in search of instructive pastimes.

New York Free For All covers such famed cultural events as the Cooper Union Forums and the Frick Collection Concerts in addition to lesser known attractions such as poetry readings, documentary movie showings and psychiatric discussions, all of which admit the public without charge. Ten holiday itineraries include the Chinese New Year celebration and an unusual Greenwich Village Spring parade. The current edition of the guide, priced at one dollar, is available by writing to New York Free For All, Box One, Peter Stuyvesant Station, New York 9, N. Y.

- - - -

12/16/59

Joe Newnham

December 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Newnham:

Thank you for your wire concerning HARVEST OF SHAME. I am gratified to hear that you found the program a source of inspiration.

As far as your plan is concerned, I would suggest that you write to the new Secretary of Labor when he is appointed.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joe A. Newnham
45023 16th Street West
Lancaster, California

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

ARA449 OA421 LB480

L WSA035 (O BEA028) NL PD LANCASTER CALIF VIA WS LOS ANGELES CALIF 27

EDWARD R MURROW DLR BY MSGR CBS TV CHANNEL 2 NYK

I AM AN ENGINEER FOR THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE JET PROPULSION LABRATORY. AFTER SEEING CBS REPORTS "HARVEST OF SHAME" I HAVE A PLAN THAT MIGHT HELP SOLVE THE MIGRATORY FARM WORKER PROBLEM PLEASE LET ME KNOW WHO I SHOULD CONTACT

JOE A NEWNHAM 45023 16 ST WEST LANCASTER CALIF.

KCI

Suggest he write new Sec. of Labor when appointed

Nichols, Calvin J.

October 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Very many thanks for your cordial invitation to participate in the new World Affairs Forum lecture series during the course of the 1960-61 program season.

I am honored by the invitation and wish very much that I might accept but, unfortunately, this is not possible. My appearance in San Francisco for the IIE Conference will be very brief indeed, and I shall have to leave early in the day on December 3rd in order to fly back to New York to work on some of my programs.

Please accept my most sincere regrets.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Calvin J. Nichols, Director
World Affairs Council of Northern California
421 Powell Street
San Francisco 2, California

WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

421 POWELL STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA
YUKON 2-2541

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CALVIN J. NICHOLS
DIRECTOR

September 16, 1960

K.C.
mi

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is my understanding that you have been invited to appear on a program of the Fourth National Conference of Exchange of Persons sponsored by the Institute of International Education, which is to be held in San Francisco November 30 to December 3. I am writing you on behalf of the World Affairs Council of Northern California to inquire whether you would consider undertaking a speaking engagement for the Council while you are in San Francisco. Specifically, the Council is planning to inaugurate a new World Affairs Forum lecture series which will present a number of nationally and internationally know analysts of foreign affairs during the course of the 1960-61 program season. We would count it a great privilege and pleasure to be able to present you on this series and would be prepared to pay you a fee or an honorarium. If you are able to consider our invitation, we would be glad to have you let us know what your requirements are in this matter.

Our preference as to dates would be on the Monday or Tuesday evening either preceding or following the IIE Conference. It would probably be better to consider a date following the Conference if this could be worked out satisfactorily. This would mean either Monday, December 5, or Tuesday, December 6. If neither of these dates proves satisfactory to you but if you are willing to speak on some other date, we will be willing to explore such possibilities. Since we are anxious to complete the plans for this series, I would be glad to have the opportunity to talk with you about this and therefore plan to telephone you early in the week of September 19. As you know, the World

Affairs Council has intended a number of times in recent years to have you appear at its annual conference at Asilomar but has never been able to work out satisfactory arrangements. If you are coming to San Francisco for the IIE Conference, I hope very much that it might be possible on your trip for you to appear before a San Francisco audience of the World Affairs Council.

Sincerely,

Calvin J. Nichols

Calvin J. Nichols
Director

CJN:cs

George Nicholas

July 20, 1960

Mr. George P. Nicholas
23 West 74th Street
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Nicholas:

In reply to your letter of July 14 to Mr. Murrow, who is at present in Chicago for the Republican Convention, I regret to tell you that Mr. Murrow does not at present have time to undertake the study of advertising which you require.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

gp/n

George P. Nicholas 23 West 74th Street New York 23 Endicott 2-6426

July 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am preparing an article for Sales Management, the magazine of marketing, on what prominent Americans think of advertising.

I would like to have your thoughts and would greatly appreciate your answers to these questions.

1. How does advertising affect the nation, its moral climate and its culture.

2. How can advertising be made a greater asset to the nation and to its users?

3. What have you bought recently because of advertising?

4. What advertising campaign do you find objectionable?

Please feel free to expand on these points, or add any comments you care to. I would also appreciate a photograph, if one is available. Thank you.

Cordially,

George P. Nicholas

GPN:rn

Cmdr Nicholson

March 15, 1960

Dear Commander Nicholson:

Thank you for your letter of February 9th written from underneath the North Pole. I have forwarded it on to Mr. Murrow, who is traveling abroad.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Lt. Commander J. H. Nicholson
USS Sargo (SS N 583)
Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

U. S. S. SARGO (SS(N) 583)

FLEET POST OFFICE

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

North Pole
0934
9 FEB 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At Admiral Rickover's request I am writing you from under the North Pole. The SARGO entered the Arctic ice pack on 25 January and has thus far cruised a total of 2744 miles under ice.

As you know operations such as this are possible only because of nuclear power. On behalf of my officers and crew I wish to thank you for your long interest in and your support of the programs that have given us this capability.

Respectfully yours,

J H Nicholson

J. H. NICHOLSON
LCDR, USN
Commanding

Niebling, Andre

December 23, 1960

Dear Mr. Niebling:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 5th. I regret that due to the fact that Mr. Murrow has been much out of the office in the past weeks working on several television programs, he has not been able to reply to your letter before your Christmas Eve deadline.

This coming Sunday on his weekly radio news show BACKGROUND, 12:35 - 1:00 PM, Mr. Murrow will give his annual Christmas message to his listeners, a message which incorporates the true meaning of Christmas.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Andre Niebling
St. Xavier High School
Cincinnati, Ohio

Christ in Christmas Committee

December 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have noticed for the past few years the growing trend towards making Christmas just another money-making campaign in a business already filled with many such campaigns. "Christmas Sale," "Christmas Stock," "Christmas Specials," are but a few signs that we are all familiar with. These signs are growing not merely in number but they are also removing effectively the true spirit of what Christmas should be.

At present, I am a student at St. Xavier High School in Cincinnati, Ohio. In just a few short years I will take my place in the world as a responsible member of society. This commercialization of a day that should be considered essentially spiritual I find truly alarming. Therefore, as a member of the Christ-in-Christmas Committee of greater Cincinnati, I am asking you and other prominent and influential Americans to help the promotion of the campaign to put Christ back into Christmas.

I hope you feel as I do; that Rudolph, the Red-nose Reindeer, holly, and cards are not the signs of the real meaning Christmas. Christ in a manger in a remote section of the world is to become Christ in the heart of every person throughout the world. This, I think, is the real meaning behind Christmas.

My request is a simple one. Could you in some way bring home to more Ameriaans the fact that Christmas is Christ's Birthday? A letter from you endorsing this campaign would certainly do a great deal of good; and if you could perform some other public act which would "Keep Christ in Christmas," this Committee would be very grateful to you.

I ask for your cooperation in this and thank you for taking up your valuable time. Wishing you and yours the very best of Christmas, in the true meaning, I remain

Sincerely yours,
Andre Niebling

Andre Niebling

THE REINHOLD NIEBUHR PROFESSORSHIP FUND

at Union Theological Seminary

3041 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.

ORS

Altschul
H. Auden
John Baillie
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Jonathan B. Bingham
Chester Bowles
Heinrich Brüning
Emil Brunner
Ralph J. Bunche
Samuel McCrae Cavert
Grenville Clark
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Adlai E. Stevenson
Benjamin Strong
Charles P. Taft
Sir Thomas Murray Taylor
Norman Thomas
Paul Tillich
Channing H. Tobias
Arnold Toynbee
W. A. Visser 't Hooft
Arnold Wolfers
Henry M. Wriston

May 16, 1960

Dear Ed:

For more than forty years, Reinhold Niebuhr has exerted a unique leadership upon the thought of our day. More than that; many of us owe him a personal debt beyond measure.

On June 30th, Dr. Niebuhr will retire as senior professor and Vice-President of Union Seminary. A group of his friends and admirers of many nations and allegiances believe that this is the appropriate moment for the tribute which we would all wish to pay to him. Accordingly, they are proposing a Fund to establish THE REINHOLD NIEBUHR PROFESSORSHIP OF SOCIAL ETHICS in Union Seminary to commemorate his leadership and to perpetuate his influence. I am writing to invite you to join in this tribute.

The goal is $250,000. It will not be easily attained. While gifts in any amount will of course be most welcome, may I urge that your participation be commensurate with your regard. Pledges payable over several years are suggested.

I hope that you will return the enclosed card promptly so that the Fund may be completed for presentation on the occasion of his retirement.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

Frank Altschul

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Nieman Foundation

November 7, 1960

Gentlemen:

Would you be so kind as to send to this office an application form for the Nieman Fellowship and all necessary information pertaining to it.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The Nieman Foundation
44 Holyoke House
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Mrs. Harry H. Nierenberg
1411 North Capri Drive, Pacific Palisades, California

April 10, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Several weeks ago when we were in the airport in Bangkok waiting to take off for Tokyo we saw you and your family also waiting for the same plane. (From newspaper accounts we understand you stopped in Hong Kong). At that time my husband and I naturally began to talk about you, for we have been ardent followers of both you and your father for many years. We wonderered whether you were planning some documentary on the Far East. Last night when the announcer for Wide, Wide World announced that you werein Hong Kong, we again wondered whether you would do some documentary on many of the problems of the Far East.

I might say that this wishful thought on our part was prompted by the tremendouse impact this trip had on us. We are typical tourists. All our friends are tourists. We did not come back with the conventional reactions . Immediately one becomes confused when you find your are not one of the herd. Have things changed radically in a short time? Are we more perceptive? Or are we out of tune? I must say that it was Japan that gave us the biggest jolt. You have so much knowledge that something coming from you would be of help to us in sorting out our feelings.

Please forgive this intrusion. I would have liked to say "Hello" to you and your family but did not want to impose.

We hope all of you have had a good journey and will come back to us more frequently on the air and TV. The public needs you and men of your calibre to inform us. Even with the best of individual intentions are sources are pitifully scarce.

Yours truly,

Ruth Nierenberg

Ruth Nierenberg

Nolan, Janet

May 29,1960

NB Arsl

Howard K. Smith
Columbia Broadcasting System
Wahington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Unfortunately we human beings seem slow to voice our approval but prone to register our dissent. Although this note is long over due I want to cast my vote for the measured, thoughtful and flexible approach to world affairs that has characterized your broadcasts for many years.

The U 2 incident was disturbing. Your thoughtful and balanced consideration of the issues led me to re-think my own position. While I am not wholly in accord with your conclusions I prize the opportunity to review my own decisions against such considered thinking. I hope Columbia Braodcasting System will continue to give us the benefit of your analysis as stimulus to our own thoughts.

Yours very truly,

Janet Nolan

Janet Nolan, M.S.S.
2130 Highway 101
San Raffael, California

cc; Edward R. Murrow

Norris, Albert

August 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Norris:

Many thanks for your letter of June 28th which has only just caught up to me due to my having been at both National Political Conventions.

I am amused to hear of your experiences with the speakers who knew they were being photographed and would like to hear more about them when we meet again.

Casey is greatly looking forward to commencing his sojourn at Milton. He has had an interesting and relatively carefree year and is I think now ready to settle down to some serious work.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Albert Norris
Milton Academy
Milton, Massachusetts

mcc

MILTON ACADEMY

MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS

June 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is just to report further on the motion picture idea. Following our correspondence of last spring, I decided to take a dry run at it in the form of silent movies. I thought this would at least let the speakers who talked to their shoes know about it. Unhappily, the results were quite disappointing. The weakness was simply that the speakers knew they were being photographed and consequently they kept their heads up and looked their best. I think what I will really have to do will be to take the pictures through a hole in the wall without the speakers knowing about it! or else have an empty camera cranking away at them!

I am delighted that Casey will be with us next year, and I shall look forward to seeing you here. Any time that you and Mrs. Murrow are in Milton, I hope that you will plan to use my house as you would your own.

Again, ever so many thanks for your interest in my problems, and thank you, too, for those wonderful phonograph records. They have been played many times and always give our friends and us great pleasure.

Sincerely,

Albert Norris

AN:NM

YOU MAY RECOGNIZE SOME NAMES

MILTON ACADEMY BOYS' SCHOOL
GRADUATION EXERCISES

Saturday, June Eleventh
Nineteen Hundred and Sixty

Hymn: "Our God, our help in ages past"

Award of Prizes . . . . . THE HEADMASTER

Valedictory . . . . . JOHN LIGHTNER BURNHAM

Award of Diplomas . THE HONORABLE CHARLES CODMAN CABOT
President, Board of Trustees

Address . . . . . THE HONORABLE FRANCES P. BOLTON

"America"

Before the formal exercises begin, the audience is requested to rise only for the procession of trustees and the members of the graduating class.

The exercises will conclude with the academic procession, after which everyone will be welcomed at luncheon in the dining halls.

The Graduating Class

Francis John Torrance Baker, Jr., Sewickley, Pa.
Stephen Mitchell Bingham, Colchester, Conn.
Charles Payne Bolton, Mentor, Ohio
Thomas Castle Bolton, Shaker Heights, Ohio
William Frothingham Bradlee, Brookline, Mass.
John Lightner Burnham, Kent, Conn.
Daniel Sargent Cheever, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.
Joel Richards Cherington, Cambridge, Mass.
Frederic Read Chesebrough, Rehoboth, Mass.
Sargent Collier, Needham, Mass.
Prescott Bigelow Crocker, Milton, Mass.
Nathaniel Bowditch Emery, Portland, Me.
Frederic Faulkner, Cranford, N. J.
Fred Marden Filoon, Brockton, Mass.
Waldo Emerson Forbes, Sheridan, Wyo.
Charles Tappan Francis, Dover, Mass.
William Blake Freedberg, Boston, Mass.
Charles Wellman Freeman, Jr., Nassau, Bahamas
Frederic William Fuller, III, Springfield, Mass.
Samuel Parkman Harding, Milton, Mass.
Lloyd Brower Hatcher, Jr., New York, N. Y.
Timothy Yeatman Hayward, Milton, Mass.
Richard Peter Hedblom, Jr., Annisquam, Mass.
Pietr Hitzig, New York, N. Y.
Thomas Wood Holcombe, Milton, Mass.
John Crocker Kemp, Fitchburg, Mass.
Richard Bayard Kennelly, Milton, Mass.
Richard Bowditch Keyes, East Pepperell, Mass.
George Gordon Kitchin, Milton, Mass.
Bancroft Littlefield, Jr., Providence, R. I.
Charles Peirson Lyman, Jr., Canton, Mass.
John Forsyth Meigs, II, Washington, D. C.
Timothy Mellon, Upperville, Va.
John Bradford Millet, Jr., New Hartford, N. Y.
William Minot, VI, Wareham, Mass.
George Warner Noble, Beirut, Lebanon
Robert Holt Norris, Milton, Mass.
John Charles Pappas, Jr., Milton, Mass.
Peter Grover Parks, Fitchburg, Mass.
Charles Eliot Pierce, Jr., Lincoln, Mass.
Edward Cabot Rotch, Milton, Mass.
William Wilder Shaw, Thomasville, Mo.
Philip Edmunds Spalding, III, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
David Allen Straus, New York, N. Y.
David Lewis Stone, Essex, Conn.
Thomas Carton Swett, Baltimore, Md.
Sheldon Braddock Sturges, Milton, Mass.
John Nicholson Talbot, Brookline, Mass.
Edward Gilman Tenney, Milton, Mass.
Eliot Wadsworth, II, Beverly Farms, Mass.
Alfred Matthew Weld, Greenwich, Conn.
William Burr Whelton, Milton, Mass.
Albert Creighton Williams, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Arthur Willis, III, Milton, Mass.
John Paul Zamecnik, Boston, Mass.

Daniel Sargent Cheever, Jr., C
Charles Tappan Francis, Dove
John Crocker Kemp, Fitchbur
Charles Eliot Pierce, Jr. Linc
John Paul Zamecnik, Boston,

Charles Child Howland, South

Alan Roger Clark, Lake Placi
Lawrence Stockton Coburn, N
John Lewis Cooper, Jr., Dover
Robert DuBois Schwarz, New

STU

Charles Daniel
William Maxw
John Sutphen

Eben Choate
Charles Young
James Brewste
Kinnaird How

WARRE

Robert Langdon Bra
Edward Meigs Bro
Nicholas John Hin
William Lincoln L
Jerome Lawrence S
Andrew Christie W

Hugh Williams
Gordon Balch
Mark Louis S

1959 - 1960

Monitors

Jr., Cambridge, Mass., *Head Monitor*	Forbes House
Dover, Mass.	Day School
chburg, Mass.	Wolcott House
Lincoln, Mass.	Robbins House
oston, Mass.	Upton House

1960 - 1961

Monitors

South Dartmouth, Mass., *Head Monitor*	Robbins House
Placid, N. Y.	Wolcott House
rn, Needham, Mass.	Day School
Dover, Mass.	Upton House
New York, N. Y.	Forbes House

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Maxwell Hitzig, New York, N. Y.
tphen Turney, New York, N. Y.

Class of 1962

noate Clark, Jr., Dover, Mass.
Young Deknatel, Cambridge, Mass.
rewster Hallett, Jr., Hartford, Conn.
Howland, South Dartmouth, Mass.

Warren Hall Prefects

Class of 1964

on Bradley, Cambridge, Mass., *Head Prefect*
s Brown, Milton, Mass.
n Hinch, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
oln Lewis, Dover, Mass.
ence Slate, Quincy, Mass.
stie Walker, Milton, Mass.

Class of 1965

illiams Bigelow, Jr., Stamford, Conn.
Balch Hurd, Milton, Mass.
uis Schmid, Millis, Mass.

HYMN

1

Our God, our help in ages past,
  Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
  And our eternal home!

2

Before the hills in order stood,
  Our earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
  To endless years the same.

3

A thousand ages in Thy sight
  Are like an evening gone,
Short as the watch that ends the night
  Before the rising sun.

4

Our God, our help in ages past,
  Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guard while troubles last,
  And our eternal home. Amen.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
  Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
  Let freedom ring!

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
  To Thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
  Great God, our King.

Nugent, Mary

March 8, 1960

Dear Miss Nugent:

Thank you for your letter of February 11th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and will continue to travel abroad for the next few months, I am forwarding your letter on to him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Mary Nugent
617 West 168 Street
New York 32, New York

617 WEST 168TH STREET
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

2/11/60

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice President
WCBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enclose copy of column by Inez Robb in the Feb. 9th copy of the New York World-Telegram, referring to an earlier suggestion that young people, American no less than German, need to be told the horrors of the Hitler regime.

I know you must have all your programs set up for some time to come, but there must come a time when you can fit another one in, and I am writing to ask if you would consider putting together a program such as Miss Robb suggests - one "devoted entirely to Hitler's concentration and extermination camps."

I am not sure that the queasy ones among us could take an entire program, but I still feel there is a need for a reminder such as this. Please consider it.

Thank you for the pleasure you have given me in the programs you have put on through the years.

Sincerely Mary Nugent

Miss Mary Nugent

By INEZ ROBB

7/9/60

Twisted Tale

AT THE beginning of World War II, Noel Coward wrote a satiric song, called "Don't Let's Be Beastly to the Germans." At first his countrymen, then dodging Luftwaffe bombs, weren't too inclined to be amused. But as the war ground on and the biting words bore in, it became a roaring favorite with the English.

Inez Robb

Now, if I had Mr. Coward's talents, I would be turning out a postwar companion ditty, titled "Don't Let's Be Nasty to the Nazis." That would neatly express the sentiment of a highly vocal but, let us hope, small segment of the American public that is outraged at my suggestion that American young people, no less than German, need to be told the horrors of the Hitler regime.

"What horrors?" my wildly indignant correspondents demand, accusing me of inciting "hatred" and "racial prejudice!" Against whom? Why, the nice Nazis, both at home and abroad.

Not one letter expresses the slightest regret over the sly resurgence of anti-Semitism in Germany, in other European countries or in the United States. There is not one line deploring the reappearance of the swastika as the most revolting symbol of race hatred and extermination in the 20th or in any other century.

There is not one suggestion of remorse at the resurgence of the Nazi spirit that sent 6 million innocent persons to their deaths in concentration camps during World War II.

* * *

This alarming and discouraging collection of letters is occasioned by a column written two weeks ago in which I suggested that some good public-service teevee program could perform "no greater service for the nation than a program devoted entirely to Hitler's concentration and extermination camps. There are ample films of all phases of this dreadful program, many pre-empted from Nazi archives by the U.S. Army at the end of World War II."

Almost every letter writer seizes on two excuses and justifications for the current wave of anti-Semitism. One, it is a Communist conspiracy to blacken the nice Nazis and so cover up their own (the Communists') evil deeds. And, two, the only reason the current Nazi outbreaks and swastika-smearing episodes are reported in print is because the nation's press is controlled by Jews! Oh, yes, and the radio and teevee networks and stations, too.

Furthermore, everyone else has done much, much worse things than the Nazis. Somehow, a great many of the writers seem to feel that the Nazis are completely absolved of the extermination of 6 million persons by Communist atrocities and by the fact that we Americans dropped A-bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Both Hitler and Stalin had a mania with the rewriting of history. But some of my correspondents show a mighty fancy talent for this chicanery, too.

* * *

I have learned that Anne Frank is only a myth, dreamed up to gain sympathy for the Jews; that the Luftwaffe in the early days of the war tried to destroy London, Conventry and any other target it could reach only because the treacherous English dared bomb German railroad installations; that everyone after World War I was so mean to the Germans that no one who is just can blame the Nazis for retaliating.

Anti-Semitism isn't naughty; only anti-nazism! Persecute anyone else, but don't persecute the Nazis, past or present. They would have saved us from ourselves, except for the world's wrongheadedness! And so on, ad nauseum.

Well, I am unregenerate. I still hate Nazis, and I believe young Americans should know what they stood for. It may still take all kinds to make the world, but after this spate of letters I wonder if it's a sound theory.

[illegible] GOLDEN

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CENTER
2470 NORTH STAR ROAD
COLUMBUS 21, OHIO

RICHARD B. HULL, *Director*

August 16, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

N.C. Thanks!

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have neglected for a long time to write the letter that I must write about "Who Speaks for the South?" I can not begin to tell you how much I appreciated and valued this particular documentary. I thought it was a remarkable job, done in depth with understanding and clarity.

Sincerely,

Richard B. Hull

Richard B. Hull, Director
Radio & Television Broadcasting

RBH:df

Oldfield, Barney

Dear Ed - While you were in Seattle, I talked to Fred on this. Hope you like it.

Barney

2388

Office of Information May 23, 1960

Dear Fred and Ed:

A few weeks ago, we talked about the potential of THE SEARCH FOR AN ANTI-MISSILE MISSILE as a subject worthy of your attention for one of the CBS-TV longies during the 1960-61 season. Along those lines, I promised to send you some of the supporting materials which you could draw on for the beginnings of the research. They are enclosed.

In the summerof 1961, at Kwajalein in the Pacific, there is a schedule of Nike Zeus firings against missiles which will be launched for the purpose from the west coast, in all probability.

Meantime, since no decision is being made to go into production, the great fear is that the production team, for want of a place to go at this time, may be allowed to disintegrate and cannot well be re-established if this happens(This is a Bell Labs-Western Electric concern).

General Kuter here has been strong for it, as was General Partridge before him, both being Commanders-in-Chief of the North American Air Defense Command, and both recognizing it as the only anti-missile capability we could have prior to the middle of the decade.

While the Nike Zeus is an Army Research and Development program at this time, this would mean much of your guidance and material would come from General Trudeau's people, but when it would come time to back it up by operational necessity, General Kuter, a USAF officer and the CINC here, would be the most realistic appraiser.

Our concern here is that with BMEWS, the 3,000-mile radar beam; MIDAS, the infra-red senser satellite; and SAMOS, with its orbiting photo capability , we are going for warning of the ballistic missile firing, but we need some device of ballistic missile DESTROYING nature or it doesn't make sense. Should deterrence fail and war come, without our present atmospheric or air breathing air defense capability, and an anti-missile missile we have nothing with which to emaciate the attacker to an acceptable level and insure population and resources survival.

I trust you still like the idea. Hope you areboth well, happy, and ready for the onrushing season.

Most cordially,

Barney

BARNEY OLDFIELD
Colonel, USAF
Chief of Information

Mr. Fred Friendly-Mr Ed Murrow,
CBS-TV, New York, NY

Pub Oliver

March 30, 1960

Dear Colonel Oliver:

Thank you for your letter of March 22nd, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. I have therefore sent it on to Tokyo where he is spending several weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Colonel R.W.R. Oliver
Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd.
River Road, Bridgetown
Barbados W. 1
West Indies

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RIVER ROAD, BRIDGETOWN
BARBADOS W.I.

22nd March,

Mr. Alfred R. Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
N.Y.

Dear Alf,

I had so hoped to see you back in Barbados for another holiday but I believe you may even be in Europe at the moment.

If you are not I thought you might like to meet Ken Slatter, the well known Cricket and sports commentator for the BBC. He is concluding some time of the West tour of the West Indies and is passing through New York for the first time, with his wife, on April 2nd. They, in turn, would be delighted to meet you if you have any spare time.

They and his wife fly into Idlewild from Trinidad on B.O.A.C. Flight 605 arriving 6.55 p.m. on Friday April 1st. They leave for London late in the evening of Saturday 2nd.

Donald Tree sends his regards, as do we all. He is busy trying as host to Mr Winston Churchill who has just arrived on Onassis's yacht. With best wishes to you and your family.

Yours sincerely

Col. R.W.R. Oliver.

RWRO:lm.

Ollman, B.

February 11, 1960

Dear Mr. Ollman:

Thank you for your recent letter which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to reply to your questions, since he is on a year's sabbatical and will be traveling in Europe for the next few months. I am sorry to disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Bertell Ollman
5220 S. Kenwood
Chicago, Illinois

Dec. 31, 1959.

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm writing you because of the interest you have shown in the need to promote "understanding" between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. My own immediate interest in this subject is the result of a book I am now writing under a grant from the Universitiy of Chicago on the value of "understanding" in the international relations between these two countries.

It would be very valuable for my work if you would consent to answer several questions which would clarify for me your views on this subject.

1) Assuming that you speak sometimes of the need to promote "understanding" between the United States and the Soviet Union, what do you mean by such statements - what exactly do you want to see occur?

2) How do you expect this to affect world peace?

3) What positive proposals would you support to promote such "understanding"?

I'd like to thank you very much in advance for your help. If you are interested, I should be very happy to let you know when the results of my study become available.

Sincerly Yours,

Bertell Ollman

Bertell Ollman

Bertell Ollman
5220 S. Kenwood
Chicago - Ill.

Daniel Olsen

Dr. Daniel E. Olsen
Highgate London Kent, England

6 Dec. 1960

Mr Murrow:
I have tried to see you a couple times but always missed you for one reason or other. We are off to London Next week . I will write to you while I have the time here.
We have been wanting to tell you what a wonderful thing we feel you are doing in helping the boys on your farm Douglas and Arden Jayne to get to prep school.
A friend of our taught school in Pawling some time ago.She told us how kind you were in helping those boys , she was sure they never would have graduated from the Pawling school. Now they are both ready for college.
When we were at your farm we stopped and talked to the boys, they showed us around the farm. It is a lovely place. They were very proud of it and that they worked there.
We were at Charlottesville this fall so stopped to see the boys on our way back. Arden had just been promoted to 2nd Lt. He was in a new dress uniform.
I wish you could have seen him Ed. He told us he earned the money to buy it this summer on your farm.
My brother had tears in his eyes. We went on to see Douglas , he is doing very good this year. and the commandent. tells us he is quite a favorite., he seldom looses his temper and has a big grin for all.
We both said Thank"God for men like Ed. Murrow"

My brother was in London during the war , when you were, In Korea until The General was sent home. but says he never has seen you he can remember. Who knows maybe we might see you some time in London yet.But no matter what we will always rember what you have done for those boys on your farm.

Those boys are very proud of you and that they work for you. They told us of the many nice things you had done for them . And both said . "They even gave my mother a dish washer",

Daniel E. Olsen.
Patrica Olsen Pinto

Harold Olson

LAndscape 4-1433

BEacon 4-7025

100-23rd STREET · RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

December 2, 1960

Dear Ed:

It was good to learn that you are recovering rapidly from your bout with the pneumococci and that you may be out our way in January.

The boss will have a car for your use while you are in this area. Just let me know when you will arrive and I will be waiting at the airport to deliver the automobile to you.

Now that Casey has been exposed to the rigors of Prep School you ought to plan on sending him out to Oregon or Washington for a summer of toughening in a logging camp. Not a soft job like timber cruising, but something more dramatic such as setting chokers or bull bucking.

I'll be listening for your signal come January. My warmest regards to Janet and Case.

Sincerely,

Ole

Harold "Ole" Olson

307 Lee St.
Oakland 10, Calif.
TWinoaks3-9917

Harold Ole Olson

November 22, 1960

Dear Ole:

Many thanks for your letter of November 10.

I'm sorry to say that although I'm now back on my feet, after the recent bout with pneumonia, I've been obliged to cancel my trip to San Francisco next month because the doctors have forbidden me to fly for at least another three weeks. However, I may be coming out your way sometime in January, and in that case will certainly give you a shout.

Casey is presently surviving his first term at Milton Academy and looking forward to being let out for four days over the Thanksgiving holiday. I'm not sure that he's making as much progress in his studies as he should, but he seems to have settled down well to being away at school.

Janet and Casey join me in sending best wishes to you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ole Olson
307 Lee Street, Apt. 2
Oakland 10, California

lc

LAndscape 4-1433 BEacon 4-7025

100-23rd STREET · RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

November 10, 1960

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter and the news that you might be in San Francisco next month. If you decide to come out and need a good Swede chauffer, I will be available.

Cronkite mentioned you were down with pneumonia--I hope not too serious a case. At least it will keep you in bed and give you a little rest.

Business is slow, but now that the election is over it should gradually improve. Now that Sammy Davis Jr. is planning on marrying that Swedish actress and being closely associated with Kennedy's brother-in-law Peter Lawford, do you suppose he may be our next Ambassador to Sweden?

Give Janet and Case my best and let me know when you will arrive in San Francisco if your plans work out.

Sincerely,

Al

307 Lee St., Apt 2
Oakland, 10, Calif.
Phone TWinoaks 3-9917

Harold Olson

October 20, 1960

Dear Ole:

Thanks for your note. Hope you are selling great coveys of Ramblers. I am just back from a weekend in London and may be in San Francisco sometime in December in which case I will make you a signal in advance.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harold Olson
307 Lee Street, Apt. 2
Oakland, California

ERM:gw

LAndscape 4-1433

BEacon 4-7025

100-23rd STREET · RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

October 17, 1960

Dear Ed:

Greetings from the Golden Gate or should I say the great East Bay region, since we are living in Oakland and I am working in Richmond.

I have been selling Romney's Ramblers for the last two months and am managing to make ends meet during the slow selling season. Next to New York I think this area is the greatest and intend to stay here if things work out.

Should you happen out this way lets arrange a rendezvous. Give my best to Janet and Case.

Sincerely,

Ole

Harold Olson

Home address: Apt. 2, 307 Lee
Oakland, Calif.
Phone: TWinOaks 3-9917

Olson, Harold

August 17, 1960

Mr. Harold Olson
35 Vancouver Avenue
Medford, Oregon

Dear Ole:

Many thanks for your nice note enclosing the editorial from the Medford Tribune. I fear the writer flattered us more than somewhat.

I am interested to hear that you are moving to San Francisco and hope that you will soon be comfortably established there. Be sure to let us know as soon as you have an address.

Janet and Casey join me in sending warmest greetings to you.

As ever yours,

CL

July 17, 1960

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North Fir St., Ph SP 2-6141

ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor
HERB GREY, Advertising Manager
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EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY CHIPMAN, Teleg. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Women's Editor
DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

Pitiless Eye

The pitiless eye of television has done more to reveal the essential phoniness—occasionally enlivened by genuine excitement—of national political conventions than anything that has happened since conventions began.

The probing cameras, and particularly the ones with telephoto lenses, were no respecters of persons in Los Angeles last week.

A woman dozes off, a man yawns, a delegation sits stonily during a noisy demonstration, a man attempts to stir up enthusiasm among the tired and apathetic members of his own delegation—all these human foibles and failings are flashed electronically throughout the land.

* * * * *

THE WANDERING, questioning, eavesdropping reporters, with earphones and microphones, are everywhere, flashing back the latest rumor, pushing into an excited caucus, putting governors and senators on the spot.

And over all are the calm, cool, temperate and intelligent assessments of men like Walter Cronkite, Edward Murrow and Howard Smith, who help put things in perspective and, with their background and experience, somehow get at the meat and truth of what is happening behind, under and around the meaningless noise, fury and oratory.

They did a splendid job.

As a result, the viewer in his own home often knew far more of what really was going on than the beleaguered delegate on the floor of the convention.

* * * * *

TELEVISION has its drawbacks. But reporting this kind of affair, in perspective and in depth, is not one of them. It has earned our respect and gratitude for the job it has done.

This is not to say that newspaper coverage of a convention is outmoded or unnecessary or ineffective. There are many aspects of such a conclave which cannot be chronicled as well by the electronic media as they can be by reporters who record in black and white the nuances and implications of events.

In particular, the speed and immediacy of electronic reporting mitigates against the sort of reflective assessment, after-thought, and interpretation of a Walter Lippmann, a Lyle Wilson or a Joe Alsop.

Both media have a vital role, and supplement each other nicely.

* * * * *

IT REMAINS to be seen how long the American voter, now that he is, in effect, made a passive participant in these goings-on, will stand still for the sort of nonsense which comprises about 98 per cent of the proceedings.

The convention system, with all its faults, has served moderately well as a vehicle for the selection of our leaders—with some notable exceptions.

But this does not mean the system cannot be improved, or the methods brought more into conformity with our republican ideals.

Increasingly in recent years there has been more and more talk about nationwide primary elections, and perhaps in that direction will lie a promising change.

* * * * *

BUT, IN THE absence of public demand, the convention system will continue.

And it may well be that, with the advent of expert and comprehensive and probing television reporting, such as that seen last week, the parties' powers that be will decide that speeches (to which no one listens), and "demonstrations" (which are planned, calculated, and sometimes use paid "demonstrators") should be limited or eliminated, and that the process of selection should be brought more into the open.

It could happen—thanks to television.

* * * * *

BUT IF IT doesn't, we believe we can still count on the television people to help reveal the truth of what goes on, to uncover the compromises, deals, soul-searching, embarrassements, which go in to these quadrennial shows.

And, despite the boredom and phoniness, we still found the convention show a fascinating one—and not entirely disillusioning, either.

For it seemed apparent to us that a majority of the delegates were decent, honest American citizens, intent on doing their best to select the best man for the job.

Whether they succeeded may never be known. But the processes by which they tried are better revealed now than ever before in our history.

—E.A.

MEDFORD, OREGON
JULY, 18, 1960

DEAR ED:

IT WAS NICE TO SEE YOU BACK ON THE AIR AT LOS ANGELES. YOUR YEARS LEAVE LEFT YOU LOOKING FIT AS A TIMBER CRUISER.

I AM ENCLOSING AN EDITORIAL FROM THE MEDFORD TRIBUNE WHICH PAYS RESPECT TO THE GREAT JOB YOUR STAFF DID IN L.A. BY THE WAY, IT SEEMED odd KENNEDY'S FATHER WAS LEFT IN THE BACKGROUND SO CONVENIENTLY.

I AM PLANNING ON MOVING TO SAN FRANCISCO SOON AND WILL PROBABLY CONTINUE IN THE CAR BUSINESS.

SAY HELLO TO JANET AND CASEY FOR ME.

SINCERELY,

Harold "Ole" Olson

35 VANCOUVER AVE.
MEDFORD, OREGON

Onapede, O

March 24, 1960

Dear Dr. Onipede:

Thank you for your letter of March 9th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and has been traveling abroad for several months. He will not be returning to the States until June or July, and I am therefore referring your letter and the enclosed pamphlet over to the Institute of International Education, which may be able to help you in some way.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Dr. F. Oladipo Onipede
Yaba Academy
P.O. Box 4
Yaba, Lagos
Nigeria

March 24, 1960

Dear Sirs:

I am referring the enclosed correspondence over to you. I believe you will find it self-explanatory.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Institute of International Education
1 East 67 Street
New York, New York

encl

YABA ACADEMY

P. O. BOX 3
YABA, Lagos
NIGERIA

Mr & Mrs. Edward A. Murrow,
56 Park Avenue
New York 21,
N.Y.

Dear Mr & Mrs. Murrow:

Your name has been suggested to me as one of the few Americans who might be interested in my plight.

Figure this appeal to you in the name of thousands of young Nigerians yearning for high school education. Your decision should it be negative may mean that a substantial number of these aspiring youths will never have the opportunity to learn. Should your decision be favourable, only a few of them will be given an opportunity to learn, to transform themselves and their country.

High school education is to present day Nigeria what a university education is to the United States. Indeed, it is more, more in the sense that besides transforming a raw youth into a cultivated young man or woman, it guarantees also a new pattern of life with a higher earning capacity. Indeed, for every educated Nigerian that a high school turns out, the stronger becomes the democratic base of our newly born State.

This brochure has been prepared for people like you who are interested in Africa and the future well-being as well as stability of democratic institutions in Nigeria. The appeal contained therein is for partial or mainly for capital outlay. Whatever assistance you alone, or in conjunction with some friends can offer, will be greatly appreciated. Please consider this as a person to person appeal.

Let me say that the immediate needs of Yaba Academy have been itemized in Part I, Column (1). My colleagues and I are willing to let you select a name for any unit you might like to donate. It is my hope that this appeal will receive your sympathetic consideration.

With hope and goodwill, I await your reply.

Faithfully yours,

F. OLADIPO ONIPEDE, Ph.D.

Wm. Ormerod

British Record ... POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC NOTES

ISSUED BY BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES

An Agency of the British Government

Number 15 – 1960
November 2

Dear Brother Ed. Am just back from England & now, I hear, you are off to Taipei & the Offshore Islands! What fun you do have! I thought you'd like to see this copy of B.R. which indicates a few of the things H.M.G. are trying to do to help out the dollar in its present difficulties. See you soon, I hope.

Yr Pal
Bill

BRITAIN'S ECONOMY NOW

— GOLD
— THE CHANCELLOR'S DIAGNOSIS
— THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WHITE PAPER
— INVESTMENT OVERSEAS

• GOLD

Britain has continued to attract a good deal of short term investment and her gold reserves at last monthly report were at over $3,000 million once more. This does not mean that Britain has a "surplus." Far from it (see "Balance of Payments" below). She has however taken advantage of her improved gold reserve position:

1. To accelerate debt repayment.
Since March 1959 until September 1960 Britain paid back dollar debts of $732 million (US EX/IM Bank $255½ million; IMF $477 million), — all before due date. This is roughly a quarter of her total reserves of gold and convertible currency as they stood at the beginning of 1960.

2. To step-up foreign lending, particularly aid to less-developed countries.
In the current year 1960-61, Government aid at about $450 million a year is double the 1957-58 rate. In 1959-60 it was $364 million.

3. To remove virtually all of the restrictions on imports which had survived since 1939.
Imports from the United States were up over 60 per cent in the first half of 1960.

• CHANCELLOR'S DIAGNOSIS

Each year at this time the Government makes a report on the economy which is second only in importance to the annual Budget Statement.

Addressing the Merchants and Bankers of the City of London (October 20) the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Britain's Finance Minister, justified the deliberate checks on the growth of the British economy imposed since the Budget, six months ago.

He made these points: —

In 1959 industrial production had risen 10 per cent. Unemployment fell to less than 2 per cent of the employed population. In support of this activity:

• bank advances rose no less than 50 per cent.
• instalment debt was doubled.

This material is filed with the Department of Justice, where the required registration statement of B.I.S. under 56 Stat. 248-258 as an agency of the British Government is available for inspection. Registration does not imply approval or disapproval of this material by the United States Government.

Any material from BRITISH RECORD may be freely quoted.

This showed that the demand was there, but growth at this rate could not be sustained, given Britain's limited domestic resources, without inflation at home and, most important, a weakening of the overseas monetary position.

Although the prime trouble lay in the external position, the Government decided to operate on the growth of internal demand "which could not be allowed to proceed unchecked."

Accordingly, in 1960: —

• moderate tax increases in the Budget:
- profits tax raised from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent.
- tobacco duties raised 47 cents a pound (2 cents on 20 cigarets).
- 13 possible tax avoidance loopholes blocked.

• restrictions on credit:
- new compulsory deposits with the Bank of England of 2 per cent of commercial banks' deposits, (to limit bank liquidity).
- 20 per cent down payment reintroduced in all instalment buying contracts.

• bank rate:
- raised from 5 per cent January 21 to 6 per cent June 23, (reduced to 5½ per cent October 28), with corresponding increases in borrowing costs all round.

At the time many people had criticized measures which were bound to dampen down the rate of economic and business activity. But, the Chancellor said: "had we let things rip we should have run into more serious trouble by now." The "trouble," the underlying balance of payments, was not only that earnings from overseas did not cover import costs, but the financing of the growing flow of overseas aid and investment (doubled in the two years since 1957-1958) was not being met.

Britain's need was for an improvement in her underlying trade position. To this end irksome restrictions were put on home consumption — to dampen down the rate of growth. This self-discipline was helping to lower the high rate of imports and to ease the demand on productive resources, which would otherwise be devoted to exports.

Part of the reward was a strong £ Sterling in world markets. The exchange rate for sterling has remained consistently above par so far this year and high levels of domestic rates had attracted "a good deal of money" to London. This had increased the reserves, but pro tanto had increased short term liabilities. It had done nothing to improve the underlying balance.

The relation of Britain's gold reserves (which have been increasing) to her balance of payments (which has deteriorated) is set out below.

• THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The half yearly analysis of the British balance of payments, presented this month and covering the first half of 1960 shows:

• On current transactions there was a small surplus of £35 million; i.e. Britain earned a little more in trade and income from business generally, than she spent.

The Balance of Payments (cont.)

• On trade alone (within the above) payments for imports exceeded receipts from exports by £27 million; i.e. there was a deficit on visible trade of that amount; but this was more than offset by "invisible" receipts — i.e. from shipping, travel, banking, etc.

• If long term investment activities are added in, the combined current and investment accounts showed a largish deficit of £103 million; i.e. Britain invested abroad more than was invested in Britain, and the net outflow was more than could be covered by current earnings.

• The gold reserves rose £56 million in spite of heavy debt payments abroad.

• Liabilities (foreign claims on sterling) rose faster — by £94 million.

• The monetary position thus deteriorated by £38 million (£94 million -£56 million).

THE GENERAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

£ million

		1959 (full year)	1959 Jan.-June (prov)	1960 Jan.-June (prov)
A.	Current a/c			
	(i) imports (f.o.b.)	3,616	1,751	1,968
	(ii) exports (f.o.b.)	3,556	1,754	1,941
	(iii) trade balance	-60	+3	-27
	(iv) "invisible" balance	+199		+62
	(v) total current balance	+139	+116	+35
B.	Long Term Capital A/C			
	Balance of long term capital (outward minus inward investment)	-553	-267	-138
C.	Balance of Current and Long Term Transactions (Sum of A & B)	-414	-151	-103
D.	Balance of Monetary Movements Identified increase in sterling liabilities (-94). Actual changes in gold reserves (+56).	+372	+102	+38
E.	Balancing Item difference between (C) and (D); (items not so far identified).	+42	+49	+65

*Table I (summarized) White Paper U.K. Balance of Payments 1957-1960, Cmnd 1188, Price 27 cents plus 5 mailing & handling.

• INVESTMENT OVERSEAS

Government outlays for development purposes have risen from $224 million in 1957-1958 to $364 million in the last financial year and should be in the current year of the order of $450 million (see BRITISH RECORD for October 1). Private outlays, always difficult to measure, have now been analysed by the British Board of Trade and the 1958 and 1959 figures are published, as the first of an annual series, in the "Board of Trade Journal."

4,000 Reporting Companies

4,000 companies cooperated in the survey which covered direct investment in overseas branches, subsidiaries and associated companies. The investment of oil and insurance companies was excluded as was public investment and portfolio investment. Net investment abroad (British investment overseas less investment in Britain by overseas interests) was estimated at £58 million in both 1958 and 1959; but the 1959 figure is known to exclude the value of the purchase of some British companies by overseas interests. The survey gives information on total earnings and total investment in 1958 for five main areas of the world. The tables (given below) show the high proportion of British investment and earnings in the Sterling area, while North America is the source of the greater part of overseas investment in Britain.

PRIVATE DIRECT INVESTMENT BY AREAS, 1958
(excluding oil and insurance)

	British Companies Overseas		£ million Overseas companies in Britain	
	Earnings	Investment	Earnings	Investment
North America	+ 38.7	- 38.3	-76.9	+71.6
Latin America	+ 10.6	- 5.2	- 0.2	- 0.5
Western Europe	+ 19.8	- 15.0	-14.7	+ 6.2
Other Non-Sterling Area	+ 1.7	- 6.5	- 0.4	- 0.2
Rest of Sterling Area	+125.4	- 79.7	- 2.4	+10.1
	+196.2	-144.8	-94.6	+87.3

PRIVATE DIRECT INVESTMENT IN 1958 and 1959
(excluding oil and insurance)

	British Investment Overseas		Overseas Investment in Britain	
	1959*	1958	1959*	1958
Earnings	+228	+196	-139	-94
Investment	-175	-145	+117	+87

*Provisional results based on returns covering in 1958 70 percent by value of total profits.

£ £ £ £

Osgood, H. B

October 25, 1960

Dear Mr. Osgood:

Your recent letter, directed to Mr. Murrow, stating your views regarding the televised Presidential debates, has been turned over to me for reply.

Mr. Murrow has always enjoyed the responses of listeners to any form of public service broadcasting, and he has asked me to convey his thanks to you for taking the time to write and let us have your reactions.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Harriet B. Osgood
119½ Cypress
Daytona Beach, Florida

119½ Cypress
Daytona Beach
Florida
October 14, 1960

NBC Broadcasting Company
Attention Mr. Ed Murrow
New York City

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Please allow me to congratulate and thank both you and NBC for your cooperation in a project to permit the public to see our presidential candidates together in a series of meetings. It is one of the most commendable things the broadcasting companies have done for us. Thank you, so much.

But may I suggest something which would make these broadcasts still more interesting and illuminating from the point of view of the lay listener? Why not permit them to ask each other the questions which they, themselves, propose, in the true Lincoln-Douglas tradition? When outsiders do the questioning there is introduced an extraneous note, and one is not able quite to observe the real functioning of the minds we so much wish to know.

May I ask you, please, to bring this matter to the attention of your company? And to urge the candidates to accept this change which so many of us want for their final appearances? (We are still hoping there will be more than one more. Why does Mr. Nixon seem to oppose it? Such a position is sure to work against him.)

We appreciate what you have done, but we need real mind-to-mind contact of the candidates to make up our minds. Please do not say it is impossible!

Thank you again, for everything.

Most sincerely,

Harriet Patterson Osgood

(Mrs. H.B.Osgood)

~~1/68~~ Osterman, Ella
file Wednesday

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Last spring when Ike was preparing to visit Russia, I read in Drew Pearson's column that he (Ike) was planning to see his old army friend Zhukov.

Don't you think that was a factor in turning Nik against Ike?

It seems to me, it was.

No street address Sincerely,

Hollywood, Fla. Ella Osterman

Owens, Donald

April 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Owens:

Thank you for your nice letter of April 6th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I have however, enclosed the biography and picture you requested and hope they will contribute to the success of your report.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Donald Owens
2307 W. 75th Street
Los Angeles 43, California

encl

Los Angeles, 43, Calif.

2307 W. 75th Street

April 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Morrow

485 Madison Ave.

New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

In my Senior English class we are discussing prominent news personalities. Our teacher has asked us to make a report on our favorite news commentator. I have selected you, my favorite, because I thoroughly enjoy your programs and excellent news commentaries.

I would appreciate it if you would send me a biographical sketch of your life and a picture of yourself if it is at all possible.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

Donald Owens

Donald Owens

Pally, W. R.

March 31, 1960

Dear Mrs. Pally:

Thank you for your letter of March 18th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical. He has been traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months. I have therefore forwarded your letter on to him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. W. R. Pally
322 Waldmann
Park-Forest, Illinois

Pally,322 Waldmann,Park-Forest,Illinois
March 18.1960

Mr.Edward R.Murrow

Sir,
please excuse the liberty I am taking in writing to you.For many years we have admired you for your courage,integrity and fairness.
I should like to draw your attention to the following:
We are reading several German Magazines(Frankfurter,Revue,Ill.Berliner)
The American Public is being told so much about the fabulous German Rebirth and the "Miracle"!What we don't know over here,are the opinions of the average German,reflected in their "Letters to the Editors".
We only see these terrific,extraordinary buildings designed by ultra-modern Architects,-but we don't hear of the appalling lack of housing for the ordinary people!It apparently is quite a common occurrence,that engaged couples are living together,on account of this shortage.(Besides the fact, that one of them may be drawing some sort of pension,which would automatically stop in case of remarriage.)We don't hear of children being burnt to death,because the family has to live in a shed or a summer-house in the winter.These people are not destitute,but decent working -class!-
We don't hear of all the suicides for financial reasons,and the G.papers are full of these reports.Last year a woman in München tried to kill herself and her three little children with Gas,because her living conditions in a damp and tiny room drove her to it.A permission(?) for their own home had been refused!One of the children died,and now permission for a house has definetely been refused,reason:two children only!-(Revue,München)
Readers are writing in from Switzerland,praising their working conditions compared to the "Exploitation" in Germany.Maybe that is the reason,why G. is importing cheap labour from Italy and lately from Spain.Many are complaining,that they can't find suitable jobs in G.because they are too old,one

one man being 46yrs.!

Another Pet-Peeve of ours is this emphasis on "Illicit" affairs!And the whole German attitude towards marriage and women .Nobody seems to mind about a little "Extra"-or about the exeeutiv and his secretary f.i!Maybe that is one of the reasons,whyTourists are so attracted to Germany?Or our young soldiers,who have been leading quite a different life over here,and have never seen anything like it before,intheir own,sheltered communities!

I wonder,if all the American mothers or sweethearts know,<u>what</u> is going on over there!I am afraid,it would shock quite a few!These Pictorials are full of this sort of thing!One scandal after another.F.i.The story of the little town of BAUMHOLDER in the Pfalz.A town full of American soldiers,a wide-open town.And the "Star" a girl of 17,who eventually was placed in a Reform School,but "squawked" and implicated most of the Town-Officials,who had not only contributed to her delinquency,but had also "installed " herin various "enterprises"(Most probably with public funds)-Nothing happened to these men,by the way!

There are picture stories of tumultuous vacations of German girls in Italy, having a roaring time with the Italian Romeos!Apparently quite a well-known fact in Germany,and partly caused by the Man-Shortage.Similar reports are coming from England, where some of the G.Tourists are having the times of their lives!--

I am not narrow-minded,but as a Nurse,I know about our shocking rise of V.D. Nobody seems to know the cause of it.I am not surprised anymore!

It would help,if the naive American Public could be enlightened about this side of Germany,a Tourist's Paradise!

Maybe you could do something about it,dear Mr.Murrow!

Sincerely

Mrs. D.R. Palley

Helenka Pantaleoni, Jr.

To stimulate public interest in "all the world's children" and to provide a channel for citizen participation in the work of the United Nations Children's Fund.

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF

United Nations, New York — *PLaza 4-1234*

August 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I express my personal as well as official thanks for your willingness to sign a letter in behalf of the UNICEF Greeting Card program, which we will send to select lists of individuals and business executives throughout the country. As our sales of UNICEF cards is primarily by direct mail, this personal testimonial from you, I am convinced, will command attention and support which otherwise would not be possible.

If I may hazard a prediction, this will do for UNICEF Greeting Cards what Danny Kaye did for Trick or Treat for UNICEF. Your interest in UNICEF is very inspiring to us all.

With deepest thanks for your continuing support, and warmest regards to Mrs. Murrow,

Faithfully yours,

Helenka Pantaleoni

Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr.
President

HP:S

Parkins, E. H.

July 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Parkins:

Thank you for your gracious letter of July 5th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. As Mr. Murrow is presently in Chicago covering the Republican Convention, I am taking the liberty of answering your letter in his stead.

I believe Mr. Murrow would suggest that in order to have your manuscript published, you submit it to any one of a number of publishing houses in New York such as Random House, McGraw-Hill, Simon & Schuster, Harper & Brothers, or any others you might be familiar with.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Edward H. Parkins
263 J Street N.E.
Ephrata, Washington

July 5, 1960
263 J St N.E.
Ephrata, Wn.

Mr. Ed. Murrow
c/o Columbia Breadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It has been many years since I have seen you and you don't know me I am sure. I first knew you when I was a freshman at WSC in 1929-30 and you were the Studentbody President. I was aware of some of your accomplishments from that time but the next time I actually heard from you was in the late thirties with your familiar 'This is London!

I saw you once again in Paris at a press conference and I was working in press censorship. Of course I am familiar with your many famous radio and television programs.

Because you have so many fields of endeavor, I thought perhaps you could tell me how I could go about getting a manuscript published. I wrote it a few years ago and recently I read it and as it rather intrigued me, I thought that perhaps others might enjoy it.

I have never published a book so am a little ignorant of how to really go about getting the best in the way of publicity. I am a school teacher of more than twenty years and am a native Washingtonian.

If you could take the time from your very busy schedule to help me in this matter, I would appreciate it very much. If you cannot find the time, thank you very much for listening.

Very sincerely yours,

Edward H. Parkins

Edward H. Parkins

Partridge, Dova

August 8, 1960

Miss Dova Partridge
Box 3083 Hill Station
Augusta, Ga.

Dear Miss Partridge:

As Mr. Murrow is away from New York at present and may be absent from his office for the greater part of this month, I am sending you an interim acknowledgement of your letter of July 28.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Box 3083 Hill Station
Augusta, Georgia
July 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would like to know just what to do in order to get a small amount of publicity. It is very hard for a person to offer their service to the public and then have other candidates to block their efforts that has been put forth. I do not have any money for advertisements and news papers, however, I do think that candidates should offer to serve and not come out to gain power by being bought over by politicians.

Mr. Murrow, politicians have gotten us in the greatest mess that we have ever been in from a world conditions. Now, it is time for us to try something else, and work on world peace and security. American dollars for Americans.

I favor; Federal aid to education, no strings attached; Peace and security at a minium price; Cut government spending; Cut foreign aid, and use strict supervision on all funds to other nations; Write and pass laws to wipe out communism. Communism is in our schools, churches, businesses, organizations and clubs of the U. S. A. Justice must be exercised. The dollar ~~is~~ ruling now and I wonder just where we will began to seek the right road for democracy.

Health, Education, and Welfare are the most important items that we face today.

With best wishes, I am

Respectfully,

Dova Partridge

Dova Partridge, Candidate
United States House of Representative
Tenth Congressional District
AS A SERVANT OF THE PEOPEE

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, News Reporter
C. B. S.
New York, New York

Family -

Daughter of the late William P. Partridge, and Lucinda Ann Elizabeth Reynolds Partridge of Lincoln County, Georgia. Next to youngest daughter of family of nine children. A farmers daughter. Four generations living today. Descendent of John Reynolds, first Royal Governor of Georgia 1754. Partridge family came to America 1653

EDUCATION -

Graduated from Lincolnton High School, Lincolnton, Georgia. Graduated from the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. Received Bachelor of Science Degree in Home Economics 1940.

GRADUATE WORK * University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 1943

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 1948-1949

George Washington University, Washington, D. C. 1954

LAW SCHOOL - Georgetown Law Center, Washington, D. C. 1957

EXPERIENCE *

School Teacher in Georgia and South Carolina

United States Department of Agriculture from 1939 - 1948, holding a position as Home Management Supervisor with the Farmers Home Administration and Home Demonstration Agent, Extension Service.

Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C. Research specialist.
Association with Senators and Congressmen in Washington, D. C. 1951-1956

CHURCH AFFILIATION AND ASSOCIATIONS -

Methodist Church
Georgia Home Economics Association
Georgia Alumni Society

American Association of University Women

Federation of Federal Employees Association and C S R A

AIMS *

TO DEDICATE MY TIME AS A SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, IN WORKING FOR PEACE, SECURITY, AND PROSPERITY DURING THE CRITICAL PERIOD WHICH WE ARE NOW FACED WITH.

I FAVOR: PEACE, PEACE AT A MINIUM PRICE AND SECURITY
FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION BY MAKING GRANTS OR LOANS. (NO STRINGS ATTACHED)
REDUCE GOVERNMENT SPENDING.
CUT FOREIGN AID. USE STRICT SUPERVISION ON ALL FUNDS
INTRODUCE AND PASS BILLS TO WIPE OUT COMMUNISM

Pastor, L. H.

February 19, 1960

Ed Marrow Show
"Image of America"
KNX-CBS
Hollywood, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for the courtsey of your reply as well as the repetition of your show.

I am enclosing the copy of a letter which is self-explanatory and I am sending this to you because you were interested in these problems.

Yours very truly,

Laura Harris Pastor

Laura Harris Pastor

849 So. Gramercy Drive
Box 314
Los Angeles, California

lap/

cc/

P.S. The packaging of people would not be so bad if the packages were made a little larger.

I would be glad to serve the people of the United States as the next President or Vice-President of the United States and would work for maintenance and expenses only as "George" did, however my campaign funds are a little low and also I might be a little too much of an isolationist to adequately serve.

February 12, 1960

President Eisenhower
White House
Washington, D.C.

Copy

Honorable Sir:

It may be true that I am a witch but the Constitution is supposed to protect the rights of all. At any rate, I am a virtuous, good witch and deserve some dispensation from Congress - a scholarship to some worthy University and reasonable funds to raise my beautiful daughter with. She wants to be a Supreme Court Justice someday.

There are a few things I should like to discuss with you - first, the exploitation of vice in this country by the press and movies. Does a man have the right to shoot everyone he meets just because he is allowed to carry a gun? Neither should the press have the right to distort the minds of the entire country by exploiting vice. People can be trained to love virtue and happiness as readily as they are trained to love vice and right mental guidance is the duty and should be the goal of leaders of masses. This country of people used to be thrilled when justice and virtue triumphed but now people only thrill with sensational crimes and vice, and seemingly thrill more when vice triumphs over justice.

Although I liked the Roosevelts, still, Mrs. Roosevelt made a big mistake in allowing the press to exploit the party she gave to a group of prostitutes on the White House lawns. She should have kept that incident very secret because many people thought she was giving her stamp of approval to this sort of thing rather than sympathy for the girls involved.

Furthermore, Ed Marrow uncovered the filthy practices of some big business men who use call girls for business promotion. Immediately the newspapers throughout the country set these beasts on a pedstal as demi-Gods and they were (still are) wined and dined throughout the land. When I went to D.A. Boyle, in Chicago, for help in my case, I was informed there would be too much expense involved, yet, that very evening the papers screamed the news that he was holding a call girl at the La Salle Hotel, at taxpayers' cost of $5000.00 per month, for state witness involving a vice ring. Don't you think she and the others should have been kept in a cell, under salt peter treatment until temptations would not bother them anymore? The Senate Investigating Committee should go to work on some of these big bums and clean up this call girl routine. These men should receive such a salt peter treatment and such a financial shake they would eleminate these practices forever. How can honest business men compete with vice of this sort?

A country that allows vice to receive the rewards and places absolutely no value on the virtues does not deserve to be the leading nation of the world.

There are many of you who fear Russia and although she is a little stronger in science still for her to waste her bombs on us seems a little far fetched at present. If she did drop a few bombs on the corruption and mess of America the entire world would be annihilated from the horrible stink which would immediately follow such action.

America is very, very, young and with tolerance for the weaknesses and frailties of human nature and lack of discipline, the people are very wonderful. But many abuse these privileges and endanger our freedoms. Don't you think it would give our country lots of dignity, add to the right discipling of the people, and make her more worthy of being a leader nation if you and Congress would install a counsel composed of an equal number of Ministers, Priests, Rabbis, and Indians? In order to safe guard their respective positions, they could be changed quarterly or yearly, however you arranged, and this would give more of them an opportunity to serve. These men of the cloth are our PURPLE PEOPLE and deserve more appreciation - many of them are more worthy than all the crowned heads of other nations. I have never seen frontpage headlines of a mixed group of our spiritual leaders ever being entertained at any White House functions.

Also, any persons or politicians seeking positions of trust and authority in government State and National, should be required to take courses of instruction under all these

various religious leaders because how can people in authority over others of mixed religious views have any understanding of their charges if they cannot understand their religious philosophies?

Mr. Eisenhower, I am sorry that I could not send you a Valentine this year, but since you have Mrs. Eisenhower I am sure you were not neglected. A reliable Mr. Smith asked me why I haven't junked state and national problems and you and remarried. I told him I could not find any unmarried man worthy of me and that I have too much honor to rob the castles of other women. He told me in cases that involve honor and love I should sacrifice the honor, but I disagree with him... I have never known of men with loves so strong that this love lives longer than honor. Love is a fleeting thing but honor "penetrates the mists of time".

Respectfully submitted,

Laura H. Pastor

L. H. Pastor

849 So. Gramercy Drive
Box 314
Los Angeles, California

lap/
cc/WH
NP
XM
FG
DB

P.S. We are getting better programs and music since the Senate has been investigating.

Maurice Pate

TELEPHONE PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS UNICEF

UNICEF

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND · FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

30 August 1960.

Dear Ed,

I continue to vividly recall all of the hard work and skill that you gave to the Danny Kaye television story on UNICEF. And then came your further generosity in endorsing over to us your CBS honorarium for all this devoted work.

Now Mr. Lloyd Bailey of the United States Committee for UNICEF has sent me a copy of the letter which you are sending out to support the UNICEF greeting card movement. I wish to thank you for your continuing deep interest in our work.

I hope that you derived some benefit from your period of rest and trust that our paths may cross again before long. In the meantime, with all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Maurice

Maurice Pate

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Patterson, R. C.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1960 DEC 29 AM 5 38

NF140 SYC185 BB135
B UDA065 LONG NL PD
UD NEW YORK NY 28
EDWARD R MURROW, DLR AFTER 10 AM
CBS 485 MADISON AVE NYK

I AM HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE BOB HOPE HAS BEEN CHOSEN TO RECEIVE MARCH OF DIMES AWARD GIVEN ANNUALLY TO INDIVIDUAL IN ENTERTAINMENT WORLD WHO HAS RENDERED DEDICATED SERVICES TO HUMANITARIAN CAUSES, TO BE PRESENTED TO HIM NEXT MARCH 3RD AT DINNER IN GRAND BALLROOM OF COMMODORE HOTEL. THIS WILL ALSO MARK TWENTY YEARS HE HAS CONTRIBUTED GENEROUSLY TIME AND TALENT TO OUR ARMED FORCES OVERSEAS. ALL OF US AND PARTICULARLY BOB HOPE WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO HAVE YOU WITH US AS AN HONORED GUEST. I WILL BE PRIVILEGED TO PRESIDE AND EXPECT IT TO BE EVEN MORE IMPRESSIVE AND DELIGHTFUL THAN PAST DINNERS HONORING SPYROS SKKOURAS IN 1955, LEONARD GOLDENSON IN 1956, JACK WARNER IN 1957, AND JACK BENNY LAST

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

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Buddy 5/2

YEAR. YOUR PRESENCE WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY HELP ENSURE SUCCESS OF THIS AFFAIR WHICH WILL AID MARCH OF DIMES CONTINUE ITS WINNING FIGHT AGAINST POLIO. I LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR ACCEPTANCE SO WE CAN PROCEED WITH PLANS TO MAKE THIS ONE OF MOST MEMORABLE EVENINGS OF BOB'S CAREER. PLEASE CONTACT ME COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS, SUITE 1533, 15 WEST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK. (COLUMBUS 5-7460)

RICHARD C PATTERSON JR

3RD 1955 1956 1957 1533 15 48TH 20 5-7460

Wm. Patterson

June 28, 1960

Mr. William D. Patterson
The Saturday Review
25 West 45th Street
New York 36, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

As Mr. Murrow is away in Montana at present and will go straight from there to Los Angeles for the convention, I am writing to thank you for your letter to him of June 23 and the enclosure which I shall hold here for him to see on his return early in August.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The Saturday Review

25 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

William D. Patterson
Associate Publisher

June 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Ed:

An important new approach to the coverage, analysis and interpretation of the eductational problems facing the American people today is revealed in the enclosed press release. We think that this is an important publishing venture from a number of viewpoints.

I thought you might think it worth reporting or commenting on in one of your own newscasts.

Best regards,

Pat

William D. Patterson

Press Release

For AM, June 26th, 1960

From: The Fund for the Advancement of Education
477 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York PL 1-2900

New Education Publishing Project Announced

The Fund for the Advancement of Education and the Saturday Review have entered into an agreement for the publication of a monthly supplement on education to be sponsored by the Fund as an integral part of the Saturday Review beginning with the issue of September 17, 1960.

The purpose of the supplement is to focus public attention on the basic educational problems facing the American people today. The special section will seek to provide accurate, authoritative, and up-to-date information and analysis from kindergarten through the university. It will also evaluate criticisms of the schools and seek to clarify discussion of new developments that give promise of improving education.

The supplement will be a step consistent with the recent editorial expansion of the Saturday Review which now publishes monthly supplements on music and science, and, at regular intervals, supplements on travel, business, photography and other areas of major interest to the magazine's readers.

The Fund for the Advancement of Education is a philanthropic foundation, established by the Ford Foundation, and committed to the use of its resources for the advancement and improvement of American Education. Improvement

(more)

in any field inevitably involves change.

It has long appeared to the Officers and Directors of the Fund and the Editors of Saturday Review that one of the barriers to constructive change has been a lack of public understanding both of the complexities in the American educational establishment and of the possibilities for greater educational quality.

Many professional journals of education are regularly published. However, none of them reaches any substantial segment of the general public; few reach even any major proportion of America's teachers. In joining forces for the publication of this monthly supplement on education the Fund and the Saturday Review hope to contribute both to clarity of understanding and a greater awareness of opportunities for improving the schools.

The supplement will be edited by Paul Woodring of the Fund staff, an educational writer with long teaching experience at elementary, secondary, and higher levels. He will serve as Education Editor of the Saturday Review.

The Associate Education Editor will be John J. Scanlon who has been a staff member of the Fund since 1953, is the suthor of various Fund publications, and has a broad familiarity with educational problems.

Saturday Review will share with the Fund responsibility for all material appearing in the supplement. This does not mean, however, that only those ideas will appear in the pages that coincide with the ideas of the Editorial Board. A genuine attempt will be made to reflect an intelligent diversity in the great emerging debate on American education.

#####

Paton, E.

Eleanor Paton

473 Drury Lane, Birmingham, Michigan

April 26, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Search deeply into your heart for the truth of what is right. No longer let yourself be an agent for the forces of division and discension in this world. There is no purpose in the life of a man if he cannot contribute, with love for mankind, to the unity of men and nations and to the unswerving seeking for

the rule of unselfishness.

Impure motives, frustrated ambitions for self, resentment over injustices never can lead to worthy deeds.

What our world needs is no more of anger toward men who've done badly but deep caring for those who strive to do well. For all men we should want the very best, and we should do everything in our power to help each man to achieve the best.

Every man must fight for what is right, or the course of history will continue downward.

You have great opportunity to do great good.

Sincerely,
Eleanor Roton

Michael Peacock

December 1, 1960

Dear Mike:

Please forgive my long delay in answering your very kind letter of October 19.

Immediately after my return from London, I was laid up for a week with a bad cold and then had to dash off to Florida to complete HARVEST OF SHAME for CBS Reports. I returned in time to engage in a bout with pneumonia, which made it impossible for me to work on Election night. It was the first time in twenty five years that I missed a major news story.

I was sorry to miss seeing you and Richard Dimbleby during your stay in New York and hope to see you both again when I am next in London.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. I.M. Peacock
Television Center
The British Broadcasting Corp.
Wood Lane
London W.12, England

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: BROADCASTING HOUSE, LONDON, W.1

TELEVISION STUDIOS, LIME GROVE, LONDON, W.12

TELEGRAMS & CABLES: BROADCASTS, LONDON, TELEX * INTERNATIONAL TELEX 22182

TELEPHONE: SHEPHERDS BUSH ~~xxxx~~ 8000

19th October 1960

Dear Ed,

I hope you thought your journey was worth it! Certainly, we were delighted to have you in the programme, and we were proud to be associated with "The Year of the Polaris".

As you may have noticed, not many of our great national dailies devote space to television criticism, but we did get some favourable comment, especially in the "Daily Mail". In a week or so we shall have the provincial press cuttings available, and will be able to get a much clearer idea of the overall reception of the rogramme. In the meantime, you will be glad to know that all sorts of people have told me how much they enjoyed the film. I think the discussion left something to be desired, but even that appears to have been well received.

As I told you, anyone who is anyone in "Panorama" will be in America for the election. Richard Dimbleby and I are staying on in New York to have a look at your election night coverage. We will be staying at the Gotham Hotel and I am asking our New York office to contact Sig Michaelson to arrange for passes, etc. We both look forward to seeing you again then.

Yours sincerely,

Mike

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
CBS Television Network,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22,
N.Y., U.S.A.

MP/PJB

L. M. Peaslee, Fulham Centre, Wood Lane
Lon W.12

CC 7-0652

Norman Vincent Peale

April 8, 1960

Dear Dr. Peale:

Thank you for your letter of April 4th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is currently on a year's sabbatical and has been traveling abroad. Dr. Potter's letter therefore came to my attention and I answered him explaining that Mr. Murrow could not undertake any writing at this time, since he was spending his leave reading, listening and learning.

However, I shall show your kind letter to Mr. Murrow upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale
Marble Collegiate Church
Fifth Avenue at 29th Street, West
New York 1, New York

FOUNDED 1628

MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH
FIFTH AVENUE AT 29TH STREET, WEST
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

MINISTERS
NORMAN VINCENT PEALE
HERMAN L. BARBERY
EUGENE MCKINLEY PIERCE
PASTORAL ASSISTANT
DONALD WAYNE HOFFMAN

REPLY TO
1025 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

April 4, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am writing to you at this time in support of a letter which was written to you under date of March 21, 1960, by my good friend, Dr. Dan Potter, Executive Director of The Protestant Council.

I should like to join Dr. Potter in the hope that you will consent to write a brief document concerning the importance of United Protestantism in our present day culture. As Dr. Potter has so aptly stated, with your great facility for expression, you are the very person who could do an outstanding piece of work for the cause of Protestantism. I do hope that you will give this request your favorable consideration.

With a prayer that God may richly bless Mrs. Murrow and you, I am, as always,

Cordially yours,

Norman

NVP:DWP

March 24, 1960

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 21st, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret to tell you that there is no possibility of Mr. Murrow's undertaking any writing for some time, since he is on a year's sabbatical and is spending this time reading, listening and learning.

I am sincerely sorry to have to say no on his behalf.

Cordially yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

The Rev. Dan M. Potter
The Protestant Council of the City of New York
71 West 23rd Street
New York 10, New York

THE PROTESTANT COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

71 West 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y. • ORegon 5-4646

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

REV. GARDNER C. TAYLOR
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Chairman of the Executive Committee
GEORGE M. DUFF, JR.
Treasurer
MRS. D. WARD NICHOLS
Secretary
REV. DAN M. POTTER
Executive Director

March 21, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing on behalf of the Board of Directors of The Protestant Council of the City of New York, to ask if you would be willing to rewrite a brief document concerning the philosophy and motivation of united Protestantism in sustaining the principles of democracy and developing a more wholesome and constructive society.

With your great facility for expression, it is the feeling of our Board that you would be able to restate the information in a way to arrest the attention of our lay people and the community at large for the important place of Protestantism in the whole of our culture.

This would not be a long document - perhaps at the most it would be less than five pages.

We feel we should turn to our Protestant laymen with talent such as yours to help us in matters of this type. Would you be willing to do this specific task for us?

I shall forward the material to you just as soon as we receive favorable word.

With warmest regards in all that you do.

Sincerely yours,

Dan M. Potter

Dan M. Potter

DMP/es

Lawrence Pelletier

April 1, 1960

Dear President Pelletier:

I apologize for the long delay in sending you an answer to your very kind letter of February 8th to Mr. Murrow, but he has been traveling rather extensively in the Far East, and we have only just received his reply.

Mr. Murrow has asked me to tell you how very deeply he appreciates the desire of the faculty committee on Honorary Degrees to grant him an honorary degree at your Commencement on Monday, June 6th. He regrets most sincerely that he will not be back to the eastern part of the United States in time to attend the Commencement exercises and must therefore deny himself the pleasure of accepting your invitation.

Sincerely yours,

President Lawrence L. Pelletier
Allegheny College
Meadville, Pennsylvania

gw

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 8, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The faculty committee on Honorary Degrees would like to recognize your courageous leadership in the fields of radio and television and have recommended that you be granted an honorary degree at our Commencement on Monday, June 6. Our bylaws provide that no degrees may be granted in absentia. Consequently, it will be necessary for you to be present at the Commencement exercises.

I shall be looking forward to hearing from you, and we hope that you can be with us on June 6.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence L. Pelletier

Lawrence L. Pelletier

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

LLP/er

Peterson, F. L.

July 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Thank you for your letter of July 14th, which I am answering in Mr. Murrow's absence.

In response to your question, it was Howard Van Smith of the Miami News who won the Pulitzer Prize for his series of articles on migrant labor.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Fred L. Peterson
P.O. Box 329
Modesto, California

Modesto, Calif.
7-14-'60

Mr. Ed Murrow
Station C.B.S.- K. C. B. S.
San Francisco
Calif.

Dear Sir:-

I was told that on 5-4-'59, you spoke in your news broadcast about a man that won The Pulitzer Prize, for writing a book, or article, about the Transcient Workers. I would appreciate it very much if you could give me this mans name or the name of the book or where I could get this information.

Respectfully Yours,
Fred L. Peterson
P. O. Box 329
Modesto
Calif.

Howard Van Smith of the Miami News for his series of articles on migrant labor

Petersen, L.
June 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

address

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I say how very glad I am that you are back in the U.S.A., safe and sound!

I am truly sorry "Small World" has come to a close. It was surely nice of you to tell of your future television plans. I am also looking forward to your forthcoming radio program.

Most sincerely,

(Miss) Leone Petersen
Salt Lake City

Petrie, Eleanor

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

1960 JUL 28 AM 4 28

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

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GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL M 6/4221

17

UDA060 NA064

PD TDN JAACKSON HEIGHTS NY 28 142AA EDT

ED MURROW, CBS TV

485 MADISON AVE NYK (UD)

YOUR COVERAGE OF BOTH CONVENTIONS HAS BEEN WONDERFUL I HOPE ALL AMERICANS APPRECIATE YOUR INTELLIGENCE

ELEANOR PETRI.

f. m.

Pettegrew, J. P.

February 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Pettegrew:

Thank you for your letter of February 5th and for the enclosed copy of Dr. Frederick Mayer's new book, A HISTORY OF EDUCATIONAL THOUGHT.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is traveling abroad, he has not yet seen Dr. Mayer's book, but I shall keep it on hand and show it to him upon his return to the office.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. J. P. Pettegrew
College Textbook Division
Charles E. Merrill Books, Inc.
1300 Alum Creek Drive
Columbus 16, Ohio

College Division
CHARLES E. MERRILL BOOKS, INC.
Serving America's Schools Since 1842
1300 ALUM CREEK DRIVE · COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

February 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For the past several years Dr. Frederick Mayer of the University of Redlands in Los Angeles has been working on a manuscript concerned with the educational vision of mankind, its developments and concepts.

With the enthusiastic and eager assistance of a number of people, Dr. Mayer's manuscript was developed into a major publishing effort. Very recently, this project reached maturity and Dr. Mayer's book was released from the printer.

We are delighted, as the author's representative and at his personal request, to have the opportunity to send you this first-press copy of A History of Educational Thought, the first book to be released from our new "College Division" of the Merrill Company.

Both the author and we, his publishers, hope you will find this book a worthy contribution to your personal library.

Very respectfully yours,

J. P. Pettegrew

J. P. Pettegrew
College Textbook Division

JPP:bmh

Enclosure

P. S. Dr. Mayer has made numerous mentions of you and your work in this new text.

Philippe, C C

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 6-6000

HOTEL *Commodore*

42ND STREET AT LEXINGTON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

C. C. PHILIPPE
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
AND GENERAL MANAGER

Dear Ed

As you may have already heard, in addition to my other duties with the Zeckendorf Hotels Corporation, I assumed on July 1 the responsibilities of Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Hotel Commodore.

I undertook this exciting challenge because I feel the Commodore has a tremendous growth potential, and with the several members of my Waldorf staff who are here with me, I can assure you that in a very short time we will add greater luster to the Commodore's prestige and further improve its standards of excellence.

A very ambitious Renaissance program is now under way, beginning with a brand new Lobby and the New Windsor Ballroom, which we are building just off the Lobby to seat 800 guests - New York's first major Ballroom in thirty years.

I look forward to the opportunity of telling you more about our plans that will again make the Commodore one of New York's finest Eastside hotels, and whenever I can be of service - for a room or for a table in one of our restaurants (we have a really outstanding Chef) - please don't hesitate to call me.

With best personal regards, I am

Yours

C. C. Philippe

P:pk

Just for the record

The Commodore

The GRAND BALLROOM has the

Largest FLOOR SEATING CAPACITY,

(1500 without the Boxes), in New York.

The *New* WINDSOR BALLROOM,

New York's first major Ballroom in 30 years,

seating 1000, with very spacious Reception Rooms.

C. C. Philippe — Executive Vice-Pres.- General Manager

l Laboratories

May 9, 1960

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find 18 roles of film for which we would like slides made and 5 rolls of film for which we would like to have prints, the small size.

When they are ready, send them to Mrs. Edward R. Murrow at 580 Park Avenue, Apt. 10D and bill her for them. If there are any problems, I would appreciate your calling me here at CBS, PL 1-2345, Ext. 7494.

Thank you so much.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Pictorial Laboratories
16 East 42nd Street
New York City

enc.

MV 2-5665

February 16, 1960

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find thirteen color films belonging to Mrs. Edward R. Murrow. Please make slides for all of them.

When they are ready, send them ~~to this office~~ 580 Park and bill Mrs. Murrow, 580 Park Avenue, New York City. If there are any problems, I would appreciate it if you would telephone me here at CBS, Extension 7494.

Thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner

Miss Thomas

Pictorial Laboratories
16 East 42nd Street
New York City

M P

Pierce, Muriel
Pelee Island,
Ontario,
Canada

Dear Mr. Murrow,-

I have just finished watching part of your programme, in which Brendan Behan, Jackie Gleason and John Mason Brown appeared, and I am wondering, considering Mr. Behan's reputation for tippling, just what prompted your inviting him as a guest to your programme "Small World". There is a lot I could say, but I will limit it

I enjoy your programmes very much, but felt compelled to write to you about this particular programme, because whether or not I agree with all of your guest stars of other evenings or not, I have never felt so infinitely sorry for any one, as for Behan tonight.

Yours very truly,
Muriel Pierce

to this; I thin
showed lack of
compassion to
him in a posi
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possible he wo
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weakness. In his
little world, he
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seems to me, it
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Mr. Gleason's and
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Pilkington, Betty

November 15, 1960

Dear Mrs. Pilkington:

Thank you for your recent letter which I am answering on Mr. Murrow's behalf. As you may know Mr. Murrow is out of the office with pneumonia and his proposed trip to Quemoy and Matsu has been postponed for several weeks.

I regret to tell you that there are no openings on the staff working on this documentary, this staff having been recruited from among C.B.S. personnel some time ago.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Betty Pilkington
405 East 70th Street
New York 21, New York

November 3, 1960
405 E. 70
New York 21, N Y

(Phone: Regent 4-8681)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Some time ago I wrote you about the possibility of a Taiwan documentary, and you kindly sent me to the most likely producer at CBS.

Nothing came of that try. But with the report on Quemoy and Matsu now in work, I am wondering whether some of my year's stay in the Taiwan area might be put to good use in the research end of this project.

I am thinking of not only direct background material but also of peripheral coverage. If, for example, you consider touching on Yekiang, the Nankis, and the Tachens (all three of which saw Nationalist withdrawals in early '55), you might also want to include something of the legend surrounding two tiny islands -- a bit farther south along the Chinese coast -- that have been held alternately by the Nationalists and the Communists and abandoned by both. I'm sending an airmal today to the wonderful Falstaffian captain of a British ship who told me the story, asking him to fill in a few details.

I left a job as managing editor for a paperback publisher only last Friday, so I'm free to take on a short assignment <u>if</u>.

Sincerely yours,

Betty Pilkington

(Mrs.) Betty Pilkington

Pillsbury, Com. J. D

June 1, 1960

Dear Commander Pillsbury:

Mr. Murrow came into the office very briefly last week. He found your film on his desk and asked me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending it. He has not yet had the chance to look at it, but will do so when he has the opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Commander John D. Pillsbury
United States Pacific Fleet
Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

May 4, 1960

Dear Commander Pillsbury:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 27th and for the enclosed stills and film taken during the Murrows' visit at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Murrow is currently traveling on the West Coast and is expected to return to New York next month. I am therefore holding your letter and film here and shall certainly bring them to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Commander John D. Pillsbury
United States Pacific Fleet
Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

013:JDP:cfm
PIO - 61

27 April 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing some stills and a short 16MM film on your visit with us at Pearl Harbor.

Paul is working up some script material for possible Navy shows that we discussed. I felt afterwords that we were groping for concrete ideas, but with the guidelines you gave us I hope we can come up with something worthwhile.

It was very pleasant visiting with you, and meeting Mrs. Murrow and Casey. Paul joins me in sending best wishes and a hope that some tangible results will develop from our conversations.

Cordially,

Jack

JOHN D. PILLSBURY
Commander, U. S. Navy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Encl: (1) One 8x10 still photo and five 4x5 still photos of recent trip to Pearl Harbor

Ed Plaut

November 23, 1960

Dear Ed:

I'm just back in the office after wrestling with pneumonia bugs.

We are working on an election show, as I told you when we last talked, but I'm afraid it must concentrate on reapportionment rather than a clinical study of the recent election. The transfer of power is both interesting and important, but our lead time is so long and content so limited, I'm afraid we can't undertake it.

By all means, give me a shout when you're free and let's talk.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ed Plaut
North Lake Avenue
Greenwich, Connecticut

rm

Ed Plaut
North Lake Avenue
Greenwich, Conn.

19 Nov. '60

Dear Ed,

Several weeks ago, you said you might do a profound study of the morphology of the ballot. The book which I'll eventually finish, if I give in to my will power or my publisher, is devoted mostly to that subject.

I have some fairly extraordinary information on what's really been going on at the polls. If there's still a chance that you might report the election after the facts are in and their meaning takes shape, I'd like to go over some of my material with you briefly.

Hope you do it. Heaven knows no one else in tv would even try to find the heart of this matter in his sights.

Another thing. I have ideas for several other reporting jobs which I think are made for you. Justice Douglas told me a few months ago that, whereas McCarthyism is supposed to be as dead as the Senator, it's actually in blooming health. Nobody seems to want to touch that one.

Seems to me, also, that a fascinating subject, to be timed more-or-less for the Inauguration, would be the transfer of power from one Administration to another. I'll be seeing Clark Clifford next week, and I hope you won't mind my 'phoning your office some time before that to learn if there's any reaction.

We missed you election night, and I hope you're in fine feather again.

Sincerely,

Ed Plaut

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Ed Plaut

Ed Plaut
North Lake Avenue
Greenwich, Conn.

29 Aug. '60

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I sent a copy of our book and a proposal to you at your Los Angeles address during the convention. They apparently went astray. Can you spare a few moments to discuss this idea and a couple of others some time next week?

Sincerely yours,

Ed Plaut

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

8 July '60

Dear Mr. Murrow,

You were the first one to get away from the mere filming of platform platitudes in tv coverage of a political campaign. Among other things, I'm thinking of your use of fast cuts to juxtapose similarities or contrasts between candidates (originally, I believe, Taft and Kefauver in their first New Hampshire primary). NBC borrowed the idea in their coverage of Kennedy and Humphrey in Wisconsin, this year.

Maybe you'll be interested in a suggestion for another new way to report the national campaign. This would, in effect, be a study of what a man has to do to be elected President. It would reveal, for the first time, the look, flavor, sound, feel, and exhaustion of campaigning as experienced by the candidate and his coterie of aides and reporters.

When I was traveling with Governor Stevenson in 1956, I couldn't understand why networks put cameras on our plane and then didn't use them. A small film crew, working as quietly as a commando team, would come back with shots such as these:

#The compartment behind the cockpit, which serves as the candidate's inner sanctum ... a bed replacing a pair of double seats, where he occasionally stretches out ... emergency staff meetings, with staffmen perched on the arms of seats, lined against the end bulkheads, crowded on the bed, and jammed in the aisle ... whispered conferences with his closest advisers ... rare moments of chatting with his wife or reading a science fiction paperback ... dictating letters, revising speeches, studying reports.

#The rear lounge, turned staff conference room ... a couple of seats removed to make room for a storage and file cabinet and the ubiquitous mimeograph machine that grinds out speeches and releases from the moment of take-off until landing ... department heads ironing out problems ... newsmen coming back to cajole press secretaries.

#The main compartment ... overworked stewardesses-turned-barmaids ... secretaries taking dictation and reporters banging out stories on the Olivettis on their laps ... horseplay ... briefings in the companionway about the next stop.

Most people assume a candidate devotes most of his time trying to seduce the swing voter. Actually, as this film would reveal, he is a prisoner of his own party. Most of his energy is spent in flattering local ward chairmen and sheriffs into doing some work, pacifying factions, and soothing dissidents.

There is just as much virgin territory and material in the Washington campaign headquarters:

#The itinerary committee — surrounded by maps, timetables, bulletins, and statistical reports — painstakingly piecing together a schedule weeks ahead. Somebody walks in, glances at what has been completed and casually says, "You can't send him to San Francisco that Friday night, because he has to be at the labor convention in Atlantic City Saturday morning," and the entire schedule for a month collapses like a house of cards.

#The mail department with its assembly lines producing invitations, appeals for funds, explanations of issues, thank-yous ... college girls who reads the tens of thousands of incoming letters to decide which form letter will best answer each ... dozens of automatic typewriters typing the replies, and machines that reproduce the signatures of the candidate, his campaign manager, and others.

#The G-2, and the ivory towers where speeches and position papers are drafted by writers and braintrusters working in academic seclusion.

#The research department, which feeds a steady stream of facts, names, and statistics to the candidate; so that he can seem to know what famous citizen was produced by a community a century ago, who is running for third selectman, and the fluctuation in the price of eggs.

There are samples of the sort of thing I'm talking about in the type ofreporting Ralph Martin and I did in "Front Runner, Dark Horse". We used Kennedy and Symington as our subjects, not for their own sakes nor in an effort to pick part of the ticket, but as prototypes representing two classic and sharply contrasting techniques in seeking office.

I have other ideas, too: particularly for very different film biographies of the candidates that would be honest revelations, instead of anthologies of cliches. May I have a few minutes to talk over these things with you?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Chateau Marmont
8221 Sunset Boulevard
Hollywood - 46, California

Kirk Polking

June 6, 1960

Mr. Kirk Polking
Writer's Digest
22 East 12th Street
Cincinnati 10, Ohio

Dear Mr. Polking:

I am replying to your letter of May 26 on Mr. Murrow's behalf, as he is so seldom in the office. It is most kind of you to offer him an opportunity to write in the Writer's Digest, but unfortunately he has become so heavily committed to various projects that his sabbatical has come to a premature end and I very much doubt that he can undertake anything extra. Thank you so much for asking him.

Ypurs very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Writer's Digest 22 East Twelfth Street, Cincinnati 10, Ohio CH 1-0710

May 26, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

No doubt in your year's sabbatical leave you are besieged by more people than usual who want to borrow some of your new found leisure.

Our publication, sample copy enclosed, is read by professional writers for magazines, newspapers, radio and television.

Our publication is a vehicle for those who want to express forthrightly their opinions in the field of communications.

The thought occurred to me you might have some particular ideas you would like to express to our audience.

Would you let me hear from you on this question, please?

Sincerely,

Kirk Polking

Kirk Polking
WRITER'S DIGEST

KP/lm
Encl.

Reader's Digest

October 26, 1960

Dear Mr. Poll:

Thank you for sending to Mr. Murrow the proofs of three articles appearing in the November issue of THE READER'S DIGEST.

The information contained in those articles will certainly provide useful background material for programming; Allen Drury's comments, particularly, will be interesting to Mr. Murrow, as he continues to report upon the various aspects of our feverish Presidential race.

Since Mr. Murrow is traveling a great deal these days, I take this opportunity to assure you that your correspondence will receive his immediate attention as soon as he returns to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Gene Poll, Director
Radio-Television Division
The Reader's Digest
551 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

THE READER'S DIGEST
PLEASANTVILLE · NEW YORK

RADIO-TELEVISION DIVISION
551 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 2-0071

October 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed are proofs of three articles appearing in the November issue of The Reader's Digest.

"How the Soviets Stole a March on Us in Africa" is an original piece by Charles Stevenson; in "How to Win an Election" Allen Drury takes a look at the U.S. as seen by the campaign managers; and General Carlos P. Romulo, in "America, Wake Up!", offers a considered warning about the world-wide Communist menace.

We hope these articles will prove useful to you as background material in your programming.

Cordially,

Gene Poll

Gene Poll
Director, Radio-TV

GP/pp
encl.

Pope, Cmdr N. J.

October 24, 1960

Dear Commander Pope:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of October 14, and your generous comments about THE YEAR OF THE POLARIS.

The response, both from the press and the public, was most gratifying, and Fred Friendly and I feel some sense of achievement in having been able to present the program.

It was, as usual, our great pleasure to work with the Navy, and we hope there will be many such pleasurable occasions in the future.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Commander Nicholas J. Pope, Jr., U.S.N.
Public Information Office
Headquarters - Fifth Naval District
Norfolk 11, Virginia

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

NORFOLK 11, VIRGINIA

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

In reply refer to:

October 14, 1960

V.C. Franks

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please accept a personal thanks for your most interesting timely "Year of the Polaris" program.

It is indeed refreshing to see television shows of this caliber rather than the same repetitious Western type tripe.

To you and Mr. Friendly, a "well done" and a debt of gratitude for making our Public Information job easier.

Sincerely,

Nicholas J. Pope Jr.

NICHOLAS J. POPE, Jr.
Commander, U. S. Navy

Potter, J.

HELLGATE — 1860 — THE BEGINNING OF MISSOULA, MONTANA

Swiftcurrent Motor Inn
Glacier National Park,
Montana
July 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I just wanted to drop you a note of thanks, for your giving me your Governor's Convention lighter. I consider it my most prized lighter in my collection.

Things have quieted down a bit since the convention, but it is much hotter. We have still had no rain here and fire danger is explosive.

The stationary I'm writing on is my home town Centenial stationary. The

HELLGATE — 1860 — THE BEGINNING OF MISSOULA, MONTANA

celebration lasts through August 6th, so I will miss it.

As we have no T.V. and can only get radio reception from Canada, sometimes, we missed your report on the convention. I've heard it was good though from the many tourists here who did see it.

Thanks once again for your contribution to my odd hobby.

Sincerly yours,

Jeannine Sutter

J. D. S

728 So. 5th W.
Missoula, Montana

Russ Powell

November 5, 1960

Dear Russ:

Just a note to express our thanks to you for your good offices this morning.

Getting up that early in the morning ain't easy, I know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Russell Powell
Station KFRE
Fresno, California

ERM:gw

Francis G. Powers Case

August 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Reiner:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of August 8th and for the enclosed data regarding the Powers case.

As Mr. Murrow has been in his office very little in the past weeks, I just wanted to send you an acknowledgement and thank you so much on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Gabriel Reiner, President
Cosmos Travel Bureau, Inc.
45 West 45th Street
New York 36, New York

MEMBER
ASTA

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August 8, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For many years I followed with great interest all your broadcasts etc.

There seems to be a great interest in the law and procedures to be followed in the Powers case.

I was recently asked by the lawyers in Virginia who represent Mrs. Powers to take care of their trip to the Soviet Union and assist them with the visas and, as I have been a student of Soviet law, I also tried to clarify the law which may govern this trial.

I am taking the liberty of herewith enclosing a summary and should you desire any further information, do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

Gabriel Reiner

GR:mmg
Enc.

Mr. Francis G. Powers will be tried by the Military Tribunal of the Soviet Union, which is a component part of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union.

The court will be composed of a judge and two people's assessors. The judge, as well as the people's assessors, are elected by the Supreme Soviet (Soviet Parliament).

The Supreme Soviet elected in February, 1959 the members of the Supreme Court consisting of one Chairman, two Vice Chairmen, nine members, also twenty people's assessors. The above members do not necessarily have to be lawyers. They are elected for five years.

Both the judge and the two public assessors have equal power and the majority verdict prevails. The judge is a member of the Supreme Court Military Section.

The Military Tribunal of the Soviet Supreme Court have jurisdiction over espionage and matters involving the security of the Soviet State.

The penalty for espionage could be maximum 15 years imprisonment or death. There is no appeal from the verdict of the court.

Only an appeal to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for clemency can be made should Mr. Powers be found guilty.

When anyone is arrested the Soviet Law provides that the investigating authorities must advise the Prosecutor of the arrest and report to him. The prosecutor is supposed to keep track of the proceedings and make sure that the defendants rights are protected.

After the investigation is completed the defendant (the accused) is supposed to be informed that he can choose counsel and he is supposed to be given a reasonable time to prepare his defense.

If the defendant has no idea of the name of a lawyer he would like to choose, he may appeal to the Presidium of the Moscow Bar Association regarding the choice of a lawyer.

If the accused has no funds, the lawyer is compensated by the State.

Only Soviet lawyers are qualified to represent the accused, but at the discretion of the court, plus the request of the accused, foreign lawyers may be permitted to collaborate with the Soviet lawyers.

Both the Presecution and Defense have equal rights and access to any data pertaining to the indictment of the accused.

In many cases the accused if found guilty serves only two-thirds of the sentence. The accused has the last word.

Usually the court takes an active part and does not leave the conduct of the trial solely to the prosecution and defense. There are no strict rules of admissibility of evidence, but the judge may decide that certain testimony may be irrelevant.

Usually close relatives of the accused are permitted to attend the trial.

There is no oath administered in connection with testimony, but the witness is warned against false testimony and the penalty which may be imposed should the witness testify falsely.

There is no presumption of innocense or guilt. A witness in a criminal case must answer questions and if he refuses may be punished. Accused is not bound to testify.

A confession by the accused does not authorize the court to proceed directly to sentencing. The Soviet Court must give an overall evaluation of all the facts in the case and may even acquit a defendant who confessed. Confession merely acknowledges correctness of alleged facts and recounts his deeds, but does not relinquish his defense.

There is no such concept as burden of proof. The court is supposed to conduct trial in active manner and seek the real truth and not merely the legal truth.

The Supreme Court is responsible to the Supreme Soviet and in interim between sessions of the Supreme Soviet to the President of the Supreme Soviet.

On June 3, 1956 the Ministry of Justice of the Soviet Union (Federal) was abolished.

The judge at the trial is a professional judge in the sense that during his term of office he devotes only to being a judge and receives a salary.

The public assessors do not get any pay but continue receiving their salaries from their regular place of employment.

Penalty imposed only by the court. For forty years after its inception, the Soviet regime was characterized by the presence, in addition to the court, of an administrative agency with broad and indefinite powers to impose heavy penalties. The name of this agency varied, Cheka, Vecheka, OPU, OGPU, Narkomvnudel (People's Commissariat for the Interior, changed to the Ministry of the Interior, MVD, in 1946), but the powers remained broad and indefinite. The powers of the apparent successor to the MVD, the State Security Committee, KGB, have not been defined thus far.

The new legislation, in this respect, contains a categorical reservation in giving to the court alone the power to impose penalties. The principles of Criminal Law and the Principles of Criminal Procedure both state that "criminal punishment may be applied only by a court sentence" (Sec. 3 of the Act on Criminal Law and "No one may be declared guilty of committing a crime and be subjected to the punishment except by a court sentence" (Sec. 7, phase 2 of the Acts on Criminal Procedure). If consistently carried out, this principle establishes a complete break from the 40-year old practice in the Soviet Union of imposing penalties out of court by administrative authorities (Cheka, OGPU, NKVD, MVD, and KGB).

Rights and duties of defense counsel. It shall be the duty of the defense counsel to use all means and methods of defense provided for by law in order to discover the circumstances exonerating the defendant or mitigating his responsibility, as well as to afford the defendant the legal aid needed. From the time the defense counsel has been admitted to participation in a case, he shall be entitled: to see the defendant; to familiarize himself with the entire record of the case and to make excerpts of needed data; to submit evidence; to make petitions; to participate in the court trial;

to lodge challenges; to appeal from actions taken and decisions made by the investigator, public prosecutor, or by the court. Furthermore, with the permission of the investigator, the defense counsel may be present at the interrogation of the defendant, as well as at other investigatory actions when performed at the request of the defendant or his defense counsel.

The defense counsel shall not have the right to withdraw from the defense once assumed.

A person unfamiliar with the Russian language must be guaranteed the opportunity to learn fully through an interpreter the material of the case and the right to proceed in court in their mother tongue.

Requirements for candidates for judges and people's assessors. Any citizen of the USSR enjoying the right to vote and having reached twenty-five years of age on the day of elections may be elected judge or people's assessor.

People's assessors and judges enjoy equal rights while administering justice. While on duty in court, people's assessors shall enjoy all the rights of judges.

Period of time for which people's assessors are called upon to serve in court. People's assessors shall be called upon to serve in courts in the order in which they are listed on the rolls and for not more than two weeks annually, except where extension of this period is needed to complete the trial of a case which they started.

- - -

Metro-Vickers Trial in Moscow in 1933 was held in open court. This Company, which is British, had a contract to electrify certain areas of the Soviet Union. Six British citizens and twelve Russians were indicted on charges of espionage, sabotage. Correspondents of Western countries were permitted to attend the trial. A British solicitor, Robert Turner, represented the Metro-Vickers Company to watch the case. The trial began on April 12, 1933 and ended on April 18. The Russians and one British defendant pleaded guilty. The prosecutor in that case was Vishinski.

The British defendants did not claim that they were subjected to third degree, but they were questioned for many hours. Some of the defendants retracted the depositions made to the investigating officials.

The defendants were allowed to choose their own counsel from the Moscow Bar Association and they were permitted to have the assistance of a British lawyer, who had no right to take part in the court proceedings but was at liberty to consult with his clients in the preparation of the defense. Two of the Britishers were convicted and were sentenced - one to three years imprisonment (Mr. Thornton) and the other British defendant, McDonald, was sentenced to two years. The other Britishers were ordered deported within three days from the Soviet Union, with no permission to reenter for five years. Two Russians were acquitted and the others received sentences from two to ten years.

F.M.
Poyser, H.

October 6, 1960

Dear Mr. Poyser:

I am in receipt of your letter to Mr. Murrow dated August 22nd. Rather than delay a reply any longer, I am taking the liberty to acknowledge it since Mr. Murrow has been in the office so briefly during the past few weeks.

It was most kind of you to write to Mr. Murrow enclosing your speech which I am sure Mr. Murrow will read as soon as he gets the opportunity.

I shall place your correspondence before him upon his return to the office.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Mr. Harold Poyser
375 Fifth Street
Brooklyn 15, New York

375-5th Street
Brooklyn 15, N.Y
August 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I send you my candid greetings. They are well wished. May this my letter reach you. It is quite important to me that you receive it, read it, understand it, think about it, and reply to me, personally.

I have watched you on T.V, many times. I have listened to you speak. I have observed your way of thinking. You interest me. Lets get down to business, right away.

I am a 21 year old lad. I have many ambitions. But my main purpose in life, is to become a great awakener of all peoples, a true and sensible Philosopher, who sees things as they are, and not as they appear to be. I plan to challenge the virtues and wisdom of past Philosophers, especially the famous ones.

Why am I writing to you, to tell you

this; this is because I think you should know, there is a youth somewhere who is planning to make himself a hero, a hero of God and the people.

Can you counsel me? Have you anything to advice me about? If so please do! Your counsel would be appreciated, and remembered for a long time.

I want you to do a favor for me also. The speech you will find in this letter is a short one, written by me, for you to read to the American people. I want to help civilization. Through you, I can deliver my little speech to the world. God has a plan for me. That plan is no ordinary plan. The world needs heroes who have the power to get what they want done.

So long Mr. Murrow. Write early. Read speech to people. Best wishes for today and always.

Sincerely,
Harold Poyser.

Speech
By: Harald Pouser.

I am a part of civilization. To me the human race is important, Therefore I am doing all that I can do, to help peoples who are in need.

I want to see civilization advance. Advancement is a victory that should be desired, pursued and gained, by every man and woman upon the face of the earth.

Prakash, Sutikahan

April 19, 1960

Dear Mr. Prakash:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 9th, which was received here while Mr. Murrow is still traveling abroad.

I am therefore holding your letter and shall show it to Mr. Murrow upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Sutikshan Prakash
2, Todarmal Road
New Delhi, India

SUTIKSHAN

2, TODARMAL ROAD,
NEW DELHI.

April 9, 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The memory of the pleasant hour I had with you is still very fresh in my mind. It was a very great honour and pleasure to meet you and to think that a busy man like you could spare the time to come and have tea with us.

I was very much honoured and delighted at the interest you took in me. I am now waiting to be the only proud owner in India of your set of records of 'Voices of World Leaders'.

I am sure your journey around the world must have been most pleasant, interesting and fruitful. How did Mrs Murrow and Casey enjoy the trip?

Please thank Mrs Murrow for the bouquet of flowers which she very kindly sent to my mother. She tried to contact her by phone but couldn't and now she would like to thank her for the delightful boquet of flowers. We all enjoyed it.

Sir, I would also like to be the owner of your cartoon book.

It was a misfortune not to have taken a photograph of you while you were with us. Please send me an autographed picture of yourself.

I very much hope that you will be able to spare a few moments to write a few words.

My friend's address is:

Mr. C.G. Laslie,
Commercial Attache,
American Embassy,
New Delhi. (India).

With best regards from my mother and father,

Yours,

Sutikshan Prakash

Eugene Rabinowitch

June 6, 1960

Mr. Eugene Rabinowitch
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
1100 East 58th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Rabinowitch:

I am replying to your letter of June 2 in Mr. Murrow's absence from the office. I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow is so seldom in the office at present that it may be impossible to obtain the paragraph you require. However, I shall bring your letter to his attention as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

"*A Magazine of* SCIENCE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS"

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(1879–1955)

JAMES FRANCK
University of Chicago

SAMUEL A. GOUDSMIT
Brookhaven National
Laboratory

THORFIN R. HOGNESS
University of Chicago

F. WHEELER LOOMIS
University of Illinois

PHILIP M. MORSE
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

H. J. MULLER
Indiana University

J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
Institute for Advanced Study

LINUS PAULING
California Institute
of Technology

G. B. PEGRAM
(1875–1958)

I. I. RABI
Columbia University

JULIAN SCHWINGER
Harvard University

FREDERICK SEITZ
University of Illinois

CYRIL S. SMITH
University of Chicago

LEO SZILARD
University of Chicago

EDWARD TELLER
University of California

HAROLD C. UREY
University of Chicago

V. F. WEISSKOPF
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

HUGH C. WOLFE
Cooper Union

SEWALL WRIGHT
University of Wisconsin

JERROLD ZACHARIAS
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

Professional affiliations for identification purposes only

EUGENE RABINOWITCH
Editor

June 2, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists would like to take stock of whatever it may have achieved in its 15 years of existence. To this end, I am writing to some of the men and women in many countries who have helped us in our task, and who in turn may think the Bulletin has been of help to them.

May I ask you for a few lines in which you tell us what you think of the Bulletin and its function in the world, as well as any suggestions for improvement you might have? Perhaps you could even add a word about the use you yourself may have made, at one time or another, of items that appeared in the close to 200 issues we have published.

Yours sincerely,

Eugene Rabinowitch

Eugene Rabinowitch
Editor

ER:hlr

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

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DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

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Adm Raborn

1960 OCT 19 AM 12 40

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EDWARD R MURROW CBS NYK

181832Z Y HIGH REGARD FOR THE MAGNIFICENT JOB YOU DID WITH YEAR OF THE POLARIS WAS SHARED BY ALL I MET DURING A JUST COMPLETED TOUR OF THE EAST X HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS AND SICEREST APPRECIATION FOR A SUPERLATIVE PERFORMANCE X SIGNED VICE ADMIRAL W F RABORN

DIRECTOR SPECIAL PROJECTS.

RADIO HONG KONG

MERCURY HOUSE,
3, CONNAUGHT ROAD, C.,
HONG KONG.
CABLE ADDRESS: BROADCAST, HONG KONG.

OUR REF. .....

10th June, 1960.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It was extremely kind of you to thank us so generously for the facilities which we provided for the 'Small World'. I am only too delighted to give you all the help I can and look forward to being able to do so again in the future. I also much enjoyed meeting you and hope the rest of your leave was pleasantly spent.

I hope to be in New York early next year, and if I may, look forward to meeting you again.

Yours sincerely,

J M Pinidaste
for (D.E. Brooks)

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
C.B.S.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dictated by Mr. Brooks and
signed in his absence on leave.

Randall, G. J.

November 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News and Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I guess this is my first fan letter to an entire broadcasting network. But I have been so impressed by the way CBS has been handling the news, especially in the recent political campaign, that I really feel a note of congratulation is due you.

It was really fair, impartial and very thorough. I don't own a television set. My impressions of radio networks consequently are formed entirely by what I hear from them, not by what I see. I understand that critics hailed NBC's coverage in the party convention period as superior to CBS's. Maybe it was. But I can't see how any network could do better than CBS and remain commercially competitive.

Last night's broadcast over WCBS on the topic of religion in the campaign was typical -- well thought out, competent and one more valuable ingredient: it was courageous. After all, Paul Blanshard is really quite a controversial figure and the radio audience in the WCBS area is decidedly heavy in Catholic membership. Yet he and the other participants in the talk were given obviously free rein for almost an entire hour.

Just one slightly jarring note in my enconimum for CBS. Last night also, but over the listener-sponsored WBAI, a recorded discussion among radio and television people who believed they should take a public stand on public issues mentioned adversely, a CBS directive issued about the time of the Caryl Chessman crisis. The final paragraph of the directive was said to ask CBS personnel to consider the impartial status of the network before announcing a position for or against any public issue.

I'm mentioning the remark for several reasons. For one thing -- is it true? If it is true, to you believe that this is really the best way to run such a superb newsminded and public spirited network as CBS?

Second. Recognizing the essentially commercial status of CBS and its consequent need not to offend too many of the customers (who may not always be "right") just what can be done to make sure of good, authentic, well thought-out programming where genuine freedom of thought and expression really count?

Third. It is too bad that CBS should have been singled out for the disapproving brickbat, when NBC and especially ABC are so negligent of the public interest, so insulting in their programming, so completely inadequate. Maybe your public relations staff should announce something about CBS's fine achievements.

One of these fine days, the public will become fed-up with the inadequate programming done in its "interest" by the afore-mentioned networks. Then the unwelcome intervention of governmental regulatory agencies will become a fact, not just a threat.

It is networks like CBS that make any blanket criticism of the radio industry invalid and inaccurate. I for one, would hope that CBS would propose a network-planned system for improvement that would obviate this step.

Yours very truly and gratefully,

Gerald J. Randall

Gerald J. Randall
66 Morton St.,
New York, N. Y.

"One Nation - indivisible - with Liberty and Justice for all." Read, Laura J.

Washington, D. C.
April 18, 1 9 60.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

Much to your surprise - I would like to carry a CBS walkie-talkie in the Democratic Convention. WOMEN may be the deciding element in this 1960 election, and my first published item in defense of WOMEN was written at the interesting age of nineteen years. A MOTHER successful in the "man's world" of business started me on an ardent "equal suffrage" course from which I never have deviated. Even ten years before that "editorial" was written and published, when someone asked me for whom I was going to vote, I said, very clearly and positively, "I'm going to vote for my Mother!"

SO YOU'RE GOING TO SEATTLE? It was in Seattle that a certain clergyman was unwise enough to declare, publicly, that if the WOMEN asked for the right to VOTE, he would go out and "stump the State" against them. I knew my Mother was superior to the vast majority of men, and the injustice of this ecclesiastical bonehead to WOMEN IN GENERAL was more than I could endure in silence.

THIS WAS AN EXAMPLE of the male mind and its tradition-taught attitude that WOMEN must accept the world as MAN makes it. The Roman clergy, which means, of course, the Church of Rome, are the worst in discrimination against WOMEN. This is as true today in "Catholic Spain" as it was everywhere in Medieval Europe.(Nevertheless, Queen Marguerita of Navarre (between France and Spain) found a way to report the WOMAN'S SIDE of the story of her generation. What she told about the romantic proclivities of the Roman clergy is both amazing and amusing.) The monstrous hypocrisy of the Roman clergy today, from the Papacy downward, in promoting ALCOHOLISM, GAMBLING, POLITICAL CORRUPTION, and SUBVERSION of our Constitutional laws, at the same time that they pretend to honor WOMEN, who are so greatly injured by these needless corruptions, must and will be ended - by WOMEN. A review of POLITICAL RIGHTS IN SPAIN, telecast between NOW and the CONVENTION, might serve as a preview of future changes in the U.S.A. under continuous Roman administrations begun in 1960. If you go to SPAIN to make such a survey, remember to take me along. My Spanish will be improved from now on, and you might need an interpreter.

RE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION - during the past year I have been cultivating a correspondence relationship with some of the top Democrats in Congress. I think I have their confidence. This should be useful, if I could share a microphone on or near the speakers' stand. A walkie-talkie and recorder would be useful in obtaining information before, during and after the Convention, of the real opinions and reactions of the WOMEN DELEGATES.

I know that in past years you and others at CBS have been interested in associating me with your work, but I was permanently discouraged by way fools played with my life and interfered with my efforts, for so many years. My health had been seriously injured in just about every possible way. Today I feel stronger, altho my life will be very complicated between now and convention time. I write now so that CBS will keep me in mind when making plans for the Conventions. I promise to be ultra-glamorous by that time. (I'm guessing you are after Dave Beck.)

Sincerely, Laura J. Read
LAURA J. READ

315 Evarts, N. E.,
Washington 2, D. C.

Reagan, P. J.

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York

Dear Mr Murrow,

I am just starting an autograph collection and if you are able to find time I would be honored to have an autographed photograph of you to add to my collection.

Wishing you the very best of health, I remain,

Very truly yours,
Patrick J. Reagan
Patrick J Reagan
6703 Trumbull Ave. S.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Red Book

Tell him its ok.

November 23, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a copy of the article on American Morality for which you so kindly consented to an interview. I wanted you to see the entire article rather than just the segment containing quotations from you so that you could see the context in which these quotes are being used.

I would welcome any comments or suggestions for changes from you, though I would hope that these could be kept to a minimum. REDBOOK is planning to schedule this article for their February, 1961 issue, and we are up against a very close deadline. I would appreciate it if you could telephone me with whatever comments you have in the next day or so. (PElham 8-2720)

Thanks again for your cooperation. I look forward to hearing from you shortly.

Cordially yours,

William Peters

William Peters

44 Witherbee Avenue
Pelham Manor
New York

WP:bs
Enclosure

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Manuscript
Copied.....
NOV 22 1960

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO AMERICAN MORALITY?

by William Peters

Last October, after more than two years of investigation, charge, denial and confession, a New York grand jury returned indictments for perjury against a group of television quiz contestants. By that time, of course, all America knew that some of its favorite quiz shows had been "rigged." Meanwhile, the word "payola" had found a home in the American vernacular after revelation of pay-offs to "disk-jockeys" by record producers.

Even as the quiz contestants were being charged, New York authorities were investigating housing violations by slum landlords, rigged bids by rock salt suppliers, illegal outside jobs held by city policemen and suspected bribery of police by tow-truck operators. In Chicago, meanwhile, a police cleanup to end direct partnerships with criminals was underway. At about the same time, a retiring Navy admiral was caught smuggling untaxed liquor into California from Guam in a case labeled "household effects."

In the academic world, a 1958 study reported that 75 percent of the college seniors questioned admitted cheating, that only 13 percent felt a cheating student was basically dishonest, and that a bare 12 percent was willing to inform on a student cheater. This knowledge may have prepared some Americans for the more recent expose of graduate theses ghostwritten for money by professional writers.

When the president of Chrysler Corporation resigned in 1960 after his profitable connections with suppliers were revealed, the Wall Street Journal quoted Chrysler dealers on their lack of concern. "Customers look at this conflict-of-interest mess like payola; they don't like it but they realize they can live with it," said one. "In this business," said another, "it's good to have people talking about you, even if it isn't good talk."

But businessmen presumably felt differently about a report that white collar employees were stealing from their employers at least $1 billion a year, a figure more than double the annual national loss from professional thiefs and burglars. A profile of the typical white collar thief drawn by the U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company should have been even more disturbing: "He's 35 years old, has one or two children. He lives in a respectable neighborhood, is probably buying his own home. He drives a low- or medium-priced car, and has been employed by the same firm for three years. He has been stealing for eight months."

When we add to this picture recent evidence of a growth in evasion of income taxes, misuse of business expense accounts and fraudulent insurance claims, the recent rash of articles, editorials, sermons, books and public statements expressing concern over the state of American morality becomes understandable. Many of the critics have concluded that we are less moral and more dishonest than any previous generation. The more cautious have insisted only that we are more tolerant of personal dishonesty than ever before.

It is impossible to prove either charge, though an increased acceptance of dishonesty would seem to be indicated by the general excusing of the quiz show frauds as involving "only entertainment," by the Navy admiral's statement that "everybody does it," students' explanations that "when you're graded on a curve, you have to cheat to keep the cheaters from pushing your grades down," and the results of a recent survey in which less than 10 percent of the Americans interviewed felt that honesty was a prime requisite for success.

If there is widespread dishonesty and growing acceptance of it in American life, the question remains why? What does it mean? What are

the causes? What should we be doing about it? These are questions to which remarkably few of the public critics of American morality have addressed themselves.

This article is the result of an inquiry into these and related questions. Eight outstanding Americans whose professions range over business, politics, religion, the law, the social sciences, the arts, the press, radio and television were interviewed. Each interview probed the causes and cures of personal dishonesty, sought out the implications of any possible increase, and attempted to reach at least tentative conclusions about the nature of the problem.

Most of those interviewed felt that there was more personal dishonesty and more tolerance of it than in previous American generations. Several dated the increase from post-World War I days and specifically blamed Prohibition. Fairfax Cone, chairman of the executive committee of Foote, Cone and Belding, a leading advertising agency, felt that a whole new national attitude toward crime, criminals and the law had sprung up during the 1920's.

"Suddenly," he said, "the people you looked up to as honest -- bankers, brokers, doctors and all sorts of business people -- not only flouted the law but became part of the machinery of lawlessness. When I first bought whiskey from a bootlegger, it would never have occurred to me to rob a bank; yet I knew I was dealing with a criminal and playing into the hands of crooked police, judges, lawyers and politicians. For the first time in America, a vast segment of the people entered into a conspiracy without even stopping to think about the possible consequences.

"By the time Prohibition ended in 1933, we had become accustomed to the idea that certain people we knew were operating illegally and were

mixed up in a world in which hijacking, bribery, shooting and killing were almost commonplace. After repeal, many bootleggers went into legitimate businesses with their capital, and often a clearcut change in the morals of those businesses followed. There was something glamorous to many about patronizing a night club or restaurant run by a former liquor king.

"Other bootleggers turned to new rackets: gambling, prostitution, protection. And many previously legitimate businesses took on the coloration of rackets. Buying an automobile, and particularly a used car, for example, became an unequal contest between purchaser and dealer -- a contest everyone knew was loaded. People today expect to be cheated by easy credit salesmen for cars, retail furniture, household alterations, heating equipment, real estate and a long list of other high-cost, long-term purchases."

This feeling that some of today's personal dishonesty and our acceptance of it began with Prohibition is shared by Dr. Margaret Mead, anthropologist for the American Museum of Natural History and author of many books. "We have to remember that a whole generation grew up," she says, "watching its parents break the law for their own personal pleasure. That generation of parents and children makes up a large portion of adult Americans today. The values they learned during those years have carried over in many ways.

"It is peculiarly American to believe that if a system or law appears to be inequitable at any point, we are absolved from loyalty to it. Ours being a predominantly Protestant population, the typically Protestant belief that one should not obey an unjust law is significant too. These concepts have an important place in our national history. The Boston Tea Party demonstrated our refusal to pay what we regarded as an unfair tax. The sit-ins of Negro students in the South are examples of this determination to place a higher value on what is thought to be right than

on custom, practice, or law.

"Sometimes, of course, the application of this concept can be harmful as in the case of Prohibition, though there is certainly a difference between defying a bad law and taking the consequences, on the one hand, and simply cheating, on the other.

"Basically, people tend to cheat against things they feel are cheating them. There was little cheating under our wartime sugar rationing program for example. Everyone got precisely the same amount and it was felt to be fair. But gasoline rationing attempted to differentiate among people who used cars for different purposes. Many people felt cheated, and a mammoth black market resulted."

This idea that people tend to cheat when they feel cheated was expressed frequently during the interviews. And when most of the recent examples of dishonesty were examined, it became evident that in nearly every case the cheating was against either a large, impersonal institution or a faceless, anonymous segment of the public. The institutions were many and varied: government, insurance companies, schools, corporations, large department and chain stores. The segments of the public were equally impersonal: consumers, slum dwellers, stockholders, television audiences.

The importance of this point became clear as it, in turn, was examined. Many felt that honesty between individuals was as strong as ever, that the man who might brag about "making money on the expense account," for example, would be likely to hand back to a neighborhood storekeeper an extra dollar in change. The difference, of course, would be that the storekeeper is seen as an individual, familiar and friendly, while the company from which the expense money is taken represents an impersonal institution. An individual can obviously be hurt by dishonesty, but it

is an easy -- though false -- assumption that dishonesty toward an institution hurts no one.

But beyond this, there was agreement that the very institutions that are singled out as fair game for cheating are felt by many Americans to be cheating them in one way or another. Almost everyone pointed to inequities in the income tax law, and several mentioned the social security regulation that punishes people for working after they are 65. One felt that the rise in fraudulent insurance claims was due, at least in part, to a general feeling that insurance companies treat their own customers like suspected cheats. Several felt that exaggerated advertising claims, not to mention outright fraudulent advertising, had led to a feeling that all businesses that advertise are fair marks for cheating right back.

In some of the roots of this problem appear to go back to the Prohibition period, others seem to lie in the experiences of World War II. Writing in 1944 of the uprooting of families, the shattering of home life, and other results of the American war effort, Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, author, journalist and owner since the death of her husband, Eugene Meyer, of the Washington Post and Times-Herald, predicted: "It will take the nation three generations to get over the social effects of this chaos." Discussing American morality, Mrs. Meyer reached out again and again for her book, Journey Through Chaos, from which this quotation was taken.

"Our war effort was totally uncoordinated, terribly uncontrolled," she says today, "and it wasn't just the result of our being unprepared. War intensified our problems; it didn't create them.

"We were a people at drift before the war, and the war effort showed up the gap between our preachments and our practices. For all our talk about love of children, for example, there was a relentless cruelty toward

children. With women plunging into war industries whether from patriotism, a desire to escape the home, or the lure of money, children all over America were abandoned to the streets. The children most affected were not the infants; even the worst mother made some provision for her baby's care. But few people realize even today the terrible lack of discipline, of love or care to which a whole

generation of older children was subjected. Few understand that the rise of juvenile delinquency after the war began during the war. Nor was this cruelty solely the fault of parents; the government, the communities and the war industries that urged women to leave the home and men to work under abnormal conditions simply ignored in far too many cases the question of what would happen to the children.

"Truancy rose alarmingly. Child labor laws were flouted as adult workers shifted to war work and juveniles were hired to replace them. Older children, pulled by the lure of easy money and pushed by disintegrating families, left home, frequently for good. Among girls some of them only 11 or 12 years old, sex delinquency became a major problem. "Parental behavior was a major cause.

Marital upsets and promiscuity among men and women war workers increased. Many women earned more money than their husbands, told them off or invited them to leave. Too often, neither parent really wanted the children. Divorce, which decreased during World War I, increased during World War II partly because the women were earning big incomes.

"These wartime conditions had destructive influence on today's adults and to a great extent, they were unnecessary. A few communities avoided many of them. They were, on the whole, well-organized communities, both economically and socially, with strong school systems. Civic leaders who had always worked for a stable community life foresaw the wartime problems early enough to take preventive action. Basically, they were communities whose leadership felt a moral commitment to bridge the gap between American ideals and American practices.

"I think we are immoral today precisely because our institutions are not performing their role of abolishing the gap

between our ideals and our actions. While our knowledge of social, educational, medical, and psychiatric techniques has grown our community leadership has weakened. There is a wide chasm between our knowledge of what should be done and our ability to put it to use. The casual observer would conclude that we are hypocritical. But the truth is harsher than that. We have become morally confused as a people and possess neither the human sympathy nor the corporate will to put our inner convictions into practice. We are split personalities. We have forgotten that democracy must live as it thinks and think as it lives."

United States Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine was another who pointed to the nation's wartime experience. "Children were certainly affected by the wartime pressures," she said, "and to whatever extend we are raising children today in an atmosphere of tolerance for personal dishonesty, we are threatening the national morality in the future, when these children will be adults. But the most important danger to children, I think, is a parental attitude of living only for today which may be passed on to them.

"This is the attitude that far too many parents have taken over since 1940 and 1941 when they used it to excuse all kinds of behavior in the climate of individual insecurity brought on by the war. We have today a generation between their late teens and early thirties that was brought up under this psychology, a psychology that encourages a mental and moral flabbiness that is the greatest threat to national security and the future of our country.

"Whether we are more or less moral than ever before, I cannot say. There is always a question when we examine specific cases of whether they are the exceptions or the rule. We know from experience that scandals are always well publicized while good works often pass

unnoticed.

"Personally, I see no excuse for any kind of lie. Even in the social area, there's no place for 'white' lies. I'm often asked, for example, to speak at various affairs, and if there is a doubt that I can appear, I find it much more satisfactory to refuse at the outset than accept and possibly have to cancel the appointment later. I don't like to give evasive answers or brush off difficult questions; I'd far rather refuse any answer.

"There have always been those who have pointed to certain aspects of political life as dishonest, but I think this is mostly a lack of understanding. The question of the honesty of ghostwritten speeches, for instance, becomes more clear as we examine it. I see nothing dishonest in it if the speech represents the speaker's own convictions. Who would expect a President of the United States to write every word of his budget messages?

"Political compromise is another disputed point. What people should remember is that the very art of legislation is compromise, that no law can be 100 percent right for 100 percent of the people. Nor can any representative possibly hold precisely the same ideas as all of his constituents. If he is to represent them well, he must often compromise his views.

"There is nothing dishonest in honest compromise, and the same is true when various factions of a political party unite behind a single candidate for office after the nomination. There is no perfect candidate, and the preliminary struggle is, in essence, an attempt to find the one who seems most suitable to most people. When there is a serious tug-of-war between deep personal conviction and party loyalty, it simply has to be decided after weighing all the factors as honestly as possible. That, to me, is honesty, not dishonesty."

Alone among those interviewed, Judge Learned Hand of New York's Federal Court of Appeals stressed what he sees as a great increase in certain kinds of morality. "Looking back over great stretches of time," he says, "I think the outlook for morality is very hopeful. We no longer have the barbarities of public execution, the widespread political graft or the wholesale voting frauds we once had. Most Americans have a far more tender conscience toward those in need and are much more sensitive to the problems of the underdog than previously. As far as the law and the courts are concerned, I think the standards of judicial conduct are a good deal better. And I would guess that honesty between individuals has probably improved, too.

"But as we have come to expect the community and the government to do more for us, we seem also to have lost much of our former sense of personal responsibility. Social security, old-age pensions, retirement programs and unemployment compensation have had the effect of putting into law and contract our feelings that we are our brothers' keepers, that we are all responsible for human welfare in general. This, I believe, is good. But as we have set up institutions to carry out our ethical beliefs in these areas, as we have developed a group morality and begun to put it into practice, we seem to have lost the sense of need to exert ourselves individually."

There were others who made this distinction between private and social morality. Phyllis McGinley, well known for her light verse and serious observations, and author of the recent book, Times Three carried the point further. "What is lacking," she said, "is a sense of personal honor. I think there is just as much honesty between individuals as there ever was, and I feel sure

that the corporate conscience of the world is much stronger than ever. But the kind of personal honor that stands between an individual and a private immoral decision seems to have declined. Honor is no longer a fashionable virtue; it has been replaced by tolerance.

"Today to be a bigot or to hold racial or religious prejudices is the popular evil, and certainly progress in this direction was -- and still is -- needed. But being tolerant is a comparitively easy virtue; it doesn't require much in the way of action. Furthermore, it has the effect of making us feel virtuous, and a self-satisfied people is hardly a people that comes to real grips with the harder questions of private morality. I think that our increased social morality has given us this feeling of self-satisfaction.

"There is far too little sense of honor instilled in children today; they have no school spirit, no class spirit, few of the minor patriotisms of other generations. Patriotism, we must remember, has its honorable aspects. In the days when America was smaller and more innocent, generations of children in public schools read the McGuffey Readers. Today, the readers are pure pabulum. All of the moral qualities have been weeded out, and instead of reading stories with moral point, children read about trips to the fire department.

"I think this loss of a rich diet of patriotic and moral reading in the primary grades has caused a decay of honor. Boys no longer want to grow up to be heroes; they want to be wealthy and retire early. The one moral lesson in school books today is tolerance, the idea that we are all brothers. If this works -- and it seems to -- why don't we again stress the other virtues?

"As we have lost our sense of personal honor, we have also lost our feelings of personal responsibility for our actions. The muscles of character, like any others, are weakened by disuse, and the institution

that suffers most is marriage and the home. Once a person abdicates responsibility, he decides that what is comfortable for him is best. Marriage is not always comfortable and when people stop working at it, it fails. A high divorce rate and the mixed-up family life that results from divorce cannot help but contribute to a national diseas of immorality.

"It is popular now to believe that if you are not hurting someone else, there is nothing wrong with your actions. In such a climate, personal morality has no importance, because the feeling of personal responsibility to God is gone. These problems are difficult to solve without religion, but since religion seems to have relaxed its hold on many people, we obviously need something else -- a national emergency, well-defined national goals, some sense of urgency -- to force us to face up to our need for a sense of personal morality and responsibility."

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor of Applied Christianity at Union Theological Seminary, touched on this same theme. "Religion is much more popular but much less meaningful in America today," he said. "There has been a gradual loss of spirit in the religious community, and the church has become more of a social than a religious institution in recent years. One of the effects of this has been that religion has become sentimentalized and easy.

"The idea of a personal responsibility to God is a strong element in the Puritan philosophy, and from it came a sort of secular Calvanism, establishing the qualities of diligence, frugality and honesty as major middle-class virtues. Benjamin Franklin was a spokesman of this point of view, and on this foundation, we established a society based largely on the assumption of honesty in others. Our whole intricate system of credit, of verbal and written contracts, depends on the belief that most people are honest most of the time.

"But as the Protestant ethic has lost its power, as we have lost much

of this sense of a personal responsibility to God and its secular counterpart, the society we erected on these beliefs is threatened. You can't have credit without trust no matter what kind of enforcement there is. And much of our economy is based now on credit.

"For all of these reasons, any decline in personal honesty threatens us in two distinct ways: from within and from without. Our society cannot endure widespread lack of trust. Nor can we compete with a society that puts great emphasis on hard work, frugal living and individual honesty if we come to value their opposites."

What are the signs that these threats to our society are already present? Edward R. Murrow, who as a radio and television commentator for CBS for years has been a close observer of the American and international scene, sees one of these signs in what he calls "an American allergy to unpleasant information."

"We had an almost humorous example of this unwillingness to face unpleasantness only recently," he says, "and it illustrates the lengths to which we will go to avoid bad news. When the Weather Bureau devised a way of reporting temperature and humidity to indicate the degree of discomfort, it quite naturally labeled it a 'discomfort index.' But the protest from Americans at this description was so great that the Bureau eventually had to withdraw its quite descriptive title and begin reporting it as the 'temperature-humidity index.'

"This allergy to unpleasant information goes much deeper. We can see it in the resistance to reporting -- and wanting to know -- all the news. Basically, of course, this is dishonesty -- an attempt to filter out unpleasant or alarming truths. I think it stems mainly from fear: fear of controversy, fear of unpopularity, fear of upsetting the boss, the sponsor, the advertiser, the American public, or ourselves. The temptation is to do a little less than the whole job, to censor ourselves, and the result is that communications

in general are more bland and comforting than they should be. The significant, tough reporting today is being done in magazines and books, where the audience that wants to know the truth is self-selecting. Radio, television, motion pictures, newspapers, and even political speeches -- all media aimed at the largest possible audience -- have tended to temper the hard facts in order not to disturb us.

"And this, I think, is part of a larger problem: our current preoccupation with security. There is nothing wrong with trying to make ourselves more secure, whether as a nation against attack or as individuals against old age. But when a desire for complete security becomes a major goal, it is little more than a desire to return to the warmth and comfort of a protected childhood. Because there is no complete security, and in the last analysis our only real security, personal or national, will lie in our ability to deal with the real world around us. We're not likely to do that if we protect ourselves from it by pretending its unpleasant aspects don't exist."

There were others who felt that this preoccupation with security as an end in itself was a contributing factor to the current moral scene in America. "Social Security is fine," Mrs. Meyer said, "but it's not enough by itself. A monthly check won't make old age satisfactory. What we need is the security of an orderly society in which people can grow and develop their potentialities even in old age. World War II showed clearly that the basis for such a society was shaky and that an uncontrolled drive for money and 'success' could all but topple it. I learned then that our society was sick and we didn't know it, that compassion had suffered because of this highly competitive drive for economic status. Democracy depends on good human relations, and a dog-eat-dog race for money destroys good human relations.

"One of the dangers in this worship of money and status is that when it becomes a goal in itself, nothing is more devastating to the individual than to reach his goal and find the hoped-for happiness somewhere else.

I talked with war workers who said, in effect, we thought if we just had money all our problems would be solved. Now we have it and we're just as unhappy. What happened was that the means of getting the money destroyed the setting in which it might provide greater enjoyment: it destroyed family relationships, took the wife and mother out of the home, left the children neglected and undisciplined and crowded the home with paying boarders.

"Many of the women working today are working from these same unhealthy motives. And more will be encouraged to work by an expanding need to compete in production with the Russians. The pressures are still here, and we face the same kind of disaster unless we realize that the time is long past to begin to make conscious choices. If our women go to work, what about the children? We have to decide what kind of society we want to build. We need increased production, but we must control the society in which we work for it so that we don't make too dangerous a sacrifice to get it."

The sources of this somewhat conflicting drive for security on the one hand and wealth and status on the other lie, Mrs. Meyer believes, in a pervasive sense of insecurity that afflicts a great many Americans. "This insecurity has many roots," she says. "What is missing is a feeling of warmth and belonging. The churches have failed to supply it; the family, which used to be its primary source, has been undermined; and the movement of a whole people to urban industrial and business centers has placed an already insecure people in the most impersonal community setting imaginable.

"You cannot have morality without social stability. An orderly society is the first need, a society in which individuals feel a definite relationship with each other. Out of this kind of a society will come more stable personalities, and it is only a stable personality that is capable of morality."

Edward R. Murrow felt, too, that the increased impersonality of American life has a good deal to do with present-day morality. "As the nation, our government, business, labor and most of our institutions have become bigger, each of us has been more and more cut off from the kind of individual relationships that used to pervade most areas of our lives," he said. "Employer-employee relationships are highly impersonal; a man can spend his whole life working for a company and never exchange words with his boss. Often, he has no boss in the old sense but rather a board of directors and thousands of stock-holders.

"Even our attitude toward debt has changed under the impact of this new impersonality. Where we used to borrow from relatives or friends or from the banker whom we at least knew slightly, we borrow now from a credit institution. The man who has mortgaged his future for the next fifteen years to various faceless credit organizations has a different attitude toward meeting his debts with honor on a day to day basis.

"More important, a feeling of impersonality leaves us feeling far more helpless than ever before. We have lost a good deal of the sense that we, as individuals, can really do anything effective about the problems that threaten us. We've lost the feeling that national decisions can be influenced by individuals. The helpless feeling of the World War II draftee that he had suddenly been reduced to a cipher, a set of holes punched in an IBM card, that he could be sent anywhere, trained as anything, without regard to his education, experience, or preference by the simple mechanical shuffling of cards in a machine has become a peacetime nightmare for millions of Americans.

"One probable result is that we tend to lash out against the system that has reduced us to this kind of impotence. The knowledge that 'The Bomb' hangs impersonally over all of us may have led to a permanent wartime

philosophy of 'let's take what we can get.'

"At the same time, a prosperity that has included more Americans than ever before may well have left many of us feeling cheated because it simply hasn't brought the expected satisfactions. I wonder if much of the cheating that goes on today doesn't reflect the average individual's feeling that he has too little room to maneuver, too few areas in which he can make a personal choice. This may be his way of nibbling away at a system that has denied him a feeling of personal dignity and importance.

"And I have a hunch, too, that a lot of people who spend hours every week watching westerns on television are demonstrating a strong, nostalgic longing for the kind of independence that the western hero displays: a reliance solely on himself and his six-guns. I have a feeling that they see in these heroes the independence of action and ability to change situations that they themselves want so desperately in their new impersonal worlds."

Mr. Murrow feels strongly that we are not, as individuals, nearly as helpless to change the course of events as we may sometimes feel. Dr. Mead makes precisely the same point. "Adults who are active in civic, political, and social affairs in their communities know that the individual can have great impact on our institutions and there are great satisfactions to be derived from the effort," she says. "It is vital that we teach our children this lesson as they grow up.

"Instead, there are areas in which we actually teach them that they are powerless. The student governments in most of our schools are shams -- pretenses at giving students power where they really have none and know it. The best way to teach children that their acts do matter is to set up situations -- like real self-government -- in which they can act for themselves and see the results.

"If we understand the roots of the current feeling of helplessness in America, we can begin to do something about it. In part, it stems from the fact that many people who grew up in rural and urban slums are now living in middle-class communities whose values they simply don't understand. They have arrived at a middle-class status only to find few of the satisfactions they expected. And at the same time their unhappy presence in these communities inspires a feeling of helplessness in them, it produces feelings of apprehension, anger, and helplessness in the more established members of the community who promptly label as delinquent any sort of behavior not typically middle-class. Thus, loud or coarse language, sexual looseness, a lack of the strictest regard for private property, and unusual forms of dress are thought of not merely as different but as dangerously different.

"Another factor is our postwar habit of bundling together as subversive not merely outright treason and political disloyalty but also crime, neurotic behavior, and personal and sexual deviations. This new association we owe to the American ex-Communists who have received so much attention in the postwar years. As Communists, they had blamed crime, neuroses and deviations on capitalism; as ex-Communists, they have tended to associate them with their new enemy, Communism, and many Americans have uncritically accepted this new association.

"The result is that many individuals whose patriotism is beyond question have been blackmailed both legally, through loyalty and security investigations, and extra-legally, through blacklists and threats of exposure. The inordinate increase in spying, both public and private, that has resulted has naturally increased people's feelings of helplessness.

"These feelings are further abeted by the growth of snooping by advertisers, socialogists, insurance and credit investigators, employers, private detectives and a host of others, all which leads to a new sense

of hidden danger and of someone peering over our shoulders from the cradle to the grave. This was the very thing Americans particularly believed themselves to be free of in their democratic society.

"But the crucial issue -- the factor that is basic to our current feelings of impotence -- is the sense that we have nothing to say about whether our world is going to blow up or not. Since we seem doomed to live under a thermonuclear cloud for some years to come, it would seem more than usually important for us to do everything possible to remove all of the other possible reasons for feeling helpless."

This sense of the urgency of maintaining our national morale and morality pervaded nearly every interview. Phyllis McGinley put it this way: "I am afraid that in the contest with Russia we have become infected with a feeling of need to use Communist weapons -- a kind of flagrant flouting of the truth -- just as the nation became more anti-Semitic even as we fought Hitler."

To Ed Murrow, the danger in any increase in personal dishonesty or its tolerant acceptance by Americans was similar. "If it goes on long enough and deepens," he said, "it will place in jeopardy the very thing that nearly every good foreign observer of our nation has commented on: the American genius for cooperation. It will reduce the trust men place in one another, the very basis both of our economy and our government."

And Dr. Mead adds, "I think the acceptance of private immorality is corrosive; it cannot coexist with any kind of real commitment. Occurring at a time when we're in more deadly danger than ever before, it becomes serious. Everything is so urgent today that any diminution of dedication and commitment is dangerous to the whole world."

Where do the solutions lie? "In strengthening community stability through both governmental and voluntary contributions," says Mrs. Meyer,

"and in using our tremendous resources of knowledge in the area of human relations to cope with the human relations problems that confront us." Dr. Mead agrees. "We must bury the cliche that our problems are a result of too rapid strides in the natural sciences and too little progress in the social sciences," she says. "We have tremendous knowledge in the behavioral sciences that is simply not being used. The racial crisis in the South today is in part a result of the fact that people who had the knowledge of what was needed simply were not consulted or were consulted and then ignored."

There was general agreement that discipline must be strengthened. "When both parents work," Fairfax Cone said, "children grow up undisciplined. It;s hard to learn self-discipline by yourself. I think enforcement is a key. Honor systems break down because people won't report each other. There's no means of enforcement. If we would only begin enforcing a few things, I think the effect would quickly spread. A drive against illegal parking, for instance, would immediately bring cleaner, safer streets. It would force cities to face up to the problem of providing decent off-the-street parking facilities. I can visualize such a drive spreading into other areas once people saw its good effects."

Judge Learned Hand feels, too, that unenforced laws have a harmful influence on people's respect for law in general. "Laws must either be enforced or repealed," he says. "Facing up to such a choice would force us to take a good look at some of our laws and decide whether they make sense or not. The confusion of different state laws on divorce, drinking, driving ages, and many other subjects is also a serious problem. This and the piling of statute on statute all interpreted by judicial decisions leads to doubt about the law actually is. In this situation, respect for law can only suffer."

At least equal stress was laid on removing the inequities from necessary laws and rules. Unfair income tax laws, inequitable earning requirements

under Social Security, confusion of purpose in business expense accounts, shadowy lines between honest practices and conflicts of interest, unjust grading of students on curves and on strictly objective tests that ignore individual differences, draft regulations that discriminate, unequal application of laws -- all these and more were cited as needing rigorous correction.

But of all the neglected needs mentioned, one stood out. "The American people have lacked leadership in all of these areas," Mrs. Meyer says. "We need the new values and goals that can only be defined by strong, vigorous and intelligent national leadership. Instead of pursuing individual goals of wealth and security, we need to have our horizons broadened until we can see the far greater importance of freedom and cooperation. Our public leaders must begin using all available scientific knowledge about the modern world and its problems to arrive at an understanding of our proper national goals and then talk clearly and honestly to the American people about them."

"People," Phyllis McGinley says, "need to be asked to give more of themselves. I think all human beings need to have demands made of them. All of us yearn to be better than we are, but our leaders have failed to use this human desire to be noble and to contribute. We know that in a grave national emergency where the goals are clear, people always respond with bravery and nobility beyond all expectations. If a human being can run the mile in less than four minutes, we can climb in virtue and nobility. But we need to have specific goals set for us."

"No nation was ever great without greatness being demanded of it by its leaders," says Edward R. Murrow. "Americans for years have been asked only to pay their income taxes."

REDBOOK MAGAZINE
McCALL CORPORATION
230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 6-4600

OFFICE OF EDITOR

October 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for agreeing to participate in one of our dialogues-in-print. Senior Editor Robert J. Levin, who is handling the project, will be in Europe until the end of November. At that time he will get in touch with you and arrange for a conversation with someone who meets with your approval.

Sincerely,

Robert Stein

Robert Stein
Editor

RS:id

Robert Stein

October 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Stein:

Thank you for your letter of September 27th. It is an intriguing idea, and I'd like to do it if the time can be found. Perhaps in due course you would have someone let me know the name of the person whom I might engage in conversation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert Stein, Editor
Redbook Magazine
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

ERM:gw

REDBOOK MAGAZINE
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MURRAY HILL 6-4600

OFFICE OF EDITOR

September 27, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Redbook Magazine has undertaken a new project that will bring together personalities whose views our readers would like to share. The enclosed reprint is an advance copy of the first in this new series of dialogues-in-print, a conversation between Danny Kaye and Dr. Tom Dooley. We hope you enjoy reading it.

We would very much like to have your participation in this series. If you agree, we will arrange a mutually convenient time with another prominent figure -- someone who shares with you an important interest and with whom you would like to converse -- and we will tape-record your informal discussion. The transcribed result will, of course, be presented to you before publication.

Will you be kind enough to let me know whether we may include you in our plans for the project? We would be honored to present your views to our readers.

Sincerely,

Robert Stein

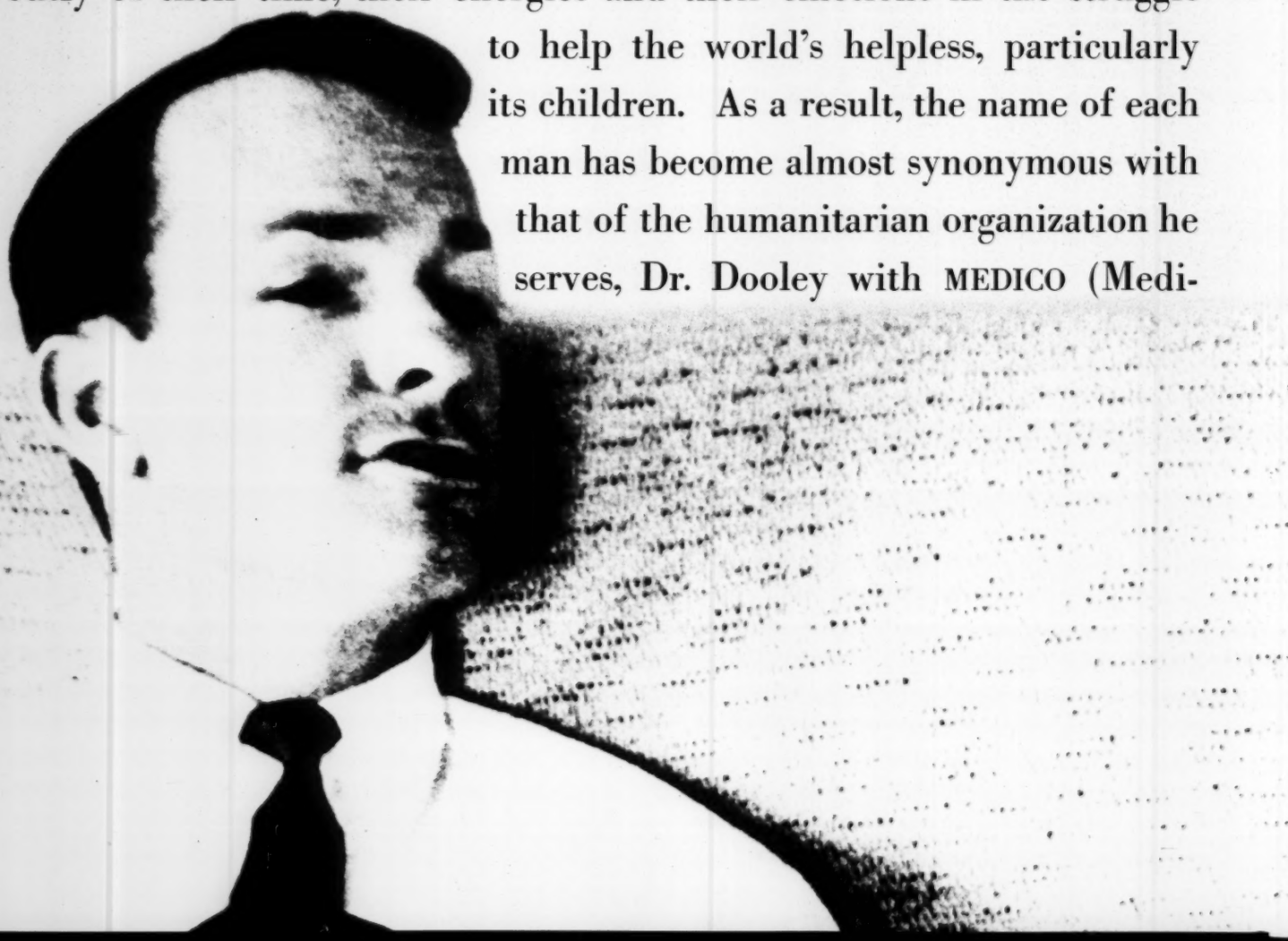
RS:ml

Robert Stein

Dr. Tom Dooley

Two outstanding men discuss themselves,

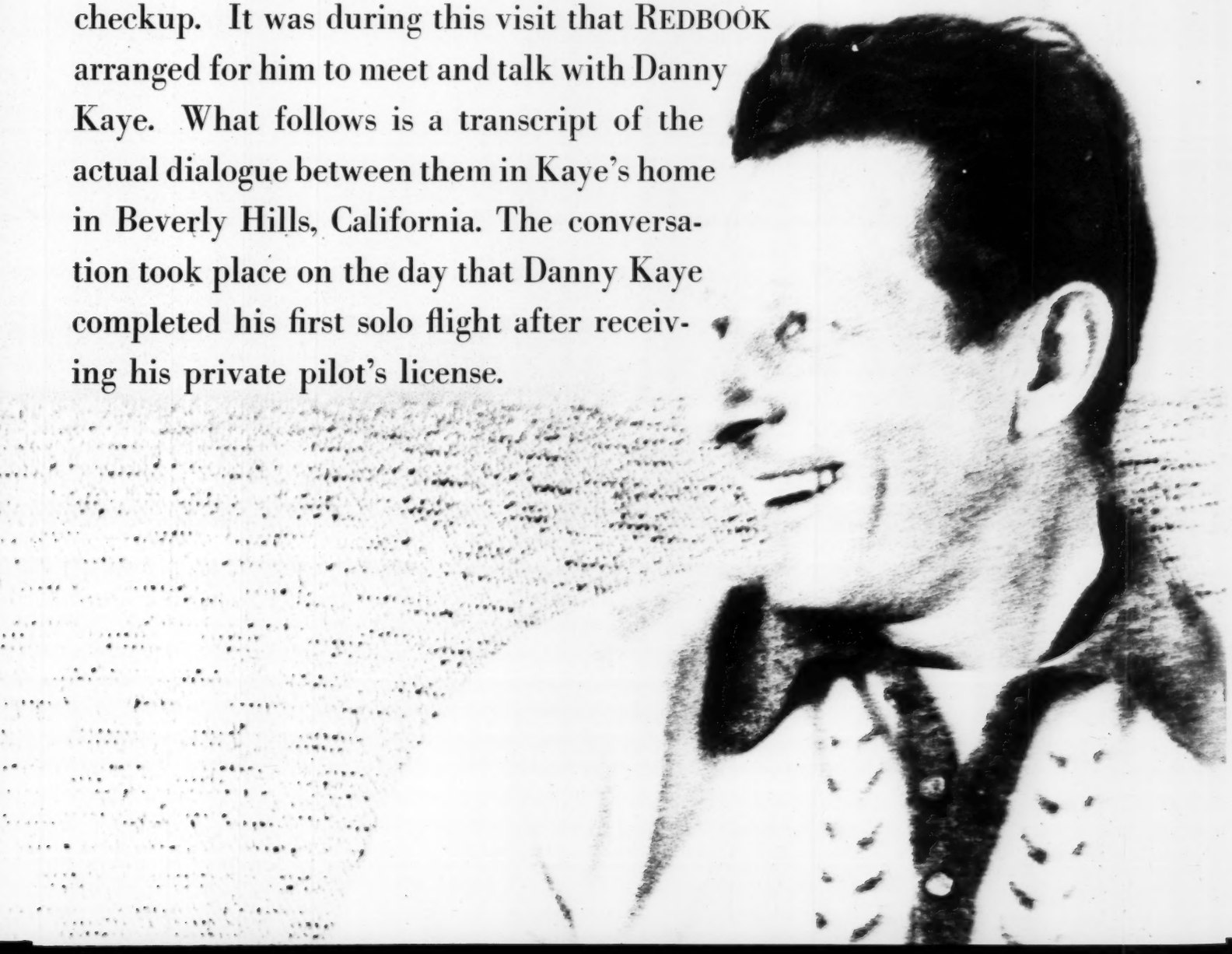
What does a young American physician like Thomas Dooley, who practices medicine in the jungles of Laos, in southeast Asia, have in common with motion picture comedian Danny Kaye? Both men are concerned about the health and well-being of people all over the world who suffer needlessly from diseases that modern medicine can cure easily and, in most cases, inexpensively. Both men have given generously of their time, their energies and their emotions in the struggle to help the world's helpless, particularly its children. As a result, the name of each man has become almost synonymous with that of the humanitarian organization he serves, Dr. Dooley with MEDICO (Medi-



& Danny Kaye

their critics, their motives and their hopes

cal International Cooperation Organization), Danny Kaye with UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund). In 1959 Dr. Tom Dooley underwent surgery for cancer. The operation was successful. This past summer he returned to the United States for a checkup. It was during this visit that REDBOOK arranged for him to meet and talk with Danny Kaye. What follows is a transcript of the actual dialogue between them in Kaye's home in Beverly Hills, California. The conversation took place on the day that Danny Kaye completed his first solo flight after receiving his private pilot's license.



Tom Dooley: The only time I can get away from patients and all the turmoil is when I get into an airplane, but when I'm there I don't want to do the flying myself. I just want to sit back and put my feet up, watch the sky, have coffee or read.

Danny Kaye: It's different for me because the only way I can get rid of all the pressures is by actually flying the plane. Then I have no time to think of anything else except to keep from killing myself. . . . How long will you be around, Tom?

Dooley: I don't like to come home. I only return when I have to — this time to go to the hospital. But I'm going back to Laos on Saturday. I have to stop off at Hawaii to give a couple of speeches, and then I was invited to speak to a group of students at the university in Tokyo that started all that trouble. I was fearful of doing it — not that I'm afraid of anyone throwing rocks, but I was afraid of getting involved in a political discussion. To get out of it I wired back very nicely and said I'd be honored to speak, but my standard fee, to be contributed to MEDICO, is two thousand dollars. They wired back, "Fine!" I called Washington, and they thought it was a great opportunity.

Kaye: You're like me — I never ever do anything without checking the State Department first. Never. Then they have no kick coming. Because you do get involved in politics. I go for the UN Children's Fund, and I get to New Delhi or Bombay or somewhere and the reporters come to meet a movie celebrity, and there's always some fellow from the Communist paper or whatever it is who will say to me: "Now, about the political situation . . ."

I say, "Look, fellows, I made a deal with the State Department before I went on this trip. I don't discuss politics and they don't make movies, and we are getting along just fine."

Dooley: I have an answer too, but it won't work for you, Danny. Whenever I'm asked a political question I can say, "Gentlemen, I'm the guy who does the circumcisions. Ask me about medicine."

Kaye: How did I become associated with UNICEF? I was making a trip around the world, and there was a bit in the newspapers about that because the plane coming from London caught fire. A man called Maurice Pate, the head of UNICEF, was on the plane with me. I didn't know him then, but years later he dropped me a note and said, "I understand you're going around the world again. Could we

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have lunch together? I have something interesting to talk to you about."

So I saw him, and he said, "You know, we have an organization called the United Nations Children's Fund—UNICEF. Well, we wondered whether on your trip around the world you would stop at some of our installations and come back and write a magazine story or go on the radio."

I said, "I'll do better than that. I'll take my camera along and I'll shoot some film, and when I come back you can have it."

Well, I wound up going to Paramount, and the studio gave me color film and two professional cameramen. A film came out of it called *Assignment: Children.*

I made some subsequent trips—didn't take any film—but on the fifth or sixth trip they asked me to go to the Middle East. I thought I could use that journey to explain to people what UNICEF really was. I went to see Ed Murrow. I didn't have to talk to him for more than two minutes before he said, "What do you need and when can we get started?"

Why do I do it? I would like to be able to tell you a story about how when I was a child my family was broken up and I was thrown to the wolves and I wandered about, hungry and friendless, and I determined that when I grew up I would help the helpless—that's a lot of bull, really. It isn't true at all.

I had a fairly abnormal childhood, which I think almost everyone has. Why do people become performers or painters or musicians or writers? I haven't any idea. Each person evidently has an emotional balance that is best satisfied either by working alone or by working with or for other people. I happen to get a great deal of pleasure and joy out of doing what I do, and I don't feel that I sacrifice anything to do it, not by a long shot.

Dooley: When people say to me, and they say it every day, "Gee, you're great, you dedicate your life to these unfortunate children, you've abandoned everything to serve in the jungle . . ." well, they're completely and totally mistaken. I've given up nothing. I'm the happiest guy in the world. I have the largest practice of any physician in the world. I get much more out of what I'm doing out there than anybody else, I think, can get out of whatever else they may be doing.

But I believe there are a tremendous

number of people who do as we do, only nobody hears about them. The public knows about Danny Kaye because he's in the spotlight; they know about me because they've recently heard about me. But all over Africa and all over Asia—I've seen it: Danny, you've seen it—there are wonderful, superb, magnificent men and women out in the jungle, doing a job for their God or their country, whatever they might be doing it for. And behind every one of them stand five thousand other people, sending baby clothes and food and drugs and money.

There is an organization in New York that really impressed me. Four thousand young men and women, all the Madison-Avenue-elite type of guys and girls. They call themselves Volunteers of the Shelter, and I'd never heard of them. They all must donate to this organization so many hours of service, and then they get behind an orphanage or a worthy cause. This year they are behind my program.

I think America is a deep well of enthusiasm and spontaneous generosity. There are a great deal of people "doing good," but you only read about a few who are in the limelight.

I believe each of us has our own way of expressing ourselves. What many people consider fulfillment isn't fulfillment to me.

Kaye: You know something I wanted to be all my life? A doctor.

Dooley: And I'd give my left arm to know how to do that little dance routine you did in the story of Hans Christian Andersen.

Kaye: I am firmly and honestly convinced that most people become what they have to become, rather than what they want to become. I have to be what I am; you have to be what you are. I am sure you could have succeeded as a very personable young doctor in a hospital in Cleveland or Toronto, Tom. You have a wonderful bedside manner——

Dooley: Mat-side manner!

Kaye: —and you would have had an enormously lucrative private practice. But you didn't feel that this would be enough. You're doing now what you feel you have to do. So am I. We're not extraordinary people, I'm sure.

Dooley: Someone wrote me and said that none of the nurses and doctors of MEDICO are extraordinary people. "You are ordinary people doing an extraordinary job."

Kaye: Don't think this is false modesty, either. I am sure that I am no more modest than you are.

Dooley: Careful—*Life* magazine may be around! [EDITOR'S NOTE: In a recent article *Life* correspondent Scot Leavitt reported from Laos that Dr. Dooley is a controversial figure there. "The question is," he said, "how much of what Dr. Tom Dooley does is done because he wants to serve MEDICO, and how much because he wants to serve Dr. Tom Dooley?"]

Kaye: I am sure you have an enormous evaluation of your own capabilities, Tom, and so have I. There is no false modesty in, I think, either of our own attitudes. I am *sure* there isn't.

Dooley: I don't think that anybody can ever accomplish anything in the world unless he is either bold, aggressive, immodest, unhumble, unself-abasing and unwhatever the expression is. Dr. Schweitzer? He certainly is no exception! H's magnificent and I love the man dearly—he's like a spiritual father to me. But don't think he's not difficult! He's the most difficult, stubborn old goat there is. He's just as convinced that his way of running a hospital is the only way as I am convinced—as I *know*—that my way of running a hospital is the only way. Naturally when you get two such stubborn people together as the two of us, a stubborn Kraut and a stubborn Irishman, fire breaks loose!

Kaye: Obstacles? I think the biggest obstacle is that I want to do more than I can possibly achieve. I think that the goals that I set for myself are probably too much to expect, so there is the constant disappointment. I don't think any material or financial obstacle is insurmountable. I think the goals we set for ourselves can be insurmountable.

Dooley: It's not an obstacle to go out and live in an environment different from the environment you've been raised in. Because if you have five cents' worth of adventure in you, that becomes a challenge. I don't have electricity, I don't have running water and I don't have chocolate-covered peppermints, but I don't especially miss them; and it's a very challenging, stimulating kind of thing *not* to have them.

My greatest problem is how to fit my program of medical aid to undeveloped or developing nations into a world of complicated conflicts. How can I set up MEDICO to relieve sickness and suffering in this village or that valley without having objections raised because of nationalism, chauvinism, internationalism, planned parenthood, the population problem, the atom-bomb problem, the war problem?

We just received some invitations from the free Congo to help them in the field of medicine. In that country anti-white-man-ism is extremely strong. There is anticolonialism, and America has too often backed the colonial nations of the world. So there is anti-Americanism. There is anti-Judeo-Christianism—that is, they do not like anybody who comes and preaches in behalf of God because they associate our God and the Judeo-Christian way of life with colonialism. They are anti-foreign-aid-from-America because they feel that our donated dollar might entangle them with our political policies.

So they come to an outfit like mine, which is not a government outfit or a church outfit, which is not proselytizing for God or proselytizing for state. Now, am I free to go? If I had the drugs and medicine, which I do have, and if I had the money, which I do have, am I free to go to the Congo? As a doctor, I would go. But I can't. There are all these other obstacles to consider, and I must set up MEDICO in such a way that it can operate within the framework of such problems.

Kaye: That's practically the same thing that I was saying. The goal that you set up is practically insurmountable in one person's lifetime.

Dooley: Don't you think that anybody who started anything difficult in this world, don't you think the person who started CARE or who founded the Red Cross, thought that the problem was too big to be accomplished in a single lifetime? But they went right ahead and did it, and the finest thing you can say about these tremendous organizations is that they have surpassed the individuals who founded them.

Today one person can move the world, thanks to modern communications. The power of one person on television—one popular star with a captured audience every afternoon or evening—the power of that person is simply staggering. But the power to communicate isn't a gift. It's sincerity. If we didn't believe in what we did, all the talks in the world wouldn't mean a damn thing. If we didn't believe in what we did, all the play-acting and the make-up, the whole bit, wouldn't count.

Kaye: It's particularly true if you're dealing with children, as you certainly know, Tom. People have asked me, as I'm sure they've asked you, "How in the world do you manage to communicate with children if you don't speak their language?" A doctor does it, no doubt, by removing pain from a child. I do it by behaving like a child, with a child. Then it doesn't matter whether I speak his language or not. If I'm dancing around, doing ridiculous things with kids in Turkey, they know that here is a grownup and he's suddenly behaving like a child, and somehow they know that I'm one of them. I act with kids the way I feel like acting. I don't have to pretend. And somehow they sense it immediately. Kids, especially the little ones, know who is phony and who is not.

My daughter did something once that embarrassed me beyond belief, and I could have kissed her for it at the same time. There was a man at my house who didn't really care very much about children, and he was trying terribly hard at breakfast to be overfriendly with her. And he was saying, "Now, Dena, would you like some grapefruit this morning?" and it reeked of phonyness. She sat and looked at him—she must have been four or five at the time—and he said, "What's the matter, sweetheart?" And she said, "I don't like you."

Unfortunately she grew up. She learned, as all kids do, not to be that honest.

Kaye: How do you feel about criticism, Tom?

Dooley: Criticism has been flying a bit heavily lately—about Dooley being tyrannical or egotistical, not humble or modest or self-effacing. But it doesn't particularly bother me as long as it doesn't affect MEDICO. You know that wonderful ancient Chinese proverb "Man who lift head above crowd must expect stone in face."

I'm not a missionary. I'm not evangelizing. I'm not trying to get a man to be an Irish Catholic or a Protestant or Jew. I'm a doctor. I'm fifteen days away by canoe from the nearest other medical facility. In my valley I have some forty thousand human beings. Without me and my crew of three assistants and my Laos students, my people have black magic, necromancy, sorcery, witchcraft, baboon's blood and white cotton string around their wrists. Without me, they have smallpox epidemics, diphtheria epidemics, typhoid epidemics, cholera epidemics. Without this little hospital, they have nothing but wretchedness.

My satisfactions come from what I

do, not from what someone may say about me. And every single day I have the most moving experience in the world—at dawn, as the sun comes up, we open our clinic, and waiting outside are a hundred or a hundred and fifty mountain people who have walked at least a day or two to reach us, to get their shots or maybe have injuries treated. And there's always one or two of the old gals in the village, just like the old gals in Los Angeles who have to visit the doctor every day because they feel better when they do. And I give them aspirin, exactly as the doctors do here in America!

The clinic starts at dawn and lasts until two or three in the afternoon, and I personally handle maybe eighty of those patients. That's all that really counts. What else compares with how you feel when you see miserable little kids, all bloated with beriberi, and then watch them get well when you treat them?

Kaye: You'd think everybody would want sick children healed, but I remember one fellow saying to me, "Mr. Kaye, don't you think this is God's way of taking care of the world's overpopulation? Don't you think God has put his hand on these children so that they won't grow to a full, mature life, to keep the rest of the world from being overcrowded?" I said, "That's a very sound theory. Why don't you apply it next time your son is sick?" End of discussion.

I meet all kinds of people when I travel for UNICEF, and I've learned a lot that I've found personally useful. In India I had an experience that helped me tremendously with my own daughter.

The nature of my work makes it necessary for me to be away from home for various periods of time, sometimes for months. When my daughter was two or three years old, I'd go away and come back and we had no trouble re-establishing our relationship. As she grew older, each time I came back I would find her more withdrawn. The more withdrawn she was, the more hysterical I would act, trying to get back in touch with her. I'd get off at the airport and leap at her and take her right over to the pony rides and go here and go there and do this and that. The harder I tried, the worse I failed.

Well, in a hospital in India—I don't know if this is a law in Laos, Tom, or a natural outgrowth of custom or what, but I think it's compulsory for parents to stay in the room with a child who has been operated on. This little boy was desperately ill, but I noticed that his parents sat in a corner. They weren't hovering over him or smothering him with affection or concern. But they sat in the corner, and when the little boy wanted them, he would beckon and they would come close. He could dip his hand into the well of security that they evidently gave him. And when he no longer needed them, he would turn on his side and they would go back to the corner of the room. Merely their presence made that boy feel comfortable.

I thought about that on the plane flying home. I hadn't seen my daughter in months. When she came over and said, "Hello, Daddy," I hugged her and kissed her. But instead of bombarding her with "How are you?" and "What are you doing in school?" we just talked as though I'd left only a few days before. I didn't press myself on the child.

I found, to my great happiness, that it took much less time for us to re-establish our relationship than it would have taken if I had gone back to my old way of foolishly trying to make up for all the time I had been away. I had learned to respond to my daughter's needs, not load her down with mine.

These parents in the Far East are psychologists without having any notion of psychology. They don't know about Freud or psychosomatic medicine or trauma, but I think they practice a far better relationship with their children than many of us who presume to know something about these matters. They behave the way they feel. We're so afraid of injuring our children's feelings that we don't prepare them for what's waiting for them in the outside world.

Dooley: I have no children and can't comment. I'm hardly an authority on parenthood—that will have to come from Daniel Kaye. It is Daniel, isn't it?

Kaye: David Daniel Kaminsky, to be exact. But tell me, Tom, what is your social life like in Laos? You've got plenty of patients, but what about friends?

Dooley: I'm like a country doctor anywhere in the world. When a child is well again the parents invite me over to dinner. Afterward, instead of watching television we talk about the things going on in our valley. "Did you know that So-and-so is fooling around with So-and-so?" And: "Did you hear the latest joke about the monkey and the pagoda?" When I take care of a patient I become part of that family. When I'm in a village I always drop in and see some of my former patients. They say, "Hello, Dr. America." That's what they call me—nobody knows my name.

Which reminds me of something that happened in Washington, when the Prime Minister of Laos was visiting President Eisenhower. They chose that occasion for the Prime Minister to give me an award. He had this flattering speech, and he was saying: "We are greatly honored to be giving, for the first time in the history of our hundred-century-old nation, to a white man, an Anglo-Saxon, to a member of the Western world, the Order of the Million Elephants and the White Parasol." Then the Prime Minister, who has known me for years, put his hand on my shoulder and said: "We are giving it to a man we love, a man who has become part of our life, who speaks our language. We are honored to give the Order of the Million Elephants and the White Parasol to—to give it to—Dr. . . ." Finally he managed to get it out: "Dr. Tom Dooley."

I received one other award that might amuse you, Danny. It was given to me, with a contribution, by a group of Jewish businessmen. It was inscribed: "To Dr. Tom Dooley, *meshuginah* [crazy] Irishman!"

Kaye: Do you know Sam Keeny in Bangkok, Tom? They call him Sam, but his name is Spurgeon Milton Keeny. There's a remarkable fellow that few people know about.

Dooley: Did you read his book, *Half the World's Children?* I know Sam very well. And Asia and Africa are full of Sam Keenys, but few people hear about them.

Kaye: There was a doctor in Morocco that I remember. We flew there in a DC-3, landing on the desert with just a smudge pot burning to show us the way the wind was blowing. Then we rode for a few hours to a village up in the Atlas Mountains, a village with two thousand inhabitants—and the two thousand inhabitants had trachoma.

Dooley: You know how much it costs to cure that? Less than a dollar a year for each case.

Kaye: This doctor, Luc Dulière, was French and [Danny slid effortlessly into his best French accent] he bare-lee waz a-ble to ex-press heemself becauz the language waz for-een to heem. He managed to speak quite well, though, and I learned that he had been doing that work for years. But who ever heard of M. Dulière?

With all this trachoma around, I got the scare of my life. I got up the next morning and when I go to wash my face, there's this big lump on my eye. I got hysterical; I thought sure as hell I had trachoma. So I called Dr. Dulière and I said, "What's this?" And he looked at it and said, "You 'ave . . . a sty!"

Oh! Another great guy—his name is Charles McConahy Ross, and he's from Belfast, Ireland.

Dooley (with a grin): Ah, a good man!

Kaye: Ross established out-clinics for lepers in Nigeria. He's been there for twenty-six years. Before he came and started these clinics, the lepers stayed in hiding because they knew the minute anybody found out they were lepers, they'd be sent away. Hundreds of thousands came out of the bush when they learned they could be treated and go back to their families. Very few people know that when I walk into a child's tuberculosis ward in a hospital I am far more susceptible to infection than when I have spent four or five days among lepers. There is a misconception about the contagiousness of leprosy—if a leper just looks at you—well, you know, the eye of evil has been cast upon you. Actually it takes direct contact and a great deal of time. It's like yaws, which is very similar in shape to the syphilis spirochete.

Dooley (laughing): Now listen to Dr. Kaye, will you! I think it's time for me to get up and do a dance.

Kaye: One day I asked Charlie Ross how he happened to come to Nigeria. He said [Danny started talking with an Irish brogue], "Well, while I was going to medical school in Belfast, after a while we were studying leprosy, and nobody seemed to know anything about it. They have books on it, but nobody in all Ireland had ever seen a case. So I asked where in the world you'd be finding this thing, and somebody said Nigeria. That's how I came to take a look."

He's been looking for twenty-six years, and now he's considered one of the foremost authorities on . . . what do they call it?

Dooley: Leperology.

Kaye: Charles McConahy Ross would see a little child with a small patch, just a little lighter in pigmentation than the rest of the skin. Now, if he hadn't established this outpatient clinic, that child was doomed to become a burned-out leper. Not now. Now they're not only stopping the disease—they feel they are curing it.

Dooley: Saving lives and ending suffering—that's the whole thing in a nutshell, isn't it?

. . . THE END

Reeves, Jerome M.

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

DAVID R. WILLIAMS
Eastern Manager
Affiliate Relations

November 17, 1960

Mr. Jerome M. Reeves
Station Manager
Station KDKA-TV
1 Gateway Center
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Tad:

This is to acknowledge your memorandum of November 11 and to advise that I have passed the carbon and verifax along to Mr. Murrow's office.

I am certainly sorry that you were unable to get down to Washington for the NAB session earlier this week, but we did have the pleasure of seeing Joe Baudino at the CBS Affiliates Breakfast on Monday morning.

I do hope you will call me the next time you get to town.

Cordially yours,

DRW:rs

November 10, 1960

COPY

Mr. William L. Batt, Jr., Secretary
Department of Labor and Industry
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Batt:

We are very appreciative of your letter expressing an interest in our programming and I am delighted to inform you that we will carry the CBS documentary, 'Harvest of Shame', November 25, 9:30 to 10:30 p.m. This program is one of the 'CBS Reports' and the entire series will be carried by KDKA-TV.

In order to secure the largest possible audience, I have requested the Promotion and Press Departments to work very closely with the local newspapers and, in addition, have requested Mr. Richard Thrall, Public Affairs Director of this station, to check with you as to any possible assistance that we might give in alerting your staffs to this show.

Sincerely,

Jerome R. Reeves
General Manager

JRR:mk

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

WILLIAM L. BATT, JR.
SECRETARY

November 3, 1960

Mr. Jerome M. Reeves
Station Manager
KDKA-TV
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Reeves:

The news that Edward R. Murrow is planning to do a program on Friday, November 25th, devoted to the problem of migratory farm workers, is of importance to your viewers, and specifically to the economy and good name of Pennsylvania.

I hope that you will permit no other program commitments to interfere with your bringing this vital message to your audience.

I would even like to suggest that this program is sufficiently important to warrant your giving it special promotional attention both over your own telecast facilities, and in whatever supplemental newspaper advertising you can afford.

Too few of our citizens are aware that a great portion of our state's economy depends on the harvesting of crops for which there is no substitute for human labor, and for which sufficient labor is not available at the right time and place under normal conditions. This requires the farmers of Pennsylvania to rely in great part upon the services of migrant farm workers from southern states, and from Puerto Rico.

These people travel the longest distances, under the most harrowing conditions, do the most bone-wearying work, undergo the most extreme privations, and enjoy less in the way of civil rights and personal liberties of all segments of our population. In return for all this, they are the lowest paid workers in America, with an average annual income of less than $900.00.

The plight of these people has never been presented to the American people with sufficient impact and adequacy despite the efforts

throughout the years of governmental agencies and religious and social forces, who have long been concerned with this blight on the American economy.

I cannot urge you too strongly to program this presentation "Harvest of Shame," and to do everything within your power to assure it a maximum audience.

I will be most pleased through the Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor and through all other agencies of which I am a member, or with whom I have contact, to aid you in developing a maximum audience for this program.

Please let me know as soon as possible that you will, or will not, be carrying the "Harvest of Shame," so that I may advise these groups accordingly.

Very truly yours,

William L. Batt, Jr.
Secretary of Labor and Industry

The Reporter
requests the pleasure
of your company
for a
Holiday Drink
Thursday, December 15th
5-8 P.M.
660 Madison Avenue (15th floor)
New York City

R.S.V.P. - TE 2-8800 (ext. 45)

Reubens, Beryl L.

December 1, 1960

Dear Beryl:

Many thanks for your very warm letter of November 10.

I am well on the way to complete recovery now, but still suffering from a feeling of chagrin at having missed my first major news broadcast in twenty five years.

Janet and Casey join me in sending all best wishes.

As ever yours,

Mr. Beryl L. Reubens, Director
Office of Public Affairs
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Walter Reuther

December 2, 1960

Dear Walter:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of November 21.

I am happy to say that I am almost completely recovered from my bout with pneumonia, but the doctors still refuse to let me fly anywhere for the next few weeks.

This was the first time in twenty five years that I have missed a major news story, and I hope it doesn't happen again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter P. Reuther, President
U.A.W. - Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL UNION
UAW
SOLIDARITY HOUSE
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN

November 21, 1960

Dear Ed:

I was distressed to learn on the night of Election Day that you had that same day suffered an illness that required hospitalization.

I am happy to learn of your rapid recovery and to know that you are back on the job.

Like the millions of other listeners and viewers who place great faith in your integrity and perceptive interpretation of people and events in these confused and disturbed times, I have a selfish interest in the assurance that your voice will continue to be heard in the world for many years to come.

But more than that, I am gratified and happy that a good friend has been restored to health.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Walter P. Reuther

WPR:ol
oeiu 42

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Reuther, Walter

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA—UAW

WALTER P. REUTHER . . . . PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY . . . SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER . . . VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS . VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK . VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE . . . VICE-PRESIDENT

IN REPLY REFER TO
WALTER P. REUTHER
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXECUTIVE 3-7761

May 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The other evening on the CBS News Roundup I heard you say during an interview that you intended to give your attention from now on to presentations in depth of developing new events.

We, in the UAW, from President Walter Reuther down to the chairmen and members of our local union education committees, regard this announcement as of great importance.

I doubt very much whether you have any intimation of the wonderful use we have made of films of your major TV programs. The automation movie, the film on Oppenheimer, the McCarthy films, the history of our education program in which several hundred thousand wage-earners participate actively each year, are the truly prize-winning movies of the last decade. We have conducted literally thousands of discussions around these films over the last years.

What, of course, has made these films so valuable to us, is their seriousness, their depth, and their acknowledgment of the maturity of the people looking at the program.

This, of course, is an introduction to a request that you give the highest priority to a series of programs on the urgent need for a sense of crisis in the development of an international aid program for the under-developed areas of the world. I think that because of your great integrity and competence as a producer of TV programs which are intellectually honest you have also burdened yourself with a great responsibility, and that is the undertaking to awaken the nation out of lethargy and passivity when it becomes plain that undisturbed apathy is suicidal.

The Congress and the people of the country in general seem to be unaware of what every informed person knows very well, that the future of this nation and the people in it, is bound up in the effectiveness with which we enable the under-developed nations to pass through the various socio-economic stages into what is now being called the period of self-sustained growth. Every evidence indicates that even the Paul Hoffman proposal is insufficient for the task that must be done. The seven billion dollars a year he sets down as a goal will not prime enough village pumps to provide the kind of economic flow the world needs.

What I am suggesting is that in one, two, or three of your future programs you deal with this problem in depth. This certainly is the most important event developing in the world, since it embraces both the chances for peace and survival and the future of most men.

I am enclosing statements by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the AFL-CIO to give you a measure of our deep interest in this program.

Again, I cannot convey to you in a letter how important a part a program by you on this subject could be both here and abroad. For example, I foresee an almost unlimited worthwhile use of the films of this program in many languages before union audiences throughout the world.

You can count on the UAW, the AFL-CIO, and the ICFTU to give you any help on this project that it can.

Sincerely yours,

Victor G. Reuther

Victor G. Reuther
Administrative Assistant
to the President

VGR:gk
oeiu2aflcio

Encl.

Investment in Economically Underdeveloped Countries

Statement adopted by the ICFTU Sixth World Congress, Brussels, 3-11 December, 1959

After having examined the problems of foreign investment in economically underdeveloped countries, the Congress

1. states with dismay that the gap between the extremely low living standards in economically underdeveloped countries and the standards in industrially advanced countries is still widening;
2. insists, as an essential prerequisite of any substantial improvement in living standards, upon rapid economic and social development in the underdeveloped countries, which in turn requires large investment of capital funds;
3. observes that, due to the low living standards of the populations, domestic savings and investments cannot in the immediate future be expected to be sufficiently large to meet the requirements of rapid development, and
4. is of the opinion that an immediate substantial increase in domestic savings would in the present circumstances require sacrifices from the working population of a magnitude which it could not bear and that, therefore, and in order to promote a democratic development, a very considerable influx of foreign capital funds for investment purposes is indispensable.
5. The Congress notes that the needs for foreign investment, as reflected in the development plans of various underdeveloped countries and as they can be estimated in a general way, can be met to a very limited extent only by the present influx of capital funds from abroad and that a considerable increase in foreign investments is required to meet these needs more adequately.
6. For these reasons and in view of the fact that public investment—from governments and inter-governmental organisations — constitutes the bulk of foreign capital funds which flow into underdeveloped countries and that, contrary to private investment, their supply depends on political decisions, the Congress appeals to all governments in industrially advanced countries to increase to a very substantial degree, be it through contributions to international institutions or directly, the flow of public capital funds into economically underdeveloped countries.
7. While it should be recognised that certain industrially advanced countries have already been making noteworthy contributions to meeting the needs of economically underdeveloped countries for foreign investment, the World Economic Conference of Free Trade Unions has found, and the study undertaken by the ICFTU Secretariat has confirmed, that an annual contribution for this purpose from public funds of one per cent of the national incomes of industrially advanced countries should be considered an indispensable minimum.
8. Although foreign investment from private sources can by its very nature be expected to benefit only a limited number of industries, its contribution to economic development can be valuable and should be encouraged by various methods; it must, however, be understood that foreign investors should be fully aware of their social and economic obligations.
9. In view of the huge development tasks which economically underdeveloped countries have to face, foreign investors must be expected to reinvest reasonable proportions of net revenues from their capital invested in these countries.
10. Whereas all employers of labour, domestic or foreign, should be made to abide by fair labour standards and working conditions and to recognise the workers' collective bargaining rights, foreign investors must be expected to give a lead in establishing improved working and living conditions.
11. The Congress holds that financial aid from inter-governmental sources constitutes the most desirable form of development assistance and expresses its regret at the fact that these sources have not yet been adequate for the purpose.
12. The Congress welcomes the fact that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the chief instrument for international financial assistance for economic development, has increased the scope of its operations and decided to widen its capital basis; that the United Nations has established a Special Fund to assist underdeveloped countries in preparatory measures for development projects; and that under the sponsorship of the International Bank, an International

Development Association will be founded, designed to give financial assistance for basic development projects on the most favourable terms.

13. The Congress expresses the hope that the governments of the economically advanced countries will endeavour to give sufficient financial support to these institutions in order to enable them to meet the needs of the underdeveloped countries for adequate international assistance in their economic development efforts.

14. The Congress notes with satisfaction that a beginning has been made with supplementing the existing international development institutions by regional organisations and hopes that further institutions of this kind will be created and that governments of economically advanced countries will associate themselves with them and make substantial contributions of their capital funds.

15. The Congress is aware that even in the wealthiest countries neither the labour movement nor the co-operative movement disposes of considerable funds available for investment abroad, but it expresses the hope that as far as possible these organisations will also make contributions to development plans in those fields on which their activities are concentrated and in which their contributions be most desirable and effective.

16. The Congress states that the influx of foreign capital into economically underdeveloped countries can be of lasting benefit to these countries only if they make all efforts themselves to create favourable conditions for economic and social progress, particularly by developing and securing democratic institutions, modern economic and social legislation, full trade union rights, and adequate educational and public health institutions.

17. The Congress also holds that in order to narrow and ultimately close the gap between the need for and the domestic supply of capital funds, the underdeveloped countries will have to make all efforts to increase domestic savings and investments, particularly by rational and equitable tax systems and by the development of appropriate savings institutions.

18. The Congress further emphasises the imperative need for balanced economic development especially for a proper balance between economic and social investments, between investments for the development of the infrastructure and of industry, between agriculture and all other industries, as well as between particular industries, and in this connection points particularly to the urgent need for diversification of industries in all those instances in which the economy of a country at present depends on one or very few industries.

19. The Congress declares that the concept of democracy requires that the working population, particularly through the trade unions, be given the opportunity to participate actively in the planning and execution of all development plans and in the work of all public development institutions; and

20. addresses an urgent appeal to all international and regional organisations concerned, to the governments and parliaments of all economically advanced and underdeveloped countries, and to all free trade unions to make the most serious efforts to help effectively in the implementation of this programme of action for economic development and social progress.

WILL IT BE SUNFED OR UNFED?

SUNFED (the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development) is needed to supply grants for basic improvements which, although not self-liquidating, are necessary early parts of a practical rounded development program. Such investments are prime essentials for building up the underdeveloped nations' "human or social overhead capital," (the promotion of health, education and housing), and the "economic overhead capital" (transport, communications, power and other public utilities.) Until this "make ready" is provided, neither public nor private loans can be fully effective.

In view of the accelerating pace of competition between communist exploitation of hunger and our own efforts to eliminate it, what is needed -- and quickly -- is a clear mandate by the 84th Congress to President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles, FOA Administrator Stassen, Ambassador Lodge and our delegates to the UN to support SUNFED with words and money, now.

It is foolish to the point of suicide to put off such economic cooperation until after world-wide disarmament is achieved. It is precisely during the period of tension when disarmament seems impossible that such positive offensives against poverty and hunger are most needed, most valuable, most powerfully effective in working out of the swamps and jungles of fear and war into the light and confidence needed for peace and disarmament.

SUNFED is, indeed, part of the price of world disarmament.

SUNFED is part of a positive peace offensive, a way to get off the dime of military defense and make real for mankind the Four Freedoms for which World War II was fought and won.

Department of International Affairs
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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Will It Be SUNFED or UNFED?

SUNFED (the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development) is needed to supply grants for basic improvements which, although not self-liquidating, are necessary early parts of a practical rounded development program. Such investments are prime essentials for building up the underdeveloped nations' "human or social overhead capital," (the promotion of health, education and housing), and the "economic overhead capital" (transport, communications, power and other public utilities). Until this "make ready" is provided, neither public nor private loans can be fully effective.

The Basis and Origin of the SUNFED Idea

Ten years ago the U.S.A. and other Nations signed the United Nations' Charter, which in Articles 55 and 56 pledged the co-signers to take joint and separate action to promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development."

The idea of making financial contributions to United Nations organizations operating in the field of economic and social development did NOT originate among the "have-not" nations. NOR did it originate in the United Nations. It was proposed in the report of the U.S. International Development Advisory Board, of which Nelson Rockefeller, now Special Assistant to President Eisenhower, was Chairman and Jacob S. Potofsky, Chairman of the CIO International Affairs Committee, was a member.

Under date of March 7, 1951, transmitting the Board's unanimous conclusions and recommendations to President Truman, Mr. Rockefeller said:

> "Two weeks after the assignment was given us a national emergency was proclaimed. In line with that action the Advisory Board has felt the added responsibility of examining the problems of the underdeveloped areas in relation to mobilization for defense. <u>The more deeply we have studied this relationship the more impressed we have become with how truly inseparable these problems are . . .</u>

"The Board has given careful study to the Gray Report and to extensive additional information and material which was brought together for its use. On this basis, the Board has arrived unanimously at the conclusions and recommendations which make up our report. We feel that effective co-operation of all free peoples for joining defense and economic and social development is a fundamental requirement for mankind's progress toward peace, freedom and well-being."

On Page 1, under the heading "First Things First," the Board reported its feeling that, because of a defense emergency, "it was its added responsibility to ask and examine what is the proper place of international development in relation to defense.

"As a result of its findings, the Advisory Board feels that strengthening the economies of the underdeveloped regions and an improvement in their living levels must be considered a vital part of our own defense mobilization."

"The Advisory Board recognized that the first imperative must be to rebuild sufficient military strength to resist aggression. But the over-all strategy adopted by the free world and the disposition of resources to implement that strategy must be sufficiently broad to beat off the threat of social and economic collapse from within as well as the threat of aggression from the outside."

The Board recommended:

> "The fullest use should be made of the United Nations and other international organizations operating in the field of economic and social development. They permit the pooling of skills and techniques of numerous nations, enabling other countries to participate in common international effort....
>
> "To finance a portion of the cost of public works which are essential to the underdeveloped countries and which cannot

be financed on an ordinary loan basis, the Advisory Board recommends the prompt creation of a new International Development Authority in which all the free nations will be invited to participate....

"The Advisory Board recommends that the subscription of the United States should be $200,000,000." 1/

The "Have" Nations Say
They Cannot Now Afford SUNFED

Today, the United States of America and other "metropolitan industrial powers", the "have" nations, persist in blocking SUNFED, a necessary step in implementing their United Nations pledge.

The "have" nations, including the U.S.A., said on October 14, 1953, that, because of heavy expenditures for military defense, they could not and would not contribute to SUNFED.

One week later, the reply of the "have not" nations was voiced by the Philippine Representative, Miguel Cuaderno, Sr., addressing the UN Economic and Financial Committee. He said:

> "It is indeed disheartening for the underdeveloped countries to see this, their white hope, wither away under the cold indifference of the metropolitan industrial powers."

To pigeonhole SUNFED, he added:

> "would be slamming the door of economic opportunity and development in the faces of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world who have come to regard the United Nations as the instrument of their salvation."

At that moment, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce organ "Nation's Business", containing an attack on SUNFED, was on the desks of Chamber members. After reporting that "there is as yet no sentiment among the 'have' nations to be voluntary contributors to SUNFED," the magazine added:

1/ "Partners in Progress," Simon and Schuster, New York, March 1951. pp. 1, 25, and 73-74.

"Nevertheless, this poses a political question of the first magnitude for the United States. One of the outstanding problems of our time is the disparity between the developed, or have, countries, and those nations that are underdeveloped, and are have-nots.

"Some believe this to be the basic cleavage in the world community, even more profound than that between the communist and free worlds. These observers point out that the cleavage between the haves and the have-nots was there long before the communist-western world division and that it would remain even if the communist regime were overthrown next week and rapprochement between what is now the Soviet world and the West were effected."

SUNFED did not "wither away". It was before the UN again in 1954. And again, in statements included in the Scheyven Report,[2/] the "have" nations, not questioning the need or practicality of SUNFED, pleaded poverty.

It is still before the UN and before the member nations and their peoples.

Although SUNFED is "the white hope" of the underdeveloped countries, outside those countries it seems to have been the best-kept secret since the Manhattan Project of World War II. Like that project, SUNFED has tremendous potential power.

The UN Charter and many subsequent studies, reports and recommendations by UN and other agencies say that peace, to be genuine and lasting, must be based upon higher standards of living throughout the world. If this is so, the wealthy "have" nations have been and in 1955 are still telling the "have not" underdeveloped nations that our modern industrial civilization can NOT afford to share its steadily increasing abundance, although such sharing is clearly the price of survival.

The Issue of SUNFED is being Appealed to the Peoples of the "Have" Nations

Will the American people, their Congress and the President continue in 1955 to bow to those who tell us to trim our economic aid policies to fit some arbitrary and demonstrably unnecessary limit on expenditures? If we do, we shall default to alert agents of communism who move into aching areas of poverty in Southeast Asia,

2/ "Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development," Final Report by Raymond Scheyven, prepared in pursuance of General Assembly Resolution 724B (Viii); General Assembly, Official Records: Ninth Session, Supplement No. 19 (9/2728), pp. 15-16.

the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America. More and more they are offering economic aid, industrial and farm machinery, along with promises of land, bread and jobs in exchange for support (or acceptance) of a "temporary" dictatorship like the one that has ruled Russia for the past 37 years.

In reporting the 1954 veto of SUNFED by the U.S.A. and other "have" nations, Mr. Raymond Scheyven, of Belgium, 1953 President of the UN Economic and Social Council, said in his final report, dated August 10, 1954, that while he was forced to "conclude that the essential conditions for the establishment of such a fund in the near future do not at present exist," he is optimistic because "the public in the industrialized countries have for some time been becoming increasingly aware that the economic development of the underdeveloped countries represents an urgent problem, whose solution would contribute to a relaxation of international tension and the attainment of lasting peace."

It is suggested in diplomatic language that several governments are withholding endorsement until their people supply more support -- or perhaps leadership is the word. The appeal from the veto runs from the governments to their peoples.

This situation, said Mr. Scheyven, "explains the emphasis I have laid in several parts of this report on the importance of informing the world public opinion of the poverty prevailing in the underdeveloped countries and of the urgent need to remedy this state of affairs." 3/

With the tapering down of military expenditures, the "have" nations' plea of inability, never valid, has lost much of its plausibility.

With the rapid step-up of Communist offers of economic assistance, machinery, etc., the need for early implementation of the SUNFED idea becomes more acute.

With the convening on February 23 of the SEATO Conference and in April of a meeting in Indonesia of representatives of 30 of the world's "have not" countries (potentially rich in human and natural resources), the initiative in economic

3/ Ibid, p. 21.

development of underdeveloped countries may pass from the hands of the industrialized ("have") nations and the UN -- unless the U.S.A., as the richest of the "have" countries, acts quickly to support the SUNFED idea with words and money.

What is SUNFED, and Why
Should it have Top Priority?

"Neither private capital nor existing international agencies can ensure the financing of non-self-liqudating investments," 4/ the Scheyven Report points out, suggesting that the UN should give systematic consideration not only to the essential parts of a development program, but to the sequence. It offers this definition of the problem and of SUNFED's role in meeting it:

"Any program of economic development, of necessity, contains a proportion of low-yielding and slow-yielding projects which yet are essential preconditions for the high-yielding and rapid-yielding projects.

"Such basic projects ... include investments necessary for the promotion of health, education and housing -- the human or social overhead capital -- and of transport, communications, power and other public utilities -- the economic overhead capital. These projects provide little or no yield in foreign exchange, usually furnish low yields in the short run and also generally require a considerable period of time before their yield can be realized in financial terms because their benefits are derived from the more balanced development of the economic activities which utilize their services." 5/

Continuing, the Report explains the strange new word "infra-structure," pointing out that, unless this infra-structure is built, healthy development is impossible:

"If economic progress is to take place at an adequate rate there must be a complex of investments to form what is known as the 'economic and social infra-structure' of a country. The importance of this infra-structure is plain.

4/ Ibid, p. 9.
5/ Ibid, p. 9. A quotation from the Sub-Commission on Economic Development.

"Roads, railways, canals, port installations and sources of power create opportunities for business enterprise; clearing, irrigation and drainage make more land available for tillage.

"Schools train the labor force and universities the leaders.

"Hospitals foster the improvement of health and hygiene.

"When the State has sufficient resources at its disposal it usually provides these services and finances these public institutions." 6/

The Report is careful to state that the expression "non-self-liquidating investments" is an accurate financial term in the sense that they do not produce revenue for the payment of interest and principal, but that "from the general economic standpoint all infra-structure investments, whether social or economic, may be regarded as directly or indirectly self-liquidating, since they all contribute to the short-term or long-term development of the economy."

Because the "infra-structure" is essential to development and because development is the practical alternative to worsening poverty and resultant social and political turbulence, subversion, aggression and infiltration in the underdeveloped areas of the world, the Report's assertion would seem to be an understatement. Such investment in "infra-structure" would seem to be not only "self-liquidating" but profitable in the sense that survival is profitable.

As "infra-structure" is built and beneficent upward spirals of development replace present vicious downward spirals, the ratio of "infra-structure" investment to overall investment can be expected to decline; likewise, the share of investment needed from sources outside the developing country.

"Infra-structure investment is necessary in every economy, varying according to the state of development of the economy concerned. Thus, experts consider that in the development of an underdeveloped territory, 60 percent of overall investment must be devoted to the infra-structure during the initial stage, whereas in industrialized countries, where the purpose of such investment is merely to maintain,

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6/ Ibid, p. 9.

adapt and supplement the existing infra-structure, the proportion is roughly the reverse." 7/

SUNFED's Organizational Structure
Refutes C of C's "Blank Check" Charge

Although "Nation's Business", organ of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, in October 1953 denounced SUNFED as "your name on a blank check", the fact is that SUNFED's organizational structure would protect the U.S.A. and other "have" nations against raiding of the fund by "have-not" nations. Here are its four safeguards:

(1) Membership is on a year-to-year basis, annually renewable or revocable;

(2) The main contributors to the fund would have half the 8 or 12 members of the governing board;

(3) A board member from a country applying for aid would not participate in action on that application;

(4) The Director would cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie (and the U.S.A. as the heaviest contributor in all probability would name the Director).

In practice, these safeguards would be effective insurance against the use of "blank checks."

It is Easier for Sovereign Nations to
Take Suggestions from an International Body

Economic development must be accompanied by courageous and intelligent policies that will bring about abandonment of prejudices and archaic customs, adaptations of social and legal institutions, elimination of social and economic discriminations, support for fair and adequate tax systems.

These complex and delicate matters, the Report points out, require introduction of "structural reforms, while maintaining full respect for the sovereignty

7/ Ibid, p. 9.

of the underdeveloped countries. It might be easier to carry out such structural reforms through an international organization, which is in a better position to spare national susceptibilities. The intervention of any one country in reforms of this nature would be a very difficult matter, as is illustrated by the reactions which have been aroused whenever lending countries have sought to make their investments conditional upon stipulations which the borrowing countries regarded as infringements of their sovereignty." 8/

How much Capital is Needed Overall?
How much for the SUNFED Phase?

The $250 millions originally proposed for SUNFED is a minute part of all the capital required for the development of the underdeveloped countries. The estimated overall need of foreign capital of all kinds is more than $10 billions a year; $3 billions of it in grants.

The Report gives this summary of expert opinion on the need for substantial investment of foreign capital: 9/

"United Nations experts have endeavored to estimate the amount of capital which would be required to effect an adequate improvement of the standard of living in the underdeveloped countries. They themselves emphasize that their figures are approximate and are to be regarded as little more than an indication of order of magnitude. Such estimation, moreover, is rendered especially difficult by the necessity of making assumptions and by the inadequacy of statistical information.

"According to their calculations the amount of capital needed each year to raise the national per capita income in underdeveloped areas by 2 percent per annum would be something like $19 billions. About $5 billions of this could be provided by domestic savings. A deficit of $14 billions a year would thus remain to be met.

"Even bearing in mind that better methods of increasing and utilizing domestic savings could be applied in the underdeveloped countries and that such savings tend

8/ Ibid, p. 8.
9/ Ibid, pp. 7-8.

to increase as the standard of living rises, the experts estimate that a 2 percent increase in national per capita income is out of the question unless more than $10 billions of capital, $3 billions of which would be grants, is imported annually.

"The experts consider this contribution of $10 billions to be within the capacities of the economically developed countries, for it represents some 2 percent of the national income of the countries of Western Europe, Australia, the United States of America and Canada, the total income of which amounts today to some $500 billions. It should be observed, however, that a transfer of 2 percent of a country's national income represents, in practical terms, a vast operation entailing great financial sacrifice."

We can Afford SUNFED: It is Part of the Price of Survival

We can afford SUNFED because we can afford survival. It would have been economical, in terms of money, lives and future security, to have put SUNFED into effect in 1951, when it was first brought before the United Nations.

It can be demonstrated in terms of cold economics that the U.S.A. can afford to make its full contribution to SUNFED's $250 million -- or to a much larger fund. But before getting to that, let us briefly re-examine the explosive factors, human and material, that make SUNFED an immediate imperative.

The gaps between the economically advanced countries and the underdeveloped countries are widening, not narrowing. This is because the rate of development is faster in the already developed countries.

Richer countries' food surpluses continue to grow and to overhang the market.

Although, as FOA Administrator Harold Stassen stated February 17 in testimony before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, poorer countries have increased their food production, it is still for the most part inadequate in amount and distribution -- they lack funds to buy from the richer countries having surplus food.

So-called food surpluses and hunger often exist within the same country because those who are hungry lack money to buy the food.

Postwar progress in narrowing the gap between food production and population growth was halted in 1954-55 and turned slightly downward.

"The world production of major food products 1954-55, measured in terms of calories, is about 2 percent below the record of 1953-54," the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service reported January 13, 1955.

Part of this decline was man-made, the "have" countries reducing output because of surpluses. Part of it was caused by nature's floods, droughts and other disasters.

Surveying the state of food and agriculture in a report issued in August 1954, FAO pointed out that while world agricultural production increased by nearly 3 percent a year over the preceding four years, compared with an annual increase in world population of about 1½ percent, and, while world per capita food production slightly exceeded its prewar level, "marked disparities between regions remain.

> "Thus per capita production in 1953-54 was about 17 percent greater than before the war in North America and is also appreciably above the prewar level in the Near East, Western Europe and Africa. On the other hand, in Latin America, the Far East and Oceania per capita production remained substantially less than before the war.
>
> "Moreover, the still greater disparities in different parts of the world between the absolute levels of agricultural production, which primarily determine food consumption levels, remain as large as ever. Production per capita is, for example, some four to five times greater in North America and Oceania than in the Far East, the Near East and Africa."

As FOA Administrator Stassen's testimony suggested, Point IV and Technical Assistance Programs may tend to keep more people alive but at a lower standard of living, if not accompanied or quickly followed up by funds for public utilities, power, schools, clinics and hospitals, all usually requiring in addition to local funds some outside grants-in-aid of the type intended in the SUNFED plan.

As Mr. Stassen pointed out, more efficient farming conditions release -- or displace -- manpower. These men and women must earn wages in order to buy food, once they have been separated from the land.

The difference between action and no action is the difference between SUNFED and UNFED. That may not translate into the many tongues of the more than one-half of the world's people who go to bed hungry every night,[10/] but it is, nevertheless, clearly understood.

The words of Philippine Delegate Cuaderno and Nation's Business made this plain.

On October 14, 1953 the U.S.A. Delegate turned thumbs down on SUNFED. This action was held to be in line with President Eisenhower's April 16, 1953 speech which seemed to offer a bold program of international economic cooperation but in application has been interpreted as an "either/or" policy, that we will put up money either for military defense or increased economic aid, but not both:

> "The government is ready to ask its people to join with all nations in devoting a substantial percentage of the savings achieved by disarmament to a fund for world aid and reconstruction."

10/ "Fully half the world's people are still inadequately housed, clothed and nourished. With the spread of industrialization and knowledge, the demand for better standards of living is increasingly and gradually becoming 'economincally effective.' This, together with the unprecedented growth of the world's population, with the wider application of medical science, means that acute shortage could quickly re-appear if there were any halt in the steady expansion of world agriculture." P.V. Cardon, FAO Director-General, August 1954.

We can afford to contribute our share of SUNFED's $250 million -- and much more. We can afford defense expenditures of $1 billion a week ($52 billion a year) and at the same time, contribute to SUNFED and invest in other phases of a rounded development program to the extent of billions a year.

Proposed defense expenditures for 1955-56 are $36 billions, down $14 billions from 1953.

Had steps been taken to maintain full employment, in 1954 our economy could have produced $30 billions more than it did.

In its study, "Can We Afford Additional Programs for National Security?", published October 26, 1953, the National Planning Association 11/ showed that with our economy operating at full employment levels by 1956 we could add $10 billions to our military and economic aid programs of all kinds, AND increase by another $23.5 billions our spending and investment in personal consumption, new plant and equipment, and government. (We could have increased wages and salaries all along the line, including the pay of Federal employees, not excluding Members of Congress, and without unbalancing the budget.)

In 1955, with abundance in food, coal, oil, other minerals, manufactured goods, services, profits and savings by high income individuals amounting to so-called "surpluses" within our own and other "have" nations and with the "have not" nations aware of the practical possibilities of having plenty, too, one luxury we cannot afford is the sort of short-sighted economy that sent the French Third Republic to defeat in 1940 with $2 billions in gold locked in the vaults of the Bank of France.

In view of the accelerating pace of competition between communist exploitation of hunger and our own efforts to eliminate it, what is needed -- and quickly -- is a clear mandate by the 84th Congress to President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles, FOA Administrator Stassen, Ambassador Lodge and our delegates to the UN to

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11/ This NPA study, too much ignored but never refuted, was based on an annual improvement factor of 2.6 percent, an annual increase in the work force of 700,000 and a work week of 40.5 hours, the weekly figure at the time of the study.

support SUNFED with words and money, now.

It is foolish to the point of suicide to put off such economic cooperation until after world-wide disarmament is achieved. It is precisely during the period of tension when disarmament seems impossible that such positive offensives against poverty and hunger are most needed, most valuable, most powerfully effective in working out of the swamps and jungles of fear and war into the light and confidence needed for peace and disarmament.

SUNFED is, indeed, part of the price of world disarmament.

SUNFED is part of a positive peace offensive, a way to get off the dime of military defense and make real for mankind the Four Freedoms for which World War II was fought and won.

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NEWS FROM THE UAW= NEWS FROM THE UAW= NEWS FROM THE UAW= NEWS FROM THE UAW

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT: FRANK WINN, DIRECTOR: 8000 E. JEFFERSON AVE., DETROIT 14, MICH., LORAIN: 8-4000

FROM THE WASHINGTON OFFICE
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
PHONE: EXECUTIVE 3-7761

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RESOURCES CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD PEACE
by
Victor G. Reuther
Administrative Assistant to the President, UAW
before the
THEODORE ROOSEVELT CONSERVATION CONFERENCE
October 2, 1958 - Denver, Colorado

In February 1909, one month before he left office, Theodore Roosevelt convened the unprecedented North American Conservation Conference. He brought together representatives of the United States, Mexico, Canada. The Conference proposed that 45 nations be invited to a world Conservation Conference to be held at the Hague. Unfortunately, that proposal was not followed through by President Taft.

Theodore Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot, George Norris and all other conservationists living and dead probably were and are in agreement with this statement by Thomas Dover made in 1733 and used by A. N. Duckham, professor of Agriculture at the University of Reading, England, in his new book on modern agriculture, "The Fabric of Farming":

> "Nature will neither be forced nor driven, and is often very hard to be led; but will do wonders when properly assisted."

Today, we have leaders who, unlike Theodore Roosevelt, speak harshly, go to the brink, frighten our friends, dismay our allies and carry the stick of nuclear bombs that, if used, may trigger the destruction or eclipse of civilization.

Of course, pending disarmament agreements, we must maintain the deterrent of nuclear weapons. We should not give up on the pleas of "economy" the capability of fighting brush fire wars with conventional weapons, as World War II was fought without resort to the poison gas of World War I.

Today's Best "Big Stick" Is International Economic Cooperation

But, today, the big stick that has the most validity for free men in the quest for genuine peace is international cooperation in the production, distribution and use of nature's abundance that automation and the atomic age now for the first time make possible for the whole family of man. Any delay, any reluctance in accepting our full share of this responsibility may mean the loss of the margin needed for survival and for the establishment of lasting peace among free men.

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Khrushchev has served notice on us. A year ago he said:

> "We declare war upon you in the peaceful field of trade. We declare war. We will win over the United States. The threat to the United States is not in the ICBM but in the field of peaceful production."

Of course, the threat is double, both military and economic. The word is and, not either/or.

I hope that in the course of this Conference other speakers will lay out the shocking contrast between the present and projected volume and rates of development of power and other natural resources here, in Soviet Russia and in Communist China so that when we go home we will know what must be done in this field if, instead of drifting into the defeat predicted by Khrushchev, we and the rest of the free world are to prove him wrong.

Delay and Evasion Can Forfeit Victory

Victory for the free world would be less likely if we were to continue

1. to drag our feet in resource development within the United States, and

2. to duck our economic and social responsibility for helping the free and the uncommitted peoples in the economically underdeveloped areas of the world in building the power plant, the industrial plant and the agricultural plant they must have if the world is not to be torn to pieces by the now widening gap in per capita income between the "have" and the "have-not" countries.

As a way of emphasizing the importance of closing this gap, I have arranged for an exhibit of six globes showing the critical areas of the world where this war against want is being fought. These globes include countries for which per capita product figures were not available when the table used in this paper was prepared.* (The per capita product shown for 55 countries is roughly equivalent to per capita income, for which precise figures were not available in all instances.)

*[Table on page 3.]

Control of Natural Resources is Now Worldwide Issue

As has always been true, we are going to have to fight a legislative, political and economic battle every step of the way, first to establish and maintain a full production, full employment economy here at home and, second, but simultaneously, to substitute for the present lopsided, supercilious, inadequate, year-to-year foreign aid program, a massive, decent, long term program of international cooperation, administered not by predominantly pale-face missions from the United States, but by United Nations and regional teams made up of men and women of many nations, colors and races, sensitive to the feelings of peoples emerging from colonialism and eager to learn new methods, new principles of administration and to set new and higher values upon the individual human being.

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Table 1

ESTIMATES OF PER CAPITA NET NATIONAL PRODUCT OF 55 COUNTRIES EXPRESSED IN US DOLLARS: ANNUAL AVERA

At factor cost

Range in US dollars	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		
	Country	Per capita	Country	Per capita	Country	Per capita	Country	Per capita	Coun
Over 1000			United States	1870			Switzerland	1010	
			Canada	1310					
750-1000							Sweden	950	New Ze
							Luxembourg	890	Austral
							Belgium	800	
							United Kingdom	780	
							Iceland	780	
							Denmark	750	
500-749			Venezuela (1)	540			France	740	
							Norway	740	
							Finland	670	
							Germany	510	
							Netherlands	500	
250-499	Union of South Africa	300	Argentina	460	Israel	470	Ireland	410	
			Puerto Rico	430	Malaya (1)	310	Austria	370	
			Chile	360	Lebanon	260	Italy	310	
			Cuba	310					
			Colombia	250					
			Panama	250					
Under 250	Egypt	120	Brazil	230	Turkey	210	Greece	220	
	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	100	Mexico	220	Japan	190	Portugal	200	
	Belgian Congo	70	Jamaica (2)	180	Philippines	150			
	Kenya	60	Dominican Republic	160	Ceylon	110			
	Uganda	50	Guatemala	160	Thailand (1)	80			
			Ecuador	150	Korea	70			
			Honduras	150	Pakistan	70			
			Paraguay	140	India	60			
			Peru	120	Burma	50			

(1) 1952 and 1953
(2) 1952

Source - Per Capita National Product of Fifty-Five Countries: 1952-1954

United Nations Statistical Papers Series E. No. 4, page 7

VERAGE 1952-1954

Oceania	
Country	Per capita
ew Zealand . . .	1000
ustralia	950

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We are going to have to repeat on a world scale the struggle for control of natural resources that was launched here in the U.S.A. in 1908 when Theodore Roosevelt called the first Governors' Conference on Conservation. The electric industry was then only about 25 years old. He, Gifford Pinchot and others who worked with him were visionaries in the best sense of the word. At that time most of the big projects in the United States with which we are now concerned, such as Hells Canyon, the whole Northwest system, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, seemed so impractical as to be virtually inconceivable.

These men who combined vision with practicality fought a hard fight for years until the Federal Water Power Act of 1920 was passed and they had managed to preserve for the people of this country the right to decide how the waters of our rivers would be developed and who would do it. This Act was the basis for all the developments we now have and for the battles that have been carried on in the last 25 years to decide whether we shall have wisely planned full development for the benefit of all the people, or skimming of the cream of our resources for the benefit of the private utilities and Wall Street financiers. These farsighted men laid the basis for TVA and for the valiant struggle for Hells Canyon.

Now it is up to the people of the United States and our government to accept our full share of responsibility for leadership and vision for the rest of the world as both Roosevelts, Pinchot, Norris and others did for the U.S.A.

Opponents Trot Out Same Old Arguments

Today's arguments about development of Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America sound familiar because much of the world is now near the stage of technological development that the U.S. reached in 1908.

What, for example, do some "experts" say today about the development of the vast potential of Africa's water resources?

They say the sites are far off in the jungles, too far from industry. Change "jungles" to "wilderness" and we have heard it all before.

They say no one could possibly use the power that might be generated. Where have we heard that before?

They say the cost of developing them fully would bankrupt those countries or colonies. Where have we heard that before? And not so long ago.

They say national boundaries limit development to one dam here and an irrigation project there. Didn't the same sort of people say our state and local boundaries limited development in the beginning of this century?

It is time for conservationists here in the U.S.A. to take some time to study these problems and find out how much of what these "experts" say is based on motives which have the same self-serving short-sighted basis as those of the Idaho Power Company.

In the long fight that led up to passage of the Federal Water Power Act of 1920 the general public was not at first aware of what was at stake; but the vested interests were well aware that it was a crucial battle for them.

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Today, similar interests are just as much aware of their stake in the development of the water resources of the world. And they are just as anxious that no one else look seriously into their aims and methods of slowing down and controlling such development. They are succeeding to a dangerous degree.

Peoples in Underdeveloped Areas are in a Hurry

A double tragedy confronts us: If we were to allow the private utilities, the international cartels and the Wall Streets of the world to direct our foreign policy, including our trade and aid, the peoples of the less developed nations would be sold short, and just as surely, the people of the United States would be sold short. We would have been betrayed by our own ignorance, indifference and resulting lack of determination. This would be the road to defeat in a cold war that may be won or lost without the firing of a single H-bomb or intercontinental ballistic missile.

The majority of the peoples of the world who live in the economically underdeveloped areas of the world--most of them colored--are learning rapidly just how and to what extent they and their forebears have been exploited by the nineteenth century imperialism of the Western powers. We should know by now, out of the lessons of India, of Indo-China, of Malaya, of Iraq, of Ghana, and of nation after nation in Latin America, that they will no longer stand for such exploitation. They are determined to achieve the kind of life they now know they are entitled to enjoy. They are in a hurry. They will turn wherever they must to get help. They would greatly prefer to get help from the free democratic nations of the West and to enjoy both a higher material standard of living and the democratic freedoms that some of us have held too lightly in recent years.

Who Will Help Them - Free Nations or Communist Imperialism?

Who is going to give that help -- democracy or communism?

In the pre-sputnik era, I suppose most of us assumed that, in the field of water resources, the TVA type of development was the model and the goal in economically underdeveloped countries. But facts revealed in the past year by the U. S. Corps of Engineers and others about what Soviet Russia and Red China have done, are doing and plan to do, should make it plain that the Communist orbit is building samples that may rival or surpass in magnitude the material achievements of TVA.

Significantly, Senator James E. Murray, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, said in making public the report by Michael W. Straus comparing resource development programs of the U.S., Soviet Russia and Red China: "the situation requires immediate attention if our country is not willing to be eclipsed, as it has by other nations in other fields, in the major area of our assigned responbilities having to do with river development."

For the past six years, while the present Administration has been doing everything in its power to destroy TVA, to slow down and block Federal wholesale power programs, including nuclear reactors, and rural REA cooperatives, Soviet Russia and Communist China have been driving hard for rapid development of vast power resources of all kinds. This accompanies expansion of industrial plant and food production to feed, clothe, house and equip millions of men under arms, rapidly increasing populations and to provide more manufactured goods, technicians, scientists and "missionaries" for export to uncommitted and underdeveloped countries in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

Dictatorial manipulation of men and machines lends itself to spectacular displays and results in the short run. In a totalitarian system, the dictators are only slightly constrained by domestic political considerations in sweating factory workers and farmers and in the conduct of foreign policy.

The peoples of Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America see gains in industrialization and technology in Russia and China, whose people have been as poor as themselves. They see these gains as signs of hope that they, too, can make such gains. They know little about the costs of Communist material progress. Most of them have had little or no experience with democracy in modern industrial society. Many have been the victims of Western economic political and social imperialism so long that they recognize no other enemy. In the hope of getting freedom from want for themselves and their families, they are willing, if it seems they must, to forego or postpone other freedoms they may have been told about but have never known.

Our Best Credential Abroad Is TVA

Instead of trying to destroy TVA, our government should have acted long ago on the fact that among the peoples of the world our best credential is TVA. The success of TVA is shining proof that by exercise the flabby muscles of democracy can be strengthened. TVA helped the people in an underdeveloped and eroding "pocket" of the United States to help themselves transform an entire river basin into a thriving, healthy and expanding garden spot and workshop. This great rescue operation would have been utterly impossible without "foreign aid" from the rest of the United States. Like the aid to Bonneville, it has been one of the best U.S. investments ever made.

Incidentally, both these investments provided the margin of power needed to make the atomic bomb first. This might have been the margin for victory; certainly it was a margin that saved many, many thousands of battle deaths and casualties in the winning of World War II.

The TVA idea has been more honored abroad in recent years than here at home. TVA is both a shrine and a laboratory for visitors from all over the world. The guest books at Knoxville show that since the end of World War II nearly 17,000 visitors from more than 90 countries have made the pilgrimage to the TVA country to see for themselves and to study this health farm of democracy. Throughout the world the initials "TVA" are the standard abbreviation for integrated comprehensive river basin development.

Imitation Is Sincerest Flattery

Other countries have developments modeled after TVA. They have hired former TVA executives and planning engineers to help in their design, construction and operation.

For example, in India the Damodar Valley Corporation, formed in 1948, is an almost exact replica of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The development is in the heart of India's industrial region. It is an essential part of India's plan to meet its goals of rapid resource development to meet the needs of an expanding population at a higher standard of living.

Another adaptation of the TVA idea is the autonomous river basin authority being built in the rich Cauca Valley of Colombia in South America.

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Both these examples are in valleys already semi-developed industrially; both are located entirely within the borders of one country. They do not mean that TVAs crossing national borders or in wholly undeveloped regions can be built without outside help.

U.S. Should Urge U.N. to Apply TVA Idea to Nile, Jordan and Other Rivers

Years ago we should have taken the lead in proposing adaptation of the TVA idea for the all-purpose integrated basin-wide development of all the resources of the major rivers of the world, starting with the Missouri, then the Nile, the Tigris, the Euphrates, the Indus, the Mekong, the Orinoco, the high head waters of the Amazon, and many others where the land now lies bleeding priceless top soil as the waters run idly to the sea.

Had this been proposed and implemented through specialized agencies of the United Nations, with U.S. help proportionate to our share of the world's gross national product, the U.S. would not have blown hot and cold on a single nation's single-purpose development of the Aswan Dam. Southern Senators would not have been confronted with the fear that more water would be used to irrigate more land to raise more Egyptian long-staple cotton to compete with the U.S. cotton surplus and depress world cotton prices. They would not have been able to make Secretary Dulles cancel talks with Nasser, with the result that this insecure dictator seized the Suez Canal in order to make up for loss of face in Egypt and throughout the Arab world.

Instead, all the nations in the basin of the Nile from the mouth to the high head waters would have participated, would have benefited. Cotton would not have been planted to the doorsills of the huts and cabins. Instead, crop diversification would have enriched the economies, strengthened the bodies and inspired the minds of the peoples of every nation in that basin.

The same beneficent results that we have seen in the TVA basin would have been possible in the valley of the Nile and every other valley where hunger, ignorance, disease and fear are the soil in which Communism plants its evil seed and grows to power.

In 1953, at the request of the United Nations, TVA itself prepared a special report of the feasibility of a Jordan Valley Authority. The land reclamation and conservation features of such a plan have enormous value for Israel, Jordan and Syria. Yet realization is harder now than at any time in the past. Even at this late hour, if the people and nations of the industrialized areas of the world were willing and determined to take positive united action to make the Jordan Valley Authority a reality, many of the tensions of the Middle East might be eased and ultimately eliminated. All the people of that area are hungry for progress. They are determined to get a better standard of living in their lifetime. In what better way could the United States demonstrate its good faith than to hold the shining example of TVA before these people and, in cooperation with other nations, give positive leadership and support in a determined United Nations effort to make JVA a reality.

One Basin Development to Help Four Nations

Let's look at a major river in Asia, the Mekong. For years men have dreamed and planned development of this area. A Mekong Valley Authority would benefit four small but vitally strategic nations, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam. According to a 1957 UN Technical Survey, such a project "will contribute more toward improving human welfare in the area than any other single undertaking."

Less than three per cent of the area in these four countries is presently irrigated; a valley authority could provide irrigation for 23 million additional acres. Besides increasing the amount of arable land it would permit and encourage diversification of an agricultural system which for centuries has depended upon one crop, rice.

It would end annual floods which now ravage cultivated land and destroy lives and property of impoverished millions.

For land-locked Laos, the navigation benefits would be immense, making it possible to bring products easily down the river waterway to coastal markets.

The electric power would be used principally in the capitals of the four countries at first, but future uses for cheap abundant power in this area are unlimited.

Although this development has been surveyed and recommended as technically feasible, lack of international leadership makes it unlikely that it will be built. Integrated development there is as unlikely as TVA seemed before George Norris and Franklin D. Roosevelt met and joined forces.

Some Facts the U.S. and Other "Have" Nations Must Face

If the U.S. and the other "have" nations are to make it unnecessary for the impatient people in the "have not" underdeveloped countries to choose between

(a) inadequate piecemeal development that will not meet the urgent needs of growing populations, and

(b) Communist assistance in credits, machinery, technicians, and "cultural exchanges,"

we must face some facts and face them soon:

Fact No. 1. The world's per capita product and income gaps are wide and continue to widen. One-fourth of the world's people earn less than $1 per week. As shown in table 1 -- in twenty countries the per capita product is less than one-tenth of ours. These countries include Korea, $70, India, $60, Burma, $50, Egypt, $120, Thailand, $80. Only a solid, long-range program can halt and reverse the widening gap between per capita product and incomes here and in the underdeveloped countries, not by lowering our own but by helping them to raise theirs.

Fact No. 2. Wild fluctuations in world commodity prices cause economic chaos in countries who depend upon sales of raw material to industrialized nations. They are in a squeeze like that faced by U.S. farmers under Benson's sliding scale price supports, only more so. They sell in an unstable market and must try to buy the tools they need from industrialized nations at constantly rising prices, some of them monopolistically set and maintained.

Fact No. 3. In terms of many strategic materials, the U.S. is itself a "have not" nation. For substantial parts of our requirements in magnesium, bauxite, cobalt and tin, we depend upon foreign sources, some of them half way around the world, accessible only through open sea lanes.

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12 Obstacles Blocking Effective U. S. Action

At present we are blocked by a whole series of obstacles:

1. Seventy-nine per cent of the Administration's request for Mutual Security funds was for military aid and defense support; further, inadequate economic development fund requests were cut by Congress and are too small to meet more than a fraction of the feasible projects in sight.

2. The inclination is to spot the available funds at least partly on the basis of military security considerations, to meet Communist competition in critical areas, instead of using the single test of need and feasibility.

3. We lack authority to promote regional river basin development that must enlist participation by several countries lying wholly or partly in the basin. Such projects need intricate negotiations and arbitration such as only the United Nations or regional components can initiate and carry through.

4. U. S. Technical assistance and economic aid have been kept on a year-to-year basis by a timid Administration, a suspicious Congress and a largely indifferent public.

5. Enemies of international economic cooperation have even played upon the feelings of frustrated public power partisans in the United States, seeking to bait them by citing some help given to power developments abroad, contrasting this with denial or authorization and funds for power development here at home. Never has the divide-and-rule technique been used more effectively. Neither U. S. nor other projects have been given the attention and support that are justified by the need and underlined by Khrushchev's taunt.

6. An announced objective of our economic aid program is furtherance of private enterprise throughout the world rather than public development. In the power field it is the policy of the International Cooperation Administration to give preference to private power companies abroad over public developments of any kind. Why not both? Many of the newly independent countries associate private power companies with their former colonial status; they are more interested in promoting cooperative, local public or national public agencies.

7. Negotiations and promises of aid have sometimes seemed to be conditional upon support of U. S. foreign policies and, as in the case of the Aswan Dam, have been arbitrarily withdrawn, thereby tending to throw the officials and the nations left in the lurch into Khrushchev's eager bear hug.

8. One agency, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is doing substantial work in promoting resource development, making more loans for power and related developments than for any other purpose in recent years. But it is a bank run by bankers. It has been called "a lender of last resort." It makes loans only for projects

that are conservatively estimated to be very sound investments. There must be a market for all the power from a hydro project. New loans bear an average interest rate of more than 5 per cent, more than twice the rate offered Syria by Soviet Russia.

How far would REA cooperatives have developed if they had had to rent money at 5 per cent; how far can they go now if the rate is boosted to 5 per cent to equal the going rate in Wall Street, as now proposed?

It is true that the Bank's executives are more realistic than the International Cooperation Administration and private utility tycoons in that the Bank considers TVA-type projects to be wise investments under certain conditions.

9. Many of the most needed projects, vital in the fight to raise living standards and thereby create the conditions for stability and the establishment of peace, are located in such undeveloped areas as to fail the banker's test set by the International Bank.

10. Where the per capita income is under $100 per year, homes are not wired for electricity; they do not have a water pump in their yard, often not one in the entire village. The only way such a poor country can have a market for power from its own TVA is to do what TVA did for the Tennessee Valley: create the market by industrialization, using cheap power and giving jobs that will raise the standard of living, at the same time supplying light, water and other labor-saving appliances that will give some of the "luxuries" of our civilization, such as being able to read a book at night.

Although the private utility men, the bankers and their soulmates in Congress said when TVA was being built that no one would ever use all the power, that there was no market for it, experience has proved that people can accommodate themselves to almost any general increase in their standard of living.

11. While the International Bank has its role, as has the International Finance Corporation and the Export-Import Bank, these alone are not enough. Senator Monroney's proposed International Development Association, operating as a second mortgage agency for the International Bank, giving loans on easier terms, lower interest rates and sometimes in soft currencies, would be better than the present U. S. Development Loan Fund in that it would provide international administration.

12. In addition to all these lending agencies, a majority of the member countries of the United Nations feel most deeply that there is an urgent need also for a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED), which would supply grants and/or loans to bridge the gap between the make-ready of technical assistance and the investment of private or public funds for profit.

In SUNFED the "have" and the "have not" nations would pool funds to be used, along with larger amounts to be raised within each recipient country, for the construction of what is called "the non-self-liquidating

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economic infrastructure" of public works and facilities that must be in place or clearly in sight before private or public investors will come in to provide the plants, machinery and other equipment for modern industrial and agricultural production.

If we are to begin to close the per capita income gap which now causes revolutionary pressures throughout the world, before long we must reverse U. S. opposition to SUNFED and join the majority of UN members in voting to put the SUNFED idea to work.

CONCLUSION

The bone, muscle and spirit of the free world's positive peace offensive is in the industrialization of the underdeveloped areas of the world-- Latin America, Asia and Africa-- by ways and means that will promote and protect democratic values, including respect for each individual man, woman and child. This democratic way is more complex, more delicate and more difficult than the more brutal, direct and speedier totalitarian pushbutton methods which make short cuts at the expense of and sometimes over the bodies of millions of people. We have let priceless years slip by; we should move soon.

If we continue to try to evade this responsibility, telling ourselves that until world disarmament is a fact we cannot afford more than a billion dollars a year in technical assistance and economic aid-- most of it now given on a bilateral basis and conditional upon acceptance of U. S. foreign policy-- we shall be sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind among the world's emerging independent nations. They are as determined as we were in 1776 to shake off the inferior status of colonialism and to walk erect among equals in the second half of the twentieth century.

If we limit our programs to preliminary "make ready" phases of development and to the offer of loans that are too little, too late and too high in interest rates, we shall be helping millions of people to get all dressed up, trained and ready to go to work, but with not enough places to go to work either in industry or on the land.

Meantime, the Communist competition described by Krushchev can be expected to pick up speed and volume as Soviet and Chinese Communist industrial and agricultural plant develops under unrelenting forced draft upon their own and satellite peoples. It will be aimed at one country, then another, offering long term loans at low interest, plants, exchanges of technicians and engineers, meantime diverting from their own consumers and dumping such commodities as aluminum to break world prices, demoralize markets and disrupt local economies.

If we move quickly and boldly, if we channel our economic co-operation programs more and more through multi-national agencies that are part of or working in harmony with the United Nations, we can see to it that Communist imperialism puts up or shuts up. It will have the choice of coming in or staying out of economic development programs examined, approved and supervised by multi-national agencies and missions, centrally and at the forks of the creeks where the work is going to be well and honestly done or not done.

The survival test confronting us can not be met, we can not pay our fair share of the cost, with such vital parts of the U. S. economy as the steel or automobile industry operating at half of capacity or less and when millions of workers are wholly unemployed or on short time, as was the fact in 1958. In the past four years we lost roughly $96 billion in gross national product because of under-utilization of both manpower and industrial capacity.

In order to "prevent inflation", it is proposed to continue to operate far below capacity, to let wage earners, farmers and small business men continue to go through the economic wringer. In asking Congress for money to service 3.5 million insured unemployed next winter, the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration is planning on unemployment next winter of about 5 million wage earners. Farm programs costing more than ever before pile up record-breaking surpluses and continue to drive farm families off their own land to seek work in town or on corporation farms.

Instead of a stepped up program of integrated valley development for the best conservation and use of our natural resources, including water for irrigation, power, navigation and recreation, we are slowed down to the speed which the Idaho Power Company thinks best for its stockholders, not all of whom, I understand, reside within the borders of Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, nor, indeed, west of the Alleghanies.

Our trouble is not that we are inferior to Russia; we are not incapable of meeting Khrushchev's challenge; our problem is that we are not trying. We have not really drawn up a work sheet of national priorities in which we put first things first and then commit our economic and human resources, our industrial capacity, our farms and our other natural resources to the achievement of these priorities by democratic means.

The whole free world has not fully comprehended the dimensions of the challenge we face on the economic and social fronts; we continue to think and act too much on negative reflexes, fighting against Communist imperialism, against totalitarian aggression, against economic penetration and political subversion. We have not as yet made up our minds as to what we are fighting for. We have too much "business as usual," too much "diplomacy as usual," too much indifference. Perhaps some of this is a retreat, as the psychiatrists call it, into apathy, an attempt to ignore and thereby to escape from a situation in which many people feel helpless to change policies and actions until November 1960 at the earliest.

We cannot afford such indifference, such apathy, such fatalistic defeatism. What would Theodore Roosevelt, the liberal Republican, the Bull Mooser, the militant conservationist, do in this situation?

I think he would tell us to pull up our sox and get going.

November 4 is none too soon.

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FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY P.M.,
APRIL 28, 1960

FINANCING THE UNDERPINNINGS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Remarks by Victor G. Reuther, Administrative Assistant to the President, UAW, at the National Conference on International Economic and Social Development, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., 10:30 a. m., Thursday, April 28, 1960.

Many will be surprised and some no doubt will feel relieved that today, for the first time in six years, a representative of the UAW is not going to devote the time allotted to him to an argument for SUNFED, the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. This proposed fund has been vetoed with monotonous regularity for various reasons, including poverty, by the principal industrialized or "have" nations, headed by the United States and the United Kingdom, and has been urged with the same regularity by most of the less industrialized "have not" countries who are members of the United Nations.

We have not abandoned our belief in the principles of SUNFED. We have not given up our belief that the making of honest grants, in addition to hard and soft loans, was part of the secret of the success of the Marshall Plan. We suspect that experience in the next few years may show grants to be wise and necessary along with loans in the effort to halt and begin to close the steadily and dangerously widening gap in per capita income between the "have" and "have not" peoples of the world.

But, until we can have a fresh start, which I suspect will come only under a new President and a new Administration, we recognize the popularity of the arguments for loans, bankable, non-bankable, hard or soft, long term or short term, bearing high interest, middle interest or low interest rates. We recognize the presently fatal unpopularity of any talk of outright grants, despite the fact that $12 billion of the $13.368 billion the U. S. contributed under the Marshall Plan were not loans but outright grants.

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We recognize that it is not timely to discuss the possible unwisdom of overloading industrially and agriculturally underdeveloped peoples with obligations to pay capital and interest in such volume as to jeopardize real increases in per capita income and standards of living, thus blighting the revolution of rising expectations before it can bear fruit.

We are prepared at this time to join with others in giving full support and a fair trial to the many forms of financing of economic and social development by means of loans, including the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the UN Special Fund for the seeking out and validation of worthwhile projects and the International Development Association. If all these methods work as they are supposed to work, it may be that SUNFED in fact will never be needed. We devoutly hope that this will prove to be so.

More than money, credit and machinery are needed. In order to enter the second half of the Twentieth Century as full partners, the peoples of the industrially and agriculturally underdeveloped countries need vocational training and help in developing free democratic trade unions and cooperatives for farmers and consumers.

As was stated at the Sixth World Congress of the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions), last December,

> Capital exports to these countries must be followed by exports of know-how. In this respect, even countries with limited capital resources can make a significant contribution. The establishment of vocational schools, training courses in connection with the installation of new machinery, trainees jobs in industrial countries on a much larger scale than up to now, and not only by the leading technical personnel (in relation to which local trade union organizations could assume some sort of sponsorship) -- all these investments are highly profitable in developing national economies.

In transmitting this know-how and in helping to develop indigenous democratic organizations, informed membership and trained leadership in these various fields, we believe the administrative agencies can and should enlist the help of nonprofit

organizations such as health groups, farmer associations, producer and consumer cooperatives and trade unions in working out courses of study and training and the recruitment of qualified personnel, including skilled workers, farmers, administrators and hundreds of young men and women eager to serve what has been called a "Youth for Peace" Corps, perhaps in lieu of service in the armed forces, if this can be worked out by the Executive Branch and Congress.

Substantial progress has been made in thinking and planning about international economic development. Until the last few years unilateral assistance was the vogue; it seemed the hard-headed practical business man's approach to the problem of helping the people of the underdeveloped countries to help themselves to higher plateaus of industrial and agricultural efficiency, production and standards of living.

"Let them know where the money is coming from so that they can express their appreciation, their gratitude and prove their loyalty," it was argued. But experience again has proved the wisdom of Shakespeare's warning that a lender oft loses both loan and friend. It is a matter of some satisfaction to note that multilateral aid, through UN or other regional agencies composed of many nations, is coming to be recognized as generally better for both lender and borrower.

The State Department, Adlai Stevenson, Paul Hoffman, President Eisenhower, Members of Congress and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions recognize and testify to the advantages of channelling aid through the United Nations and its related agencies.

Mr. Hoffman, the successful administrator of the Marshall Plan, has stated the argument succinctly in his recent booklet on how to speed economic growth in the 100 "have not" countries and thereby strengthen our own:

> "Representatives of countries receiving assistance repeatedly declare their general preference for help through the United Nations, for one reason because from this source it is much more acceptable politically. Further, United Nations

> assistance is a completely cooperative endeavor, with a voice given to countries whatever their size or wealth and with all countries contributing to the costs. On the other hand, the United Nations can be 'tough' with the underdeveloped countries without being accused of seeking any political or commercial advantage. Better results can be obtained through United Nations machinery at substantial savings in money. And in the United Nations and its thirteen specialized agencies reposes the richest experience that can be found anywhere in virtually every field of developmental activity. The United Nations draws on the whole world for its technicians."

At the Sixth World Congress of the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions), international aid was favored because it "demonstrates the idea of the community of fate for all mankind" and because "it takes the sting out of accepting assistance by making it impersonal and almost anonymous. It does not so readily produce a sense of inferiority and dependence... There is also less danger of such assistance being used for the particular interest of the donor country. There are no political strings attached, and there will be less suspicion of any ulterior motive."

On the other hand, since Soviet Russia and its satellites and Red China "explicitly stress the origin of their aid projects and make the most of the situation in terms of political gains," the conclusion was reached "that direct agreements for assistance between two countries should continue, side by side with expanded internationally organized aid programs."

It is now generally recognized that among the many major errors of judgment made by the Soviet Russian dictatorship since the 1917 Revolution was its out-of-hand rejection 13 years ago of any part in the implementation of the Marshall Plan. Instead of cooperating to help the nations of Western Europe restore their economies and to reach new high levels of economic strength and social well-being, the hard-nosed Soviet revolutionists led by Stalin and Molotov denounced the plan as Western imperialism. They established the Cominform to fight it. The Marshall Plan was not defeated; from the Soviet point of view, the Cominform was a dismal

failure. Soviet prestige in Europe is maintained only on the points of bayonets of occupying Russian troops in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria and Rumania.

It is said that Khrushchev is not Stalin. This is probably true to a considerable degree. But Khrushchev is not-- perhaps cannot be-- different enough to accept the challenge to put Soviet economic aid into a common UN pool. The dynamics of the Soviet commitment to "bury" us appear to have made it impossible for him to say yes either when free American labor challenged him at the San Francisco dinner meeting last September 20 to do so or when President De Gaulle of France now proposes a somewhat similar pooling arrangement for discussion at the Summit Conference next month.

Early in that dinner meeting, UAW President Walter Reuther proposed that, instead of waiting for disarmament, the industrialized countries move massive technical and economic aid to the underdeveloped countries. This itself "would create the better climate in which disarmament could be carried forward faster and more effectively."

Mr. Khrushchev pleaded ignorance of this proposal but said Soviet Russia is not waiting for disarmament to render economic aid to needy nations. His son-in-law, Mr. Adzhubei, editor of Pravda, reeled off examples of Soviet aid being given Arab countries, Indonesia, Ethiopia, India and other nations. Walter Reuther thereupon brought Mr. Khrushchev back to the point, saying:

> "There is no value in this, just going around the barn as we seem to be now. I am familiar with the steel plants in India and other enterprises. When you give it, it's part of the 'cold war.' When we do it, you charge it's capitalist imperialism. Why can't we do it together? Through the UN? Do it together for their benefit, not for our separate advantages."

Mr. Khrushchev replied with finality "We don't agree."

"Why not?" Mr. Reuther asked.

At this, Khrushchev took off on a denunciation of U. S. military bases and alliances such as NATO and SEATO and the fact that "in the United Nations we are always outvoted." This, he alleged, meant that "it would be up to the United States to decide how the money would be used."

To Walter Reuther's suggestion of equal representation on a UN commission, Khrushchev replied "It won't be acceptable," and repeated that "So long as we are surrounded by U. S. bases we can have no agreement on this."

It seems that, for the foreseeable future, Soviet Russia and, probably, Red China, are likely to continue to operate their technical and economic assistance programs as adjuncts to their foreign and military policies. These, in turn, must be assumed to be correlated with the overriding determination to "bury" us in competitive co-existence. Nevertheless, we must continue to press for increased multilateral aid through the United Nations, whether or not the Communist powers can be persuaded to contribute to the common pool for the creation of an age of plenty to be shared by all.

As Soviet and Red Chinese industrial production continue to grow at faster rates than our own, it may be expected that greater volumes of money, machinery and technically trained personnel may be channelled by these two totalitarian dictatorships into international economic aid. More bilateral barter arrangements may be made. Large amounts of raw and fabricated aluminum, steel, lumber and other products may be dumped first in one part of the world, then another, to raid and disorganize markets.

Time is <u>not</u> on our side, so long as we continue to be satisfied with rates of economic growth dangerously less than the rates of growth achieved in Soviet Russia and Red China. But we can begin to win whenever we decide and act to do so, whenever we take steps to return to rates of economic growth of five per cent or more a year, operating at full production and full employment levels.

We subscribe to the position that creeping inflation is not to be fought by accepting creeping unemployment. We believe that stability can be achieved by other means short of wage and price controls. Out of a gross national product of $500 billion a year and up we can balance both our money budget and the human budget to meet our domestic needs and our full fair share of international responsibility. The $260 billions in production and $50 billions in Federal revenue lost during the years 1953-9 because of slack production and retarded economic growth would have yielded more than the deficits and the increase in our national debt incurred in that time. Over the next 20 years, we believe we can win the contest Mr. Khrushchev has thrust upon us and that we can do it on a pay-as-we-go basis.

It is because of the sense of urgency we feel about this matter that again this year as in every year since the Marshall Plan was first proposed in 1947 we support every penny of the requests for technical assistance and economic aid made by the Administration. We criticize them only because, as usual, they are far too little and much too late to meet the need.

We support the $700 million request for the Development Loan Fund; $268 million for the Special Assistance Fund; $207.5 million for Technical Assistance directly and through the UN and the Organization of American States; $175 million for the Contingent Fund and $101 million for UNICEF, refugees, peaceful uses of atomic energy, other international programs and administrative expenses.

Likewise, we support the proposal that the U. S. provide 32 per cent of a five-year initial capitalization of $1 billion for the International Development Association, intended to provide non-bankable loans for roads, communications, education, health facilities and other basic works that must be in place or in sight before bankable public and private investment will venture into economically underdeveloped areas on sufficient volume to be decisive.

But all this is, in our opinion, dangerously inadequate. It will not halt and begin to close the now dangerously widening gap in per capita income between

"have" nations such as our own, which has a per capita income of $1,870 and the 1-1/4 billion people living in underdeveloped countries having per capita income of $100 or less per year.

These millions are impatient. They will take help wherever they find it. They would rather get it from free nations without strings. But, if they cannot get it that way, they will take it with strings if they have to, even if those strings are controlled from Moscow or Peiping.

For this reason, we wholeheartedly support and endorse the proposal that the fire power of IDA in the world-wide war against poverty, ignorance and disease be stepped up five-fold, as proposed by Paul Hoffman, now the Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund. Mr. Hoffman must be presumed to know that there are sound projects waiting the investment of IDA funds at the rate of at least $1 billion each year.

We accept his judgment that $1 billion a year of IDA loans can be matched by another billion a year in loans from other sources for basic public loans and another billion dollars in private loans, making it possible to increase the incomes of underdeveloped countries now having per capita incomes of $100 or less a year by $2 per capita per year.

Raising this income from $100 to $125 per year over a ten-year period would, he believes, provide an additional market in these 100 countries and territories for an additional $14 billion in U. S. exports.

But is even Paul Hoffman's five-fold increase in IDA loans bold enough? What about aid to other nations, including most of those in Central and South America whose incomes may be above $100 but are far below our own $1,870 and are in danger of falling further behind each year?

It is likely that a $2 a year gain in per capita income may not be enough even to keep up with increases in per capita incomes in industrialized countries, much less to begin to close the gap. This intolerable disparity now spells

instability, recurring cycles of economic chills and fever and revolution in countries whose more primitive economies are largely dependent upon sales of oil, coffee, minerals and other primary products in which little processing or other manufacturing is invested before export.

If, as is likely, automation and other technological advances continue to boost per capita income in industrially advanced countries by 3 per cent a year, the growing gap between the peoples of the "have" and the "have not" countries will be exploited by Soviet and Red Chinese expansionism, using direct technical assistance and economic aid at low interest, long term rates of 2-1/2 per cent or less, as in Syria and elsewhere.

We suggest that after November, when our Nation can once again think and act in bold and imaginative terms, we can and should at least double Mr. Hoffman's figures, setting an international goal of at least $6 billion a year in public and private capital investment in the underdeveloped countries in order to raise per capita incomes by 4 per cent a year.*

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*United Nations experts have proposed as a goal to raise the national income in underdeveloped countries by 2% per head annually. Without belittling in any way the difficulties involved even in reaching this target, I feel this Congress should formulate the objective differently. The study presented to the Congress shows that in the industrially advanced countries income per head is rising at the rate of 3% annually. It follows that if we set a rise of 2% as our target for the less developed countries, we are accepting a continuous widening of the gap.

We must remember that living standards are not an absolute notion but are stressed in relative terms, by comparison with other societies. Since the possibility of comparison exists today to an unprecedented extent, I would suggest that we set as our aim the raising of national per capita income by 4%. This means that we are determined that the gap shall be steadily narrowed, and reject the idea of a permanent differential.

The road towards this target will be long and full of difficulties. But our declared objectives must be made perfectly clear to the masses of the developing countries and no less clear to those who make economic and fiscal policy in the more advanced countries.

I know it will be argued that such a goal is unrealistic. But when I remember how much persuasion was required to put across the very idea of international assistance for the advancement of underdeveloped countries, and when I compare the position a few years ago and today, I feel confident that if we in the free labour movement should seriously adopt this goal and work for it systematically, we shall be able in the course of time to make it the accepted aim of the whole free world. --pp. 105-6 Free Labour World, (ICFTU Journal) Proceedings of the Sixth World Congress, ICFTU, Brussels, Dec. 3-11, 1959.

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Public investment in basic public works-- the non-self-liquidating social and economic infrastructure-- would be $4 billion, of which $2 billion should flow through IDA, another $2 billion through regional and international agencies, with bankable public and private investment being increased to $2 billion a year.

The U. S. share of such an undertaking will still be less than 1 per cent of our annual gross national product, now estimated to reach a $500 million rate in the current year.

An even larger budget should be dedicated to the purpose of such economic developments as rapidly as feasible projects and plans can be found and blueprinted to accelerate the rate of increase in per capita incomes not only in Asia and Africa but also in Latin America.

We pick and choose among underdeveloped areas and low income peoples at our peril. We can not afford a go-slow policy of picking and choosing between those to be aided this year and those who, in our judgment, are a little bit better off and can be counted upon to wait.

We must fight the war against want as we fought the war against tyranny by a total effort and on all fronts. As free peoples, we and other have nations must mobilize for the making of a genuine peace as we mobilized to win the war. Nothing less will be enough to insure victory.

We believe we can and should commit as a U. S. contribution to the closing of the now widening gap in per capita incomes amounts up to 2 per cent of our gross national product, or a maximum of $10 billion a year. This should not be treated as a postponable item. If we are to meet and defeat the Communist challenge to bury us, we will be well advised to do it not later than 1961. Further delay will cost us dearly; one day the cost might be more than we would be able to produce and pay for.

The easy fat years between the ending of the Marshall Plan and the start of an all-out positive peace offensive are drawing to a close. The American people and their leaders are beginning to face up to the challenges and the opportunities of tomorrow.

Thanks to the educational work and mobilization of thought and effort carried on by voluntary groups of citizens such as are participating in this conference, the American people, we believe, have a greater sense of common destiny with other peoples in both the industrially developed and the underdeveloped areas of the world.

It is becoming more clearly understood that in this age of atomic energy, automation and inexorable abundance, survival and salvation for us all are going to depend upon a sharing of that abundance. If an effort is made to hoard it, it can destroy both the have and the have-not nations; fairly distributed, it can preserve, strengthen and enrich the lives of free men everywhere.

§§ §§

Robert Richter

August 10, 1960

Mr. Robert Richter
Colleges for Oregon's Future
P.O. Box 5175
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Mr. Richter:

Mr. Murrow is spending a great deal of time out of New York just now but I thought I would let you know that he has agreed to tape the one minute spot for radio. We shall send it to you as soon as he has been able to do it.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

tape sent August 15, 1960.

Colleges for Oregon's Future

P. O. Box 5175 EUGENE, OREGON

COMMITTEE
GOV. MARK O. HATFIELD, honorary chairman
E. C. SAMMONS, Portland, chairman

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THE HON. AL ULLMAN
FRANK M. WARREN, JR.
AUBREY WATZEK
RUDIE WILHELM, JR.
THE HON. ANTHONY YTURRI

August 2, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A few weeks ago I spoke with your secretary, Miss Campbell, about the possibility of your m.c.ing a "docudrama" on the crisis facing higher education in Oregon, a production she indicated she believed you might be interested in, if you had the time. I also explained to her that there was some question about the feasibility of financing the project.

Our sights have been lowered, but we are pursuing other angles. One of these is television and radio public service spot announcements, featuring nationally prominent individuals with some tie to the northwestern scene.

Because of your association with this area and your prominence, the Colleges for Oregon's Future group hopes you will tape or kinescope the enclosed, suggested spot.

This year we are making an intensive effort to alert the citizens of Oregon to the values and needs of higher education, and of citizen responsibility in meeting the challenges of future increases in student enrollment.

Stations throughout the state have agreed to broadcast and telecast our material. Therefore we would be most appreciative if you could find time in your busy schedule to record on film or tape a message of about one minute, similar to the suggested one which is enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Richter

Robert Richter
TV-Radio Executive Committee

Enclosure

"Give Youth Your Vote"

Colleges for Oregon's Future

P. O. Box 5175 EUGENE, OREGON

COMMITTEE
GOV. MARK O. HATFIELD, honorary chairman
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THE HON. AL ULLMAN
FRANK M. WARREN, JR.
AUBREY WATZEK
RUDIE WILHELM, JR.
THE HON. ANTHONY YTURRI

SUGGESTED TELEVISION-RADIO SPOT

NOTE: For radio, please tape record at 7½ inches per second. For television, either kinescope, motion picture or videotape will work.

This is only a suggested spot. Please revise as you see fit.

This is Ed Murrow. As a native and frequent visitor of the northwest, I have observed tremendous advances made in Oregon's educational institutions, as well as in many other fields of endeavor. Some of this country's most important scientific research is going on right now, on the campuses of your University and State College. On your faculties are famed authors, artists, professional leaders in farm, business and industry.

But above all, you have 18,900 students...and in a few short years you will have nearly twice that number in your public colleges. You in Oregon face the same problem of soaring college enrollments as looms before the entire nation. If you agree that all deserving students should have the opportunity for a college education, then I know you will support the Oregon State System of Higher Education as it plans now for colleges for Oregon's future.

Please mail film and/or tape to: Robert Richter
c/o above address

"Give Youth Your Vote"

F.M.
Riess, G.

September 28, 1960

Dear Mrs. Riess:

Many thanks for your nice letter of September 22.

I appreciate your suggestion of a subject to be covered in my programs and regret that, like many other interesting ideas, it is impossible to find a place for it at the present time, but we will keep your idea on file.

I am grateful for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Gertrud Riess
326 17th Avenue N. E.
St. Petersburg 2, Florida

September 22. 60

Mrs. Gertrud Riess
326-17th Avenue N.E.
St. Petersburg 2, Florida

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I firmly believe that I am espressing the hopes and wishes of millions of ardent admirers in most parts of the world – in a plea to seek for your unsurpassable judgement concerning our present time's deep problems. Ever since I heard your voice from London during the war you kept the spirit of freedom and courage alive. Not one day can pass without my missing that great power of giving strength and conviction to so many people in times when we need it most.

I am perfectly aware there are fundamental reasons. However, the urgency of present world events will justify, beyond any other barriers if you could break your silence to a certain extent, either by printed words (press) or by a broadcast revealing your point of view of the most challenging topics, as for example: "What are our chances for peace." Or anything of equal predominance.

Please, dear Mr. Murrow be convinced, that all the people who regard your opinion as the most valuable contribution to the knowledge of the truth – as only your mentality can reach to the

depth of it, will be extremely grateful.

Sincerely yours

Gertrud Rien.

Riffel, Jon

November 17, 1960

Dear Mr. Riffel:

Mr. Murrow has asked that I acknowledge the U.S. Navy Polaris model, which you so kindly forwarded to him more than a week ago.

As you probably know, Mr. Murrow was stricken with pneumonia on Election Eve, and could not participate in the CBS News coverage of the election returns. The date on which he will resume activities here is still indefinite, and it is for this reason that he cannot write and thank you personally.

The Polaris show was perhaps one of the most satisfying of Mr. Murrow's endeavors in recent years, and the response from the press and the public has been most gratifying. Hence, you may be sure that the model presented by the Missile Systems Manager of Lockheed Missiles and Space Division will occupy a particularly favored place on Mr. Murrow's shelves.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Jon Riffel
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation
745 Chrysler Building
New York 17, N.Y.

Congratulations from

Jon Riffel

ALEXANDER L. ANDERSON

PUBLIC RELATIONS

[illegible] AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
[illegible] CHRYSLER BUILDING
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

[illegible]

WU018 PD

TDN PWS SUNNYVALE CALIF OCT 12 439P

EDWARD R MURROW CBS TV

SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS AND MANY THANKS FOR EXCELLENT POLARIS SHOW YOUR DRAMATIC INFORMATIVE EXPLANATION OF THE POLARIS DEVELOPMENT WAS AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE X OF TELEVISION JURNALISM AND SERVICE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC REGARDS

JON B RIFFEL LOCKHEED MISSILES AND SPACE DIV

518P..

Jon Riffel

September 28, 1960

Dear Jon:

Thanks for yours of September 21st. As you probably know we have now shown the piece to a covey of naval officers and AEC characters purely for security reasons. Their cuts were few, and I think it fair to say that their reaction was highly favorable. We think it a respectable job and are grateful for your help in promoting it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jon B. Riffel
Director of Public Relations
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation
Sunnyvale, California

ERM:gw

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
MISSILES and SPACE DIVISION · SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA

September 21, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.-T.V.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I thought you would be interested to know that we are cranking up what we think will be a major publicity campaign in support of your forthcoming show on the Polaris.

As chairman of our so-called Polaris-Industry Public Relations Committee, I have asked the PR directors of all of our major contractors to make a maximum effort with their own employees, the people of their plant cities and the employees of the several thousand subcontractors reporting to them. All of this constitutes a very sizable group of people.

In addition to this, Lockheed is contacting the PIO's of all the various naval districts and acquainting them with the show and offering our assistance in publicizing it. We are also working with Admiral Raborn's office and Chinfo, assisting them with their efforts. I discussed this matter with the Admiral just last week and needless to say, it has his enthusiastic endorsement.

During my recent trip to New York I left a desk model of the Polaris for you with our New York office. I will ask Alex Anderson to deliver it to you right away. We are deeply grateful to you for your interest in "Polari" and we are most honored for someone of your stature to choose this as the substance of your first show of the year.

If we can be of any service to you, please don't hesitate to contact me. Regards.

Yours very truly,

Jon B. Riffel
Director of Public Relations

JBR:blc

Enclosure

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

Missiles and Space Division

September 20, 1960

Mr. Joe Lipper
Aerojet General Corporation

Mr. S. J. Wornom, Jr.
Electric Boat Division of
General Dynamics Corporation

Mr. P. V. G. Wallace
General Electric Company

Mr. Bill Mounts
Sperry Gyroscope Company

Mr. Bob Deasy
Westinghouse Electric Corporation

As all of you know, Edward R. Murrow and C.B.S. have produced an hour-long special program on the Polaris. Reports from many sources indicate that this will be a particularly good show of its kind.

I think it most important, therefore, that all of the major contractors associated with the FBM program make a point to publicize this program to the fullest extent possible. Such publicity should be directed to your own employees, to the people of your various plant cities, and to the employees of your various subcontractors.

In conjunction with the Navy, Lockheed is working with the various Navy Information Officers in the several naval districts to assist them in publicizing this show. We are also cooperating with Chinfo in their publicity activities. It is my understanding that as the first of Mr. Murrow's new series of special shows, following his prolonged absence from television, C.B.S. will make a major effort in its own promotional activities. I think we can all agree that this is an ideal opportunity for a joint effort of mutual interest. If my office can be of any assistance whatsoever, please contact me. Regards,

Jon B. Riffel
Director of Public Relations

JBR:blc

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
MISSILES and SPACE DIVISION

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

DATE September 21, 1960

TO All Public Relations Directors ORGN. FACILITY
Lockheed Divisions and Subsidiaries

FROM Jon B. Riffel ORGN. 24-01 FACILITY SV EXT. 25113

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW SHOW

You will be interested to know that for his first television show of this year, Edward R. Murrow will be doing an hour long special over the C.B.S. network on the Polaris. This show is scheduled for the evening of October 11.

Mr. Murrow and his crew spent several days at LMSD and from all indications the show that they put together will be a very good one for Lockheed. We are most anxious, therefore, that maximum publicity be given the show throughout all Lockheed divisions and subsidiaries. We believe that all Lockheed employees and many of the people in their plant cities will be interested. Naturally, a parallel effort is being made by all of the Polaris contractor team.

Since this is Murrow's first show of the year, C.B.S. is planning major publicity in connection with it, but anything that your organization can do to further call it to the attention of the American people is to be desired. Photographs, news releases, and other such material will be forthcoming from this office in the immediate future. Any special requests or suggestions should be forwarded to me. Regards.

Jon B. Riffel
Director of Public Relations

JBR:blc

FORM LMSD 201A-1

Maurice Rifkin

August 5, 1960

Mr. Maurice J. Rifkin
Ziv-United Artists Inc.
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rifkin:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to send you his picture, and I have pleasure in enclosing it herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

NEW YORK CHICAGO CINCINNATI HOLLYWOOD DALLAS ATLANTA

Please send Fortune.

ZIV-UNITED ARTISTS Inc.

488 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

MAURICE J. RIFKIN

Executive Vice President
in Charge of Sales

MY KID SISTER "ALEXA",
ASKED ME TO GET
AN AUTOGRAPHED PHOTO
FROM YOU. — IS IT
POSSIBLE. ?

T. Scott Riggs

3316 Newark St. N. W.
Washington 8, D.C.
1 November 1960.

F.F.I.
F.Y.I.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is written wth appropriate apologies for the fact that I am now a retired old fossil without recourse to secretarial assistance. In any case, thank you for your note of 19 October, and for a most enjoyable conversation aboard the plane, which brought London and New York even closer together.

I am looking forward with great interest to making whatever contribution seems appropriate to your service academy program. This was brought particularly to my mind on the day after our discussion, when I visited my son at the Point, and found a profound spirit of gloom both faculty-wise and Cadet-wise. It seems that this year the Academic Board- in the interest of greater emphasis on the social sciences-have added a course in Geography to the Plebe curriculum, without discarding anything but a study period. As a result, although the course itself does not appear too difficult, there are more Plebes deficient and more Plebe resignations than ever in history. This seems a good kick-off point.

Sincerely yours,

T SCOTT RIGGS
Maj. Gen., U.S.A. (Ret.)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Gen T.S. Riggs

October 19, 1960

Dear General Riggs:

A brief note to say that I greatly enjoyed our conversation last night, and I shall certainly take advantage of your kind offer to seek your assistance when we have made a little more progress on the television program dealing with the service academies.

Sincerely yours,

Major General T. S. Riggs
c/o Dr. H. S. Hoffman
3316 Newark Street, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

ERM:gw

Riley, Dorothy M.

April 19, 1960

Dear Mrs. Riley:

Thank you for your gracious letter of April 14th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical since last September and is not due to return to the States for several months.

Unfortunately, he is moving about such a great deal that the time he can devote to correspondence is extremely limited. He has therefore asked that only the most urgent mail be forwarded to him.

I am sorry to disappoint you, but hope you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Dorothy M. Riley
Burnet School Annex
406 Wyoming Street
San Antonio 3, Texas

Burnet School Annex
406 Wyoming Street
San Antonio 3, 1960
April 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/ Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

As a member of a committee which is working on a source book which is to be used in strengthening American ideals in the youth of our community, I would be deeply appreciative if you would make a statement to be included in this handbook.

The book will be used in the twelve grades of the San Antonio, Texas Independent School District. We would like a statement on a subject which you think vital to the young people of America.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy M. Riley

(Mrs.) Dorothy M. Riley

Gov. Rockefeller

August 17, 1960

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller
State Capitol
Albany, New York

Dear Governor Rockefeller:

I write belatedly to thank you for your gracious cooperation during the interview we filmed at Glacier National Park. I would have written earlier, but was somewhat occupied with the political conventions. We have not yet started editing the film but shall advise you when it is ready to be presented. Again, thank you for taking the time to answer my questions.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:ell

Rollins College

October 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Hanna:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Book-A-Year Club. I regret to tell you that my wife is chairman of the committee attempting to raise a very large sum of money for Mount Holyoke, and in the interests of domestic tranquility, I have decided to make such contributions as I am able to that fund.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. J. Hanna
Vice President
Inter-American Center
Rollins College
Winter Park, Florida

ERM:gw

ROLLINS COLLEGE

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

September 23, 1960

INTER-AMERICAN CENTER

Mr. Edward Roscoe Murrow, L.H.D.
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

November 4, next, opens the Rollins DIAMOND JUBILEE anniversary year.

Since that date will mark 75 years of service to American higher education, it is deeply significant to everyone who has ever had a relationship to this pioneer, independent college in the lower Southeast.

$150. → Will you, as an honorary alumnus of Rollins, participate in this notable observance by joining the BOOK-A-YEAR Club? We believe this plan possesses an opportunity of enduring value and virtually within the reach of all.

Your support would not only aid Rollins to improve its library--HEART of the College--but your interest and generosity would stimulate our efforts to find new friends who must be located to achieve the financial and other goals of the DIAMOND JUBILEE anniversary year.

Faithfully yours,

A. J. Hanna

A. J. Hanna
Vice President

AJH/de

Enclosure: Explanation of BOOK-A-YEAR Club Plan

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg May 25, 1960

I told Congressman Roosevelt you were still out of the country and this matter could not be dealt with until some time next week.

He said he would hold Messrs. Karlson and Rivkin off until he heard from you.

pkh told Rivkin PKH said no.

James Roosevelt

RECEIVED
1506 MAY 24 PM 8:21
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU019 GOVT PD

BU WASHINGTON DC MAY 24 552P EDT

ED MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

DEAR ED. PHIL KARLSON, DIRECTOR, AND JOE RIVKIN, PRODUCER, BOTH OF ALLIED ARTISTS, INC., HAVE A VERY IMPORTANT MATTER THEY WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS WITH YOU. I WOULD APPRECIATE IT VERY MUCH IF YOU COULD SET AN APPOINTMENT TIME AND PLACE AND LET ME KNOW. MANY THANKS AND BEST REGARDS

JIM ROOSEVELT M C

810P..

Rose Polytechnic Institute

June 28, 1960

Dear President Morgan:

Thank you for your note of June 8th and for the enclosed text of the Eighth Annual Oscar C. Schmidt Memorial lecture.

I regret that Mr. Murrow has not yet been able to look at the text since he has been in the office very little in the past two weeks and is now off for the political conventions. I will however bring it to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

President Ralph A. Morgen
Rose Polytechnic Institute
Terre Haute, Indiana

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You are at liberty to make any use of, or comment upon, the enclosed text of the Eighth Annual Oscar C. Schmidt Memorial lecture delivered to our students, alumni, and faculty.

The activational character of this unusual paper is already approaching dramatic demonstration.

If of interest, Mr. Murrow, we shall be pleased to keep you advised as stages of related developments mature.

Sincerely,

Ralph A. Morgen
President

ABOUT THE AUTHOR OF

"Only Constitutional Incentivism
Can Keep You Free!"

John W. Anderson, the author of this and other papers dealing with the American concept of economic propulsion by individual incentive, is founder and President of The Anderson Company, Gary, Indiana, manufacturers, since 1918, of patented automotive products.

He is also founder, President, and active administrative head of National Patent Council and Quality Brands Associates of America, Inc. -- national organizations of diversified manufacturers dedicated to improvement of public understanding and appreciation of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Systems, as prime forces motivating our American incentive economy.

Three times Mr. Anderson has been chosen President of Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association and has been for many years Chairman of that Association's Policy Committee. He was co-founder and an officer and director of Automotive Council for War Production throughout World War II.

He has served in an advisory capacity to many agencies of the U.S. Government, including the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board. Currently he is a member of the Secretary of Commerce's Patent Office Advisory Committee.

Among the patriotic organizations that have sponsored distribution of Mr. Anderson's writings are the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEMORIAL LECTURE

"ONLY CONSTITUTIONAL INCENTIVISM CAN KEEP YOU FREE!"

by

JOHN W. ANDERSON

PRESIDENT *

THE ANDERSON COMPANY

GARY, INDIANA

Delivered at

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Terre Haute, Indiana

April 21, 1960

*

* - Also President, National Patent Council
777 - 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

President, Quality Brands Associates of America, Inc.
Suite 1202, 11 East 44th Street
New York 17, N.Y.

ONLY CONSTITUTIONAL INCENTIVISM*
CAN KEEP YOU FREE!

To have been invited to address you, of Rose Polytechnic Institute, on this momentous occasion, has brought to me a signal honor and a sobering responsibility.

In the presence of this distinguished audience, may I ask patience, in re-examining fundamental truths upon which our greatness as a Nation was founded.

That re-examination it is hoped may bring conviction that only return to Constitutional Incentivism can keep us free.

At a time within the memory of men here present, truths upon which our Constitution was based were taught, freely and proudly, in our class-rooms, from our pulpits, around the cracker barrels and pot-bellied stoves of our small-town stores, and in our homes.

Those truths once were spoken fearlessly from many platforms, platforms limited in audience by the range of a single human voice, spoken by men staunch in the faith of our founding fathers.

That, however, was in the days before "one-worlders" had found subtle ways to obsolete, among other American traditions, the patriotic spirit that kept alive our Fourth-of-July celebrations.

* * * * *

I speak from vivid memory.

My life began in the small town of Woodland, in Iroquois County, Illinois - to which the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad brought welcome access to your thriving city.

Woodland was the laboratory from which - until my marriage at the age of 23 - I studied the wondrous ways of boys and men - while learning to love also horses, dogs, and trees.

* - incentive, noun: That which incites, or has a tendency to incite, to determination or action; motive; spur . . .
...Webster's New International Dictionary

See page 2

Our travel was limited, and opportunities to contrast our way of living with that of other people therefore were limited.

Our railroad station agent, by use of the crude telegraph instrument of that earlier day, served importantly as our only source of instant acquisition of outside news.

Next in importance, in bringing us news of other places, was the railway baggageman - who tossed from his moving train to the station platform that priceless bundle of daily papers.

Those papers, incidentally, I peddled when a boy to the homes of our little town.

Another exciting source of "information" was the occasional traveling salesman.

In those horse-and-buggy days all such small towns were without telephones, without electricity, without radio, without television, without moving pictures, often without sidewalks, and of course without automobiles.

Such recreations and amusements as we had were largely of our own invention - and ranged from mud fights at the swimming hole to fist fights on week ends with invading boys from surrounding farms.

* * * * *

Like other small towns in those earlier days, ours subsisted largely on products of its immediate area.

Essential to the growth of our village were its sawmill, to provide lumber for bridges, corncribs, barns, and houses, its factory making drain tile with which to drain for cultivation the wet and more fertile lowlands - and its gristmill by which the grain we raised was ground for food.

Each such village then was largely an economic unit in itself.

Each developed, within the framework of our Constitutional Democracy, its own social customs.

Each became within itself a political unit, in which the principles of Constitutional Incentivism in a democracy were preserved and promoted, by the processes of patriotic debate, discussion, and disagreement.

* * * * *

See page 3

The transition of our Nation's economic, social, and political life, during the past one hundred years, has been from that of a composite of relatively small and somewhat isolated towns to the overlying pattern of Federal Government as increasingly imposed upon us today.

Through the instrumentality of a rapidly expanding Federal bureaucracy, we are now confronted by a somewhat terrifying problem, not new in the history of civilizations.

In seeking the solution of that problem we seem to have sufficient historical guidance.

However, we appear to have insufficient consecration to fundamental laws and principles to inspire us to accept that guidance.

* * * * *

Some feel that we have drifted dangerously from clear understanding that all social and economic propulsion toward security, for any civilization, must flow from a recognition of the dominant urge of the individual human animal toward what it conceives to be its own self-interest.

Reactions to that urge - toward self-preservation - the urge of the primal law - may be a patriotic desire to strengthen for security the family, the state, and the Nation.

Or it may be a predatory desire for greedy acquisition - regardless of ensuing destruction of individual incentive to create, produce, and accumulate - for the security of all.

* * * * *

Today's understanding of those vital forces which shaped, for so long and so firmly, the destiny of our America, is increasingly beclouded by false and crucificial philosophy.

With that satanic philosophy all citizens are purposefully bombarded - through the adroit employment of the fantastic facilities of today for instant mass communication.

By those facilities a single patiently coached voice, often from a skilfully dramatized background, reaches - with the speed of light - the minds of millions of our people.

By such facilities - undreamed of when your famed Institute was founded - the art of mass deception, even of mass hypnosis, are practiced upon us - daily, in the pursuit of commercial profit - and in pursuit of political power.

See page 4

You, as the unwitting "subject," perhaps more often than you may realize, carry away from your television set a post-hypnotic suggestion - which suggestion later prompts you to purchase a particular product, at a particular store.

Or the post-hypnotic urge, in a voting booth, and in discussions with men you commonly meet, perhaps moves you into support of an economic or political ideology, or of a particular candidate for office who is committed to that ideology.

* * * * *

What you are invited to accept, on television, as the sincere reflection of a mature statesman, true to basic American traditions, may be the mere parroting, with skilfully schooled inflections - by a carefully chosen performer - of the cunningly phrased words of a professional so-called public-relations psychologist - paid to produce a result from so far behind the things you see and hear as to make identification of the source and purpose most unlikely.

Even on professedly unprejudiced television programs, designated as purely educational, we may see a persuasive person, perhaps nationally known, whom we hear advocate, softly, Moscow's most deeply insidious propaganda - suggesting that it is far better to yield to Communism, without resistance, and then in time convert controlling Communists to a more Christlike way of life.

Public eruptions of festering facts make constantly more clear the frightening purpose of all those cunning practices.

* * * * *

Born in 1883, the year recorded as marking the beginning of instruction within your Institute, I have watched our Nation's facilities for communication develop, amazingly, and with undreamed-of power for the dissemination of useful knowledge.

Unfortunately, that knowledge too often is made the subtle carrier for deliberate deception, intended to substitute the helplessness of hallucination for the safe guidance of true wisdom - wisdom that can lead to confident embracement of sound Incentivism as a way of life.

Of the two opposing ideologies, Communism, contesting today for dominance of the minds and muscles of all men, preaches brotherhood, while practicing, relentlessly - through brutal arts of deception and murder - unbrotherly compulsion.

See page 5

Communism instills, through fear of torturous punishment, even to death, submission to all dictates of its ruthless masters - even to orders to commit mass murder in the enslavement of peaceful neighbors living in well-earned freedom.

Communism perverts God's primal law by exacting of its slave, as the price of preservation of his physical life, his deadening sacrifice of all moral and humanistic values. Call that Paganistic Incentivism, if you will.

Contrasted to Communism - true Incentivism - as motivated by our Constitution - functions within a stable pattern of recorded law, offering to all our citizens inducements to accumulate a competence in reward for creating or producing a new and better product, process, or service, by which to bring all citizens new benefits.

* * * * *

Within the framework of our Constitution is channeled, through promise of reward, the propulsive power of God's primal law toward a richer life for the citizen, while building for greater security for the Nation.

Students of sound American Incentivism, in action since the birth of our Constitution, have seemed lately to sense that encroachments, upon America's original constitutional concept of individual incentive, have in great measure impaired the power of that concept to continue to build, in our citizenry, that inventive and productive muscle upon which we must rely for our security.

Professional persuaders, from behind their curtains, would induce us to ignore the significance of mass murders of recent history - vicious slaughter of innocents intended to wipe out all who would express the slightest disagreement with satanic Communistic doctrines and purposes.

Nothing could more grimly emphasize the confidence of our enemies, in the power of their darkly contrived propaganda to obliterate, or subdue, memories of the tyrannies of other days - tyrannies that inspired, in our America, the building of a Constitution designed to resist all forms of crushing obliteration of inherent rights of honest and courageous citizens.

* * * * *

History discloses that the framers of our Constitution feared that political and economic distortions eventually would promote the expansion of misguided bureaucracies, and internal-pressure groups, that would seek constantly more and more power over the creative and productive capacities of our diligent citizens.

See page 6

Men seeking such power never forget, as we too often forget, that all true wealth lies in the creative and productive power of human minds - and human hands.

* * * * *

It is not clear that our fathers foresaw that predatory groups in America and throughout the world at last would turn the finest achievements inspired by our Constitutional Incentivism to serve incentive-destroying purposes leading toward enslavement of us all.

In promotion of such enslavement, it has been said that the most significant - and perhaps most decisive - device contrived in our modern American civilization has been a highly refined system of confiscatory taxation unparalleled in all history.

Ancient nations practiced, often crudely, the enslavement of their captives.

Under their systems they were required to provide food and shelter to conserve the strength of their slaves.

They bred their slaves for useful progeny.

They nursed their slaves when so ill they could not work.

In return the ancients took from their slaves all surplus wealth those slaves produced.

In contrast, the slaves of our more modern system deliver directly to their master government a graduated and discriminatory percentage of their production.

For the more creative and productive servants of our modern system that percentage, in direct and indirect taxation, runs to essential confiscation.

All but the indigent contribute to the American system - while graciously relieving their government of the problems of housing, clothing, feeding - and propagation.

From year to year direct and indirect burdens of those enslaved by our more scientific system increase - despite many promises of partial relief.

* * * * *

See page 7

One disturbing trend under our benevolent system of mass enslavement is found in the tendency of younger people, with whom the destiny of our civilization must rest, to choose, rather than the often tedious and irksome processes of creation and production, the apparently greater security of entrenchment, under civil service and other protective devices, at some level in our vast and expanding bureaucracy.

The young man's will to escape from the sharpening responsibilities of sustaining production in our economy perhaps is understandable.

Incentives to labor long hours and sacrificially for self-earned strength and security have long been shrinking - until, to many inherently able and well-intentioned young men, the grass looks much greener in the fields of Federal affiliation.

* * * * *

May we pause here for a bit of doubtful amusement at a recent announcement coming out of Washington - that our Government has carefully planned - and will construct, far inland, scattered bombproof structures, in which we are assured four thousand people of Government may be safely housed in a nuclear attack.

The news assures that these four thousand people can effectively discharge the functions of Government in such emergency.

It is reported that an inconsiderate Congressman thereupon posed a question - which was - what are we doing with the hosts now in Government service if four thousand people can, from a distance, successfully perform all functions of Government?

* * * * *

Truly, the functions of Government must be well performed in the interests of all our people.

Young men have found - and may still find - high honor in Government service.

But does not History teach that destruction of individual incentive, to create and produce, dries up the fountainheads of progress - drives inventors and entrepreneurs out of the fields of labor into the greener pastures of Government - until at last there are not enough producers to sustain the growing mass of nonproductive consumers - whereupon the natural enemies of the civilization, enemies toughened in their own isolated austerity, move in to destroy or enslave the entire befuddled mass?

* * * * *

See page 8

At this point, let me, please, present for your consideration some of the growing encroachments that are so persistently destroying, in America, incentive of the individual to create and produce.

No doubt each person in this well-informed group understands how our trademark system has offered to manufacturers high incentive to produce and distribute useful products of greatest value according to their price.

Possibly some of you have noted the great deterioration, in quality and worth, of many once-honored trademarked products - suffered under the quality-squeezing influence of demands by discounters for lower and lower prices on such products, by which prices to entice customers not yet aware of forced deteriorations in the quality of such products.

This demoralizing trend has been apparent to some manufacturers for more than twenty years.

Sixteen years ago, on December 1, 1944, in an address to the Conference on Fair Trade Practices, under the title of "Henry Morgan Trades His Ship for a Store," it was said:

> "It of course is not well known to the public that a reduction of the quality of a product to accommodate, for example, even a ten per cent reduction in the factory's price, to meet the demands of piratical price-cutting, usually reduces the value of that product to the consumer by a great deal more than ten per cent. It is the last ten per cent of cost of a product that carries to the consumer a far greater proportion of its value than does any other ten per cent. At times an arbitrary cheapening of the cost of a product by ten per cent or less reduces its value to the consumer by fifty per cent or more."

Since that date in 1944 thousands upon thousands of smaller businesses in America, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and other services, have disappeared from the American scene, because neither our State nor our Federal Laws have sufficiently protected the manufacturer who is inherently disposed to produce and deliver the highest possible quality - the highest possible value per unit of price - in his trademarked products.

That this destructive achievement of Discounterism in America is bringing us closer to helpless surrender to brutal dominance by Communism is made startlingly clear by Lenin himself.

See page 9

I quote from a recent letter by E. W. Rogers, Manager, LeMars Chamber of Commerce, LeMars, Iowa, the following startling reminder:

> "Forty years ago Lenin stated the United States would crumble to Communism from within. He emphasized that there was but one obstacle to U. S. Communism. This was the number of small businesses existing at that time. Small business with rights to fair play and protected by adequate anti-trust laws, Lenin saw as the strength of America. We are in danger from within when we weaken our anti-trust laws; we are in equal danger from within when the small business cannot compete with the discounter."

One of Lenin's statements in line with the above quotation from Mr. Rogers' letter is reported as follows:

> "The strength of capitalism lies in the strength of small business enterprise, but UNFORTUNATELY, small business still survives in a large degree (in America), giving birth to the middle classes, constantly, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." - Nikolai Lenin

Need we look further for evidence that Discounterism is destroying creative Incentivism in America - in the promotion of the processes of enslavement of our people by Communism?

* * * * *

The subject of Quality Stabilization Through Price Stabilization - as exemplified by the Madden Bill, H. R. 9692, now pending in the House of Representatives - is highly controversial - until understood not to reflect any of the discredited purposes of a limited group - deviously served by the state-by-state contract system of Fair Trade.

Trade and business publications everywhere now proclaim as a fact the disaster prophesied in 1944.

In the process of destroying the integrity of honored trademarked products, Discounterism has sadly crippled America's traditional system of distribution through independent wholesalers and retailers.

Unless relief by Federal Law comes soon that system will be in irreparable ruin.

* * * * *

See page 10

Now let us consider another field in which destruction of incentive has served so well the purposes of Communism.

Perhaps no American institution has so greatly stimulated creative and productive effort in America as has our Patent System.

Just as bureaucracy in Government has resisted stubbornly all effort to enact a sound and useful Federal Law permitting stabilization of quality in trademarked products, so has that bureaucracy seriously impaired incentives to invent and produce.

Branches of our Federal Government pretend, contrary to constitutional intent and without legislative authority, to own United States Patents.

That pretended ownership - achieved by unlawful and harmful compulsions - has almost completely handcuffed important factors of independent American industry, as well as the inventive American citizen, in matters having to do with application of atomic energy to civilian and military uses.

Time does not permit extensive discussion of these incentive-destroying pressures.

What is believed to be conclusive documentation of facts above recited may be obtained, without charge and upon mail or telephone request, from Quality Brands Associates of America, Inc., Suite 1202, 11 East 44th Street, New York 17, N.Y. (as to Quality Stabilization) and from National Patent Council, 777 - 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C. (as to destruction of incentives of our Patent System).

Your president, Doctor Ralph A. Morgen, has been supplied with a bound volume of papers which also identify sources of such documentation.

* * * * *

National Patent Council distributed to engineering schools, and others, in 1946, a brochure entitled "Patents Make Jobs for Engineers."

May I quote from that brochure as follows:

> "Amazingly, this Council has not yet learned of any school of engineering which, in its curriculum, gives adequate treatment to the Patent System, even as to its fundamentals.
>
> "This oversight is particularly surprising in view of the fact that the Patent System has been, since its inception, the compelling catalyst of our institution

See page 11

> of open competitive enterprise - in the expansions of which has been created the demand for constantly more engineers, and more able ones, to meet the competitive threat of patented advantages of the other fellow's product or processes and to accommodate resultant industrial and related growth of facilities.
>
> "However, it is doubtful that any of your textbooks or professors have told you that your entire profession is sustained, or that its horizons are expanded, only by the processes of change and growth in American enterprise - and that the greatest propulsive factor in that growth is the incentive to creative effort provided by our Patent System.
>
> "It therefore seems best to assume that - under the current frightening threat of dilution of inventive incentive, which threat is inherent in today's hard-pressed proposals of so-called reforms in our Patent System - you will be interested in knowing upon what that System is based - how it functions - and how it particularly influences your outlook as an engineer."

The text of the above-quoted brochure of 1946 appears in full, beginning in Section xvii of the volume above mentioned as having been loaned to Doctor Morgen.

* * * * *

It has been stated that among incentive-destroying governmental influences in America is found the withholding of protection, by Federal Law, for the trademark and goodwill of manufacturers who desire to earn favor for their trademarked products by building into those products greater value than is to be found in competitive products - according to price.

It has been stated that our Patent System provides incentive to create and produce new and better things, and that such incentive is diminished by unconstitutional procedures of bureaucracy in government.

And it has been stated that our discriminatory and confiscatory system of taxation has stifled incentive to better serve our Nation, in any creative or productive capacity.

See page 12

The occasion does not suggest, and time does not permit, extensive exploration of these stifling trends in Government, as promoted by skilfully manipulated public psychology.

The stake of each of us, in this unprecedented period of professionalized confusion, is so vital - and sad consequences are so imminent - that many feel all citizens should examine, prayerfully, our mounting exposures to disaster, both as individual citizens and as a Nation.

We have at hand, supported by soundest tradition, the social and economic philosophy which, once revived, can carry us constantly to greater levels of economic growth and international influence toward world security.

May I suggest that Rose Polytechnic Institute stands in an enviable position to claim a share of leadership in the battle that must be fought to bring America back to helpful understanding of the primal law upon which our Constitution was based.

At parting, may I leave with you some thoughts expressed in an address on April 19, 1950, to the Annual Congress of the National Society, Daughters of The American Revolution, at Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C. - as follows:

> "How could our fathers, save by God's light, have wrought the mighty magic of our Constitution?
>
> "Our fathers knew that security is earned only in strength acquired in competitions.
>
> "They knew that man's will to survive is his strongest will.
>
> "They harnessed that will to the propulsion of our national economy, by assuring the individual, by law, that whatever wealth through sacrificial labor he would create for his own security would not go by force to wasteful purposes of careless men.
>
> "Permit his rightful share of the fruits of his labors to be diverted to lustful designs of crafty men and there is destroyed the citizen's incentive to produce more than enough to satisfy his needs of the hour.

* * * * *

See page 13

"The will to produce is doubly destroyed as earnings of the diligent are extorted unfairly for use in bribing reluctant workers to covet unearned leisure.

"Stifle individual incentive, by whatever means and for whatever purpose, and the dynamics of the Nation's Industry diminish.

"The defensive strength of the Nation disappears.

"Confused and discouraged people turn to false doctrines.

"Men whisper that there is no God.

"They would convince us nothing matters but that which is taken now and selfishly.

"They glorify the will to larceny that lies in hearts of many men.

"We know too well their brutal ways of grasping ghoulish prizes from the lawless wreckage they would lead us to create.

* * * * *

"Men scorn God's mercy, while the proof of it is found in every hour of every life that springs from earth.

"Proof is that He permits not ever the slightest change in any of His laws.

"Whatever grows, grows by God's law.

"Whatever dies, dies by His law.

"Yesterday, today, tomorrow - without change.

* * * * *

"God gives to us, above all His creatures, power to understand and use His laws.

"He trusted us to harness the strength of steam and chain the energy of lightning.

See page 14

"The secret of the atom, with all its frightening force, God now entrusts to us.

"And, as we advance, to even more wondrous achievements in science and invention, we are assured that once we know a law of God we can depend upon its constancy.

* * * * *

"With equal certainty man finds confusion and destruction his penalty whenever he departs - whether by ignorance or arrogant indifference - from God's primal law.

"When any nation destroys incentive of free citizens to labor long hours to invent, produce, and distribute new and better things, that they may profit from a share of benefits they bring their neighbors, that nation defies the will of God and works its own destruction.

"Witness layer upon layer of lost civilizations whose production expanded, whose cultures deepened and whose strengths for survival were enhanced - until exactions and extortions, made or permitted by government, left their citizens no hope that productive diligence would be rewarded.

* * * * *

"The will to survive demands that it be served with promise of advantage through achievement.

* * * * *

"In God's primal law - the law of self-preservation - is rooted every beneficent law of man.

"Security for the nation can be assured only through productive achievement of the citizen - at labor within a stable pattern of recorded law protecting his production.

"There is no other road to security.

"A citizenry without individual incentive to labor diligently for honest personal profit is doomed.

* * * * *

See page 15

"Exactions and extortions of Government, by Government, and for Government, must end.

"They must not be permitted to destroy incentive - thus to destroy the last remaining citadel of Government of free people, by free people, and for free people."

* * * * *

It must not be too late for all well-meaning Americans to move vigorously to help each of our Nation's qualified educational institutions establish - with all possible dispatch a Chair from which to teach, militantly, our Constitutional Incentivism.

Let that teaching beam constantly upon the festering wells of Communistic contagion in our land the healing light of Constitutional Incentivism - as grounded in God's primal law.

Those secret wells have long been spreading everywhere their deadly Paganism - in our schools, our military establishments, our sometimes carelessly administered so-called charitable foundations, our clubs, our political organizations, our world of entertainment, our networks of communication - and our beatnik cellars.

Some students of history are warning that our Nation seems to be moving helplessly toward ruin for all - moving under social and economic aberrations exhibiting deadly similarity to those through which Rome at last passed - to its tragic downfall.

Such students fail to emphasize one vital difference between our America and Ancient Rome - which had no sound pattern for recovery. Our pattern is our Constitution.

As able students of the failures of departed civilizations, our founding fathers laid the pattern of our Constitution and our basic law more closely to eternal truth than had been laid the plan of life in any other country.

That pattern, by which we in America attained - and still retain - unprecedented strength for survival, can be restored - must be restored - if we are to regain true freedom in America.

Unless we do regain what we have lost in freedom, we shall soon most certainly lose all still left to us.

* * * * *

See page 16

We are now assured that our power for annihilation of the enemy - by instant retaliation - has removed all reasonable fear of nuclear attack upon us.

So, we can keep free if we move fast and loyally to bring truth and direction to that overwhelming majority of honest Americans - who need only to understand our American brand of Incentivism to become staunch Constitutional Incentivists - immune to poisons peddled insidiously by invading Communists.

A thousand days of vigorous defense - beginning now - may turn the tide and keep us free.

Fail in those thousand days, to begin soberly to turn back those who would destroy our heritage of freedom under Constitutional Incentivism, and all children of America, for untold centuries, may curse us, from the depths of hopeless slavery, for our stupidity.

Only in our preoccupations with the rich fruits of our freedom do we seem to others to be a stupid people.

The masters of Communism would turn the fruits of our freedom to ashes on our tongues.

So, let us now summon all our resources - all our loyalties - all our pride.

Let us bring truth to those among us who have been deceived.

By laws supporting the intent of our Constitution, let us restore, in our economy, incentives to create and produce.

Victory for us today - and security for our children - can be ours if we will it - now - and muscle up to get it.

* * * * *
* * * *
* * *

Rosenberg, D.

July 14, 1960

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg:

Thank you for your gracious letter of May 30th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence and which I am therefore answering in his stead. Mr. Murrow recently terminated a year's sabbatical and is now covering the political conventions.

I shall therefore hold your letter for his return.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. and Mrs. D. Rosenberg
210 Meister Way
Sacramento 19, California

210 Meister Way
Sacramento 19, Calif.
May 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S.
Hollywood, Calif.

Dear Mr. Murrow:
If you had any choice at all, what place would you choose in the world, as being free of Communist aggression

ask you your
educated opinion.
Thank you
sincerely for any
answer you may give
us to spark our
discussions. And we
continue to look forward
to your informative programs
on the air.

Most Sincerely,
Mr. and Mrs. D. Rosenberg

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Rosenberry, W. S.

July 26, 1960

Dear Mr. Rosenberry:

Your recent letter has been referred over to this office for a reply. Mr. Murrow will not be resuming his daily newscasts, but is now on the air on Sunday with a half-hour news show entitled, BACKGROUND. You might inquire at your local station as to whether this program is carried in your area.

Thank you for your interest and for taking the time and trouble to write.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Walter S. Rosenberry, III
4850 South Lafayette Lane
Englewood, Colorado

WALTER S. ROSENBERRY III
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO
4850 South Lafayette Lane

June 10, 1960

C.B.S. News
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Gentlemen:

Can you advise when Edward R. Murrow will recommence his daily news broadcasts and the time at which they will be heard in the Denver area once they have been resumed?

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

Walter S. Rosenberry III

Walter S. Rosenberry, III

678 Orie

462

~~405~~

Samuel Rosenman
Dups. Refilled under Truman

September 28, 1960

Dear Sam:

I have your letter of September 23rd. We shall take steps to fulfill the terms of the agreement as soon as possible. You will appreciate that a certain delay is inevitable, but it will be done.

So far as I know no additional income has been received, but I will make a check.

I have the feeling that in last night's "debate" the winner was the stop watch.

Sincerely yours,

Judge Samuel I. Rosenman
Rosenman Goldmark Colin & Kaye
575 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ERM:gw
cc: Fred Friendly

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE
575 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22

SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN
GODFREY GOLDMARK
RALPH F. COLIN
SYDNEY M. KAYE
WALTER J. PETSCHEK
MAX FREUND
AMBROSE DOSKOW
SEYMOUR D. LEWIS
LAWRENCE R. ENO
MURRAY COHEN
ANDREW J. SCHOEN
JEROME L. SINDLER
ASA D. SOKOLOW

MURRAY HILL 8-7800
CABLE ADDRESS
"GOCOKAY NEWYORK"

September 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

When President Truman was in town last, he spoke to me about the following, and I told him that I would be in touch with you and ask you to take care of it.

Paragraph 17 of the agreement of January 22, 1957 between CBS and President Truman provides that CBS should furnish him without charge two prints of all of the film taken of the interview, complete with sound track, other than the specific portions thereof disapproved by him. The contract provides that title should remain in CBS, but that he and/or the Library should have the right to retain permanent possession -- for its own use and not to permit any broadcast or commercial use thereof.

He would like to obtain these prints.

Could you follow this up for him and see that they are sent out there as soon as convenient?

I assume that there has been no additional income derived from these interviews which would entitle President Truman to any further proceeds. Is that correct?

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

SIR:AHS

Samuel I. Rosenman

TO - Mr. Edward R. Murrow

I think you will be interested in seeing the attached report.

FROM - ANNA M. ROSENBERG

75c

The ROCKEFELLER PANEL REPORT on American Democracy

The Power of the Democratic Idea

Special Studies Project Report VI
Rockefeller Brothers Fund

AMERICA AT MID-CENTURY SERIES

America at Mid-Century Series

THE POWER
OF THE
DEMOCRATIC IDEA

VI REPORT
OF THE
ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND
SPECIAL STUDIES PROJECT

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1960

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THE POWER
OF THE
DEMOCRATIC IDEA

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Foreword by the Overall Panel

Democracy is a powerful idea. It is powerful because it respects the desire of every man to share in his own rule. It is powerful because it is based on the belief that every man has the capacity to learn the art of self-government. And it must be clear to everyone everywhere that a belief in this capacity and a recognition of this desire speak to the deepest and most pervasive aspirations of modern man.

Democracy is a powerful idea because it draws much of its strength from religions that posit the sanctity of the individual and the brotherhood of man. In a democracy, as in a moral order, none can be excluded, none left out. In a democracy, responsibility for everyone rests in some measure upon all.

Democracy is a powerful idea because it both assumes and is built upon the moral commitment of its supporters. It will require all the power this commitment can generate in the decades ahead to deal affirmatively and courageously with the vast and pressing problems faced by all countries of today's world. But to do so without sacrificing the real source of democracy's permanent strength—the independence and integrity of its citizens—will require the very best that is in each of us, all the time, for as long as we can see.

And so we present this report—a realistic yet hopeful statement of the idea of democracy as it has found expression in the American scene. It recognizes the central problems of our democratic society but does not despair about the prospects for their resolution. Not all of us will agree in all particulars. But we believe it is an honest picture of our democratic system and its prospects. We are sobered as we reflect on the tasks to be performed, yet confident in the power of the democratic idea to help us perform these tasks and maintain our liberties.

LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER, president, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc.; chairman of the panel.

ADOLF A. BERLE, JR., senior partner, Berle, Berle and Brunner; professor of law, Columbia University; former Ambassador to Brazil and Assistant Secretary of State.

CHESTER BOWLES, Member of Congress; former Ambassador to India and Governor of Connecticut.

ARTHUR F. BURNS, president, National Bureau of Economic Research; professor of economics, Columbia University.

LUCIUS D. CLAY, general, U. S. Army (ret.); chairman, Continental Can Company, Inc.; former commander-in-chief, U. S. Forces in Europe and Military Governor, U. S. Zone, Germany.

JOHN COWLES, president, Minneapolis Star and Tribune; chairman, The Des Moines Register and Tribune.

JUSTIN W. DART, president, Rexall Drug and Chemical Company.

JOHN S. DICKEY, president, Dartmouth College.

JOHN W. GARDNER, president, Carnegie Corporation of New York; president, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

LESTER B. GRANGER, executive director, National Urban League, Inc.

CARYL P. HASKINS, president, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

THEODORE M. HESBURGH, president, University of Notre Dame; commissioner, Civil Rights Commission; member, National Science Board; permanent delegate of Vatican City to the International Atomic Energy Agency; member, Advisory Committee, United States Committee for the United Nations.

MARGARET HICKEY, public affairs editor, Ladies' Home Journal.

OVETA CULP HOBBY, president and editor, The Houston Post; former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and director of the WACS.

DEVEREUX C. JOSEPHS, former chairman, New York Life Insurance Company.

MILTON KATZ, director, International Legal Studies, Harvard University Law School; former Ambassador and chief in Europe of the Marshall Plan.

JAMES R. KILLIAN, JR., chairman of the corporation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; former special assistant to the President for science and technology.

HENRY R. LUCE, editor-in-chief, Time, Life, Fortune.

THOMAS B. McCABE, president, Scott Paper Company.

JAMES McCORMACK, major general, U. S. Air Force (ret.); vice president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; former director of research and development, U. S. Air Force; former director of military applications, Atomic Energy Commission.

RICHARD P. McKEON, Department of Philosophy, University of Chicago; former member, United States delegation to the General Conferences of UNESCO and United States National Commission for UNESCO.

LEE W. MINTON, president, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

CHARLES H. PERCY, president, Bell and Howell Company; trustee, University of Chicago; chairman of the board, Fund for Adult Education, Ford Foundation.

JACOB S. POTOFSKY, general president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

ANNA M. ROSENBERG, public and industrial relations consultant; former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel; former regional director, War Manpower Commission; former regional director, Social Security Administration; special personal representative of President Roosevelt and President Truman to the European theatre of war.

DEAN RUSK, president, The Rockefeller Foundation; former Assistant Secretary of State.

DAVID SARNOFF, chairman of the board, Radio Corporation of America.

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD, partner, Davis Polk Wardwell Sunderland and Kiendl; former permanent representative to NATO.

EDWARD TELLER, professor at large of physics, University of California, Berkeley; associate director, University of California Radiation Laboratories.

FRAZAR B. WILDE, chairman of the board and president, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company; chairman, Commission on Money and Credit.

ROBERT B. ANDERSON, resigned from the panel when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. GORDON DEAN, senior vice president—nuclear energy, General Dynamics Corporation, was a member of the panel until his death, August 16, 1958. NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, resigned from the panel on May 26, 1958. HENRY A. KISSINGER, associate director of the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, was Director of the Project until June 30, 1958.

The Overall Panel members are grateful to a writing committee chaired by James A. Perkins. Charles Frankel was the principal author involved in the preparation of this report and should, therefore, receive our special thanks.

JAMES A. PERKINS, vice president, Carnegie Corporation of New York; chairman of the writing committee.

CHARLES FRANKEL, professor of philosophy, Columbia University.

LEWIS GALANTIERE, counselor, Free Europe Committee, Inc.

AUGUST HECKSCHER, director, The Twentieth Century Fund.

PENDLETON HERRING, president, Social Science Research Council.

STAFF OF THE SPECIAL STUDIES PROJECT

Nancy Hanks
Executive Secretary

Sylvia Drucker John R. Kennedy Julie North
James N. Drayton Mary Inouye
Annette Levy Elizabeth Rich Alison Ruzicka

Introduction

The history of the last three centuries is in large part the history of the democratic impulse. Democratic aspirations have moved with mounting force in the world, and any people that has felt their contagion has never been the same afterward. Masquerades of democracy have sometimes been taken for the real thing. The power of democratic ideals is now so great that even the most militant opponents of democracy must speak the language of democracy to justify themselves to those they rule. A fundamental reason why our era is so unsettled and turbulent is simply that the attraction of democratic ideals has come to be felt everywhere in the world. It is the democratic dream that is keeping the world on edge.

The story of modern democracy is more than the story of an aspiration. It is also a story of practical accomplishment. Democratic social institutions have steadily expanded, giving ordinary men and women opportunities they never had before to educate themselves, to enjoy the good things of life, and to take part, as free citizens, in the great enterprises of human civilization. And although free democracies are rare occurrences in the history of mankind, the governments that have endured unchanged in form for the longest time in the modern world are almost without exception democratic. Modern democracy has known defeats as well as victories, and there are dark spots in its history as well as signal achievements. But modern democracies have repeatedly shown that they have an inner gristle and that they can outlast other social systems when their citizens have the education, habits, and courage that make democracy work.

Yet this record of accomplishment offers no guarantee for the future. For the problems that democracy faces today are in many respects unprecedented. Science, technology, and economic expansion have produced a world that is shrunken in size, immeasurably larger in the number of its inhabitants, and almost unimaginably quicker in its tempo of change. Mass production, mass communication, and large organizations have

changed the normal context in which most citizens of industrial societies lead their lives. In the more prosperous countries there is an era of high consumption and growing leisure that requires democratic citizens to develop a new sensibility and a new personal ethic. There is an explosive demand for education at all levels, an urgent need for technical skills and social imagination, and a redoubled effort by those who have been victims of racial prejudice to be admitted to free and equal partnership in the democratic enterprise. And in the less prosperous countries people who have never known democracy have also been touched by its spirit. They are pressing for full citizenship in their societies, for a decent share of the world's goods, and for a chance to educate their children. Whether they can move toward these goals within a framework of freedom, and whether the peace of the world can be preserved while they do, remains to be seen. And as democracies wrestle with these problems they must face the steady dangers of the totalitarian challenge.

The preceding reports of the Special Studies Project have dealt with questions of national defense, foreign economic policy, the national economy of the United States, education and the nurturing of talent, and foreign policy. These are questions with which the United States must deal if it is to maintain and strengthen its own democratic system and if it is to play its necessary role on the world scene. An even deeper question is whether American democracy can act with the force, resolution, and imagination necessary to meet the problems it faces in the second half of the twentieth century.

A report such as this can provide only the beginning of an answer to this question. In the final analysis it can be answered only by what Americans do in their governments, their private organizations, and their daily lives. But a study such as this can do two things. It can state reasons why democracy is worth working at, and it can examine the American democratic process in an effort to see what resources Americans have at their disposal for meeting the problems they confront.

Certain self-imposed restrictions have been accepted in writing this report. We deal with ideals that Americans share

with many other people, but our focus is on the special means and methods by which Americans have come to pursue these ideals. This study does not pretend to describe democracy as it is or must be elsewhere in the world; it is an attempt to help Americans appraise what they are doing in their own democracy. While it is not easy for men to maintain an objective attitude when they are examining a way of life to which they are passionately committed, we have made the effort to describe the processes of American democracy as realistically as possible and to distinguish between what is essential to democracy and what is not. Where American actions, in our judgment, are not in accord with American democratic principles, we have said so; and where conceptions of democracy that are current in America seem to us to be mistaken, we have pointed this out. We have tried, in short, to follow the ancient maxim "know thyself" in the belief that this is the way in which American democratic principles and practices can be clarified and strengthened. Such a belief, we cannot help but think, lies at the very heart of the democratic faith.

We have also tried to do something more. For nearly two centuries the American democracy provided the rest of the world with a testing place for democratic principles. It is still a testing place for these principles. And the test these principles must meet is the same test they have had to meet in the past: they must demonstrate their power to generate visions, to set programs in motion, to lift Americans above mere getting and spending, and to kindle the hopes of people elsewhere. At the greatest moments in the American past, Americans had an image before them of what free men, working together, could make of human life. The great question that the present generation of Americans will answer is whether the American democratic adventure can be continued and renewed and whether American life can be lit by a sense of opportunities to be seized and great things to be done. This report is an effort to indicate that the problems America faces today, although they are heavy, are not burdens but invitations to achievement.

I. The Ideals of Democracy

Every society gives spontaneous signs of the moral weather in which it normally lives. The attitudes of the men and women who compose it will be revealed in their manners, in their behavior toward their parents, their children, and one another, in the atmosphere of their schools, churches, and public squares, in their games and jokes. What the members of a society expect in life and what they think is right and decent will show itself not only in what they explicitly say but in what they do not bother to say.

This is as true of a democratic society as it is of any other. Because democracy gives so much freedom to the individual and leaves so much to his powers of judgment and self-discipline, it depends more than most other forms of government on an unspoken atmosphere and on the willing allegiance of most of its citizens to certain moral principles. A democratic form of government may exist in a society where this atmosphere and moral outlook are weak or still in the process of development. But in any society where democratic government can be said to be reasonably safe, certain attitudes will be deeply ingrained and certain ideals will be widely shared.

What are the fundamental ideals that distinguish a democratic moral outlook?

DEMOCRACY'S COMMITMENT TO AN OPEN SOCIETY

A distinctive conviction marks a democratic society. One part of this conviction is that all human arrangements are fallible. A second part is that men can improve the societies

they inhabit if they are given the facts and are free to compare things as they are with their vision of things as they ought to be. It is a defining characteristic of a democratic society, accordingly, that nothing in its political or social life is immune to criticism and that it establishes and protects institutions whose purpose it is to subject the existing order of things to steady examination.

This process of self-examination has certain special features. It is conducted in the open. All members of the community are presumed to be free to engage in it, and all are held to be entitled to true information about the state of their society. Moreover, in a democratic society such public criticism has immediate and practical objectives. Men who are imbued with the democratic attitude are not likely to be content with the promise that the realization of their ideals must be put off to an indefinite future. They will want to see these ideals make a difference here and now.

A commitment to democracy, in short, is a commitment to an "open society." Democracy accepts its own fallibility. But it provides a method by which its mistakes can be corrected. It recognizes that men can be power-hungry and prone to self-delusion, that they can prefer old errors to new truths, that they can act without caring about what they are doing to others. And it believes that these human tendencies can only be held in check if they are exposed to the open air and subjected to other men's continuing judgment. This is the way, in the democratic view, that the goodness and rationality of men can have a chance to grow.

EQUAL MEMBERSHIP IN THE MORAL COMMUNITY

This belief in a process of criticism that is open to all brings us to another fundamental principle of a democratic outlook. The man with democratic feelings and convictions looks upon all men as members of the same moral community and as initially endowed with the same fundamental rights and

obligations. He does not determine his obligations to others by considering their status in society or their racial or religious backgrounds. The respect and concern which a democratically-minded person shows for other men is shown for them as individuals; it does not depend on their membership in any group.

Ideas which have kindled the struggle for democracy in the modern world—the rights of man, the dignity of the individual—have expressed this attitude. In this sense, the history of democracy records the growth in scope of man's sense of moral concern. Moreover, this democratic moral sense generally implies something not only about the goals that men should seek but the spirit in which they should seek them. A man of democratic temper will pursue human welfare, but he will not do so in a context of rigid ranks and heirarchies. For he seeks more than the improvement of men's material condition, he seeks their development as independent individuals and their entrance as full participants into the enterprises of their community. To believe in democracy is to wish to help individuals by giving them the tools to help themselves.

RESPECT FOR INDIVIDUAL DIVERSITY AND PRIVACY

This sense that all men have an initially equal right to membership in the same moral community suggests another element in the democratic image of the good society. This is the acceptance of the simple fact that human beings are different. It is one thing to believe that all men have a right to be treated in accordance with the same fundamental rules. It is quite another thing to believe that there is any single style of life that is good for everybody. The democratic view is that the burden of proof rests on those who argue that the individual is not the best judge of the way to run his own life. To care about democracy is to care about human beings, not en masse, but one by one. It is to adopt the working hypothesis

that the individual, if given the right conditions, does not need a master or a tutor to take care of him. The devoted believer in democracy will act on this hypothesis until he is proven wrong. And he will act on it again when the next individual comes along. For he believes that the exercise of individual judgment is itself an ultimate good of life.

A considered democratic outlook will therefore place a special premium on the value of privacy. It will hold that there are aspects of the individual's life that no government may touch and that no public pressure may be allowed to invade. In the absence of very strong considerations to the contrary, these include the individual's right to bring up his children as he desires, to go where he wishes, to associate with those he chooses, and to live by his own religion and philosophy, staking his destiny on the rightness of his choice.

There is, therefore, an extraordinary degree of human discipline involved in allegiance to a democratic ethic. It asks men to exercise their own judgments and to choose their own ultimate beliefs. But it asks them to care just as much about the liberties of others and the right of others to think differently. That such a discipline has actually been developed, and that it thrives at all, is a remarkable achievement. It is testimony to democracy's faith in the power of human intelligence and good will. But the very difficulty of this discipline indicates that the citizens of a democracy can never take the continued success of their social system for granted. There is always the temptation to relax such a discipline or to resent it. The survival of this discipline calls for constant vigilance.

GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT

Obviously, a society that accepts the moral ideals that have been described can never say that its work is done. Nor can such a society have a neat and symmetrical design. It will be a mobile society without fixed class barriers, offering opportunities to individual talents and providing an arena within

which diverse individuals can struggle for the achievement of their own purposes. Inevitably, furthermore, it will be a society in which groups clash and contend with one another and in which the determination and implementation of public policy must depend on something other than unanimous agreement.

We come at this point to a distinguishing feature of democracy as a political system. Democratic political arrangements rest on the recognition that shared purposes and cooperative endeavor are only one side of any complex society and that disagreement and conflict of interests are also persisting characteristics of any such social order. The working principle of a democracy is to deal with such conflicts by bringing them out in the open and providing a legal and social framework for them. It is this principle that gives a distinctive meaning to the classic political ideal of democracy—the ideal of government by the consent of the governed—as it is understood in the United States and other democracies, and that sets off the theory and practice of these democracies from totalitarian forms of government which use and abuse democratic language.

In the American tradition, "the consent of the governed" has meant a number of things. It has meant, to begin with, that public policies should be subject to broad public discussion, that political leaders must be chosen in free elections where there is honest competition for votes, and that no one is punished or restrained, legally or extralegally, when he works for the political cause of his choice and remains short of violence and insurrection. But government by consent has also meant some things that are perhaps less obvious. For public discussion, free and honest elections, and the rights to freedom of speech and association are essential to achieving government by consent; but the history of democracy in the last century is marked by the growing recognition that they are not sufficient.

In addition to the legal guarantees that are implied by the ideal of government by consent, certain broad social conditions are also implied. Individuals with grievances, men and women with ideas and visions, are the sources of any society's power to improve itself. Modern democracy is an effort to

provide such individuals not only with the freedom to struggle for what they think right but with some of the practical tools of struggle. Government by consent means that such individuals must eventually be able to find groups that will work with them and must be able to make their voices heard in these groups. It means that all important groups in the community should have a chance to try to influence the decisions that are made. And it means that social and economic power should be widely diffused in the community at large, so that no group is insulated from competition and criticism. The maintenance of such conditions is the steady business of a democratic society.

What such a society seeks is responsible government. Moreover, it seeks this ideal in a special way. Judged from its working procedures, a democracy does not define "responsible government" as government by men who are benevolent, intelligent, and unselfishly interested in the general welfare. Naturally, a democracy seeks such men, and it will prosper if it finds them. But in aiming at responsible government, a democracy has its eye mainly on institutions not persons. No matter how able its leaders, or how morally responsible they are as individuals, it reposes only a careful and limited confidence in them.

From the democratic point of view, a government is a responsible government only when those who make the decisions on which other men's destinies depend can be held effectively accountable for the results of their decisions. This means that they can be asked questions, that they have to give answers which satisfy those who ask them, and that they can be deprived of their power if they fail to do so. It means, moreover, that the decision-makers in a society are visible and that it is possible to fix responsibility for a policy on definite individuals or groups. Finally, it means that those who ask the questions must know how to ask the right ones and must have sufficient information and good sense to judge the answers they receive intelligently. To list these criteria of responsible government is to remind ourselves not only of what democracy has achieved but of how much still remains to be accom-

plished and of new and urgent problems that have emerged in the present generation.

Thus, the ideal of government by consent involves more than free elections and constitutional government. It calls for the existence of instruments of communication that men can use to get in touch with one another when they wish to join together in a common cause. It demands that these instruments of communication be generally available to the community rather than monopolistically controlled. It requires the existence of independent groups that can give expression to the diverse interests that are bound to prevail in any sophisticated modern society and that can do so openly, legally, and without fear of persecution. It requires that these groups be democratically controlled. Most of all, if government by consent is to work over the long pull, it needs the support of a population in which the average level of education is high. A people that dedicates itself to free government cares about its schools as it will care about little else. Government by consent does not exist once and for all, and a people cannot passively enjoy it. They must steadily create it.

Free government thus depends on men and women who possess a subtle blend of skills and attitudes. The ideal citizen of a democracy has enough spirit to question the decisions of his leaders and enough sense of responsibility to let decisions be made. He has enough pride to refuse to be awed by authority and enough humility to recognize that he, too, is limited in knowledge and in the power to be perfectly disinterested. And while he is good humored when others win fairly, he is implacable toward those who play unfairly. Such qualities of mind and character are not easily come by, but they are the secret, the inner mystery, of a flourishing democracy.

THE DEMOCRATIC WAGER

Democratic ideals, like any other ideals, do not exist in a void. They rest on assumptions and express a faith. There

is an ultimate conviction and a supreme act of faith behind the ideals of democracy. The conviction is that the value of all human arrangements must be measured by what they do to enhance the life of the individual—to help him to grow in knowledge, sensitivity, and the mastery of himself and his destiny. The faith is that the individual has the capacity to meet this challenge.

The faith must be stated carefully, for it is complex and subtle. Restraints that democracies place on the men who govern them are based on a tough and realistic conception of the actual character of human beings. Constitutional government is a conscious effort to place checks on the power of all individuals; it foresees no time when men can afford to assume that any among them are free from imperfection. "Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself," Jefferson once observed. "Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the forms of kings to govern him?"

Jefferson's remark catches both sides of the democratic faith. Democracy does not expect men to be angels; but it does not propose to treat them, therefore, as sheep. The great wager on which it stakes its destiny is that the imperfectible individual is improvable. And it believes that the best way to improve him is to let him improve himself, to give him as much responsibility as possible for his own destiny and for the destiny of the community to which he belongs. Democratic governments have been prepared to take postive steps to free the individual from avoidable handicaps so that he can run the race on fair terms with others. They are committed today to providing all individuals with the basic forms of economic security that are essential to a decent life. But their objective is not to produce tame, well-tended men and women who are easy to harness to a master plan. Their objective is to release the powers of individuals and to turn loose the flow of human initiative.

There is, therefore, a kind of inner tension that is perennially present in the democratic way of life. A democracy

must balance its faith in the potentialities of the individual against its realistic appraisal of his capacities for judgment and responsible behavior. It cannot simply give him room to live his own life; it must also place restrictions upon him. Each generation must make new decisions on this issue, and there is no easy formula by which the questions it raises can be settled. In large measure men must deal with them by deciding what they wish human life to be and placing their faith and effort on that side of the scales. Democracy, if it must err, chooses to err by trusting the ordinary individual. If it must choose between what he is and what he can be, it leans in the latter direction and places its long-range bet on what he can be.

This faith and purpose give dynamism to the democratic principles that have been described. A democracy's commitment to the continuing criticism of itself is not due to an inner malaise or lack of confidence. It expresses the belief that nothing deserves a higher loyalty from men than the truth and that the only way in which fallible men can find the truth is to keep the process of inquiry open. Democracy bets that men can bear the rigors of this process and learn to love it. And it bets that it will be a stronger social system as a result. For it is the one form of society which has institutionalized the process of reform.

A democracy, therefore, will measure its success in a distinctive way. In the last analysis it will judge itself by the character of the men and women who make it up and the quality of the lives they lead. A democratic society cannot be indifferent to the condition of its economy, the development of its technology, or the material possessions in the hands of its people. It is dangerous sentimentality to think that such issues are unimportant either practically or morally. But a democratic society that has kept its balance and sense of direction will recognize that they are means not ends. The end is the individual—his self-awareness, his personal powers, the richness of his life. Democracy aims at the individual who can live responsibly with his fellows while he follows standards he has set for himself.

A DEMOCRACY'S NEED TO BE ON THE MOVE

There are many reasons for believing that this democratic wager has been worth making. In the United States, a continental nation has been governed. Successive waves of immigrants have been absorbed into a common way of life, and their children have found the opportunities for which their parents came. American democracy has gone far in delivering men from poverty, in releasing them from the stifling boxes of caste and class, in opening careers to talent, and in making performance rather than inheritance the key to men's positions in life. And having accomplished its great absorbing work of settling a continent, American democracy has gone on to other tasks and carried them off with equal *élan.*

Within the last generation it has modernized its economic system and fought, together with its Allies, a victorious war against an extraordinary threat to the values of all civilized men. It has turned almost overnight from a long policy of isolation to one of active participation in keeping the peace of the world. It has shown itself capable of original social inventions like the Marshall Plan abroad and the Tennessee Valley Authority at home. It has accomplished all this, furthermore, while preserving individual freedom and extending it at many points. American democracy has shown that it has resilience, flexibility, and the power to meet emergencies. The achievement justifies the democratic faith that free citizens can successfully work out their problems together if they are given the chance to try.

While a democracy can take confidence from its past accomplishments, it cannot live on them. Democracy is a system which aims at the minimum of coercion and the maximum of voluntary cooperation. If it is to excite men's devotion it needs to be on the move, and it needs citizens who are alert to the business they have left unfinished and the new business they must undertake. The citizens of America have an educational system that needs strengthening. The problem of mass media of communication as a source of public information and

not only as a form of entertainment, intensified by the coming into existence of television, has only begun to receive the attention it requires. The elimination of racial barriers is another piece of unfinished business, and time is growing short. The American people have only begun to realize the extraordinary perils for them and for all humanity in the contrast between their own wealth and the poverty of most of mankind.

Not least, few have as yet asked themselves, earnestly and steadily, what their prosperity is for and where their real wealth lies. A transition to an economy of comfort has been made, but the development of discriminating standards and the projection of goals that will excite the imagination of the concerned citizens of America has still to come. In the past, Americans have responded well when confronted by immediate emergencies and obvious injustices. The great question is whether a comfortable people can respond to an emergency that is chronic and to problems that require a long effort and a sustained exercise of will and imagination.

QUESTIONS DEMOCRACY MUST FACE

The marshaling of democratic energies will have to take account of emerging conditions that obscure the democratic idea at many points and challenge its viability at others. The questions American democracy now faces range from the rebuilding of American cities to the proper organization and encouragement of scientific research, from the coordination of our foreign activities to the coordination of the activities of our state and federal governments, and from the allocation of our national wealth between public and private purposes to the development of new skills in the use of leisure. But underneath these and the myriad other problems that confront the United States there are certain long-range conditions with which our country, as a country in the modern world, must deal.

First and foremost, it faces the problem of keeping the peace and the related problem of maintaining the climate of

freedom, at home and in the world, through a prolonged period of international tension. American democracy confronts a massive challenge—the rise to power of enormous nations charged with a sense of mission and governed by men who have set out to prove that our social order cannot keep up the pace if it is put to the test of serious and sustained competition. America today must obey an ultimate imperative—the imperative to survive and to survive in freedom. It must do so while the world confronts the unprecedented danger of nuclear weapons. It will be a complex and subtle effort for Americans to keep their defenses in order and to steer a sane course between impulsiveness and irresolution while they seek to avoid nuclear war and to find ways of assuring the peace of the world.

The success of America's efforts on the international scene will depend in large part on what Americans do at home. Both at home and abroad American democracy must wrestle with other fundamental issues. One is the unprecedented speed and the radical impact of technological change. A second is the preservation and nourishing of individual freedom, originality, and responsibility in the world of large organizations that has come into being. A third is the impact at home of what has come to be known as "the revolution of rising expectations." This revolution is stirring millions of people abroad and creating for their governments tremendous tasks in economic growth, education, and communication. It has begun to make a visible difference within the Soviet Union and its satellites. And it is taking place in the United States as well, where there is an extraordinary pressure not only for material goods but for the qualitative enrichment of individual life through education, music, books, and the significant use of leisure.

These are interests that have traditionally been the special prerogative of the few. The expectation that they can be shared by the many is fundamentally democratic. If it is to be satisfied and if the standards and the sense of excellence of a discriminating civilization are to be preserved, a major effort in education and communication is required, and a thoroughly

reconsidered one. Democracy thrives on the virtues of patience, good humor, and moderation. It will need all these. But it needs excitement too. There is more than enough excitement in the problems it faces to keep American democracy occupied for some time.

Is American democracy capable of dealing with these issues? Is democracy too loose, too slow, too inefficient, to move with the speed, concentration, and daring these problems demand? Can it set definite goals, follow long-range plans, and pull its citizens together for a concerted effort to achieve clearly formulated objectives? Is democracy a dangerous luxury or an historical anachronism for which there is no longer any room? To begin to answer these questions we must stand back and see what we have. So it is to an account and appraisal of the fundamental characteristics of the American democratic process that we now turn.

II. Consensus in a Democratic Society

American democracy faces the test of an era in which the pace and scope of change are unprecedented. Everywhere, and not least in the United States, habits of thought and patterns of behavior that represent the inheritance of centuries are rapidly losing or have already lost their force. And in many parts of the world, aggressive ideologies have arisen which exercise a wide appeal. Leaning on democratic ideals at some points and subtly distorting them at others, they also challenge the democratic outlook in fundamental ways. If a democratic society is to sail through such storms and arrive successfully at destinations of its own choosing, it must possess inner forces of stability and cohesion on which it can call.

The first question we must therefore consider is the way in which the many groups and interests that compose a democratic society are held together. When a society concerts its efforts for the sake of common goals and when it does so without recourse to violence or terror, it counts on the existence of certain generally held beliefs, attitudes, and feelings. Let us begin by asking what kind of agreement a democracy may and must enforce.

ALLEGIANCE TO THE RULES OF THE GAME

The answer must begin with the recognition that democratic ideals have their origins in a variety of religious and secular traditions and that there is no single embracing philosophy which all citizens of a democracy can be expected to share. Experience shows that men can be equally loyal to democratic ideals even though they give different ultimate

reasons for their loyalty. In the United States, Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and free thinkers have all found it possible to agree about the validity of democratic ideals. The practice of toleration that characterizes free societies is the hard-won product of bitter experience. As the religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and the ideological purges in contemporary totalitarian societies indicate, the effort to impose unity of belief in matters of religion and ultimate philosophy, far from unifying a society, can lead to extraordinary bloodshed and brutality and can breed hostilities which it can take centuries to erase.

Accordingly, there is no official creed—religious, philosophical, or scientific—that a democratic state can impose on its citizens. Each individual is free to try to win his fellows to his own views by every fair means. Truth in matters of religion, philosophy, or science cannot be determined by vote, popular pressure, or governmental fiat. The issues with which these fundamental human enterprises are concerned are too important to be regulated by political expediencies, real or alleged. In a democracy the state is neutral with regard to religion, philosophy, or science, and citizens are free to decide for themselves where they stand in relation to the ultimate questions concerning the nature of the universe and man's place within it. This is one reason why those who are deeply concerned about these matters are likely to prize democracy. Democracy does not ask them to conceal, compromise, or apologize for their views on issues so important that concealment, compromise, and apology are incompatible with honor and conscience. In short, cohesion is achieved in a democratic society in the first instance by carefully removing certain questions from the sphere of politics, by separating the things that are Caesar's from the things that are God's.

But if a democracy does not demand that all its citizens accept a common religion or view of the cosmos, what is the nature of the agreement at which it must aim and which successful democracies have largely achieved? It consists in a shared allegiance to the rules by which social decisions are reached.

In a democratic society it is expected that men will hold different aims and ideas and that these aims and ideas will sometimes clash. If common policies are achieved and enforced in such a society and if citizens accept peaceably the defeat of their hopes in the public arena, the reason is that they believe it better in the long run to yield and fight another day rather than sacrifice the rules by which victory in such a struggle is determined. In a democracy the preservation of those rules normally takes priority over the achievement of any other social purpose. This is the heart of the democratic political ethic, and the allegiance of an individual to this ethic is the acid test of his allegiance to democracy.

Allegiance to the rules of the democratic competition is not pure ritualism. Written into the rules governing the democratic process are principles that provide for orderly change in the rules themselves. Moreover, the rules that define fair democratic competition are of at least two kinds. Some, like the electoral process or the right of freedom of assembly, are set forth in explicit laws. If governmental decisions are made in contravention of rules of this sort, they lack authority and do not carry a mandate that must be obeyed. Other rules of the democratic process, however, are matters not of legal procedure but of ethical principle. They cover matters too subtle and intricate to be spelled out in detail, but they are exemplified by such principles as honesty in stating the facts, a separation of a public official's public duties from his private interests, and refusal to impugn the loyalty of one's opponents in legitimate democratic competition. The success of the democratic process depends to a considerable extent on the degree to which citizens adhere to such unwritten rules. For unwritten moral assumptions affect the way that written rules are applied and the respect that men hold for these rules. If men think the rules of the game are mere rituals without an ethical substance behind them, they will look upon the rules as deceptions or as meaningless frivolities. When a democratic consensus is vigorous, therefore, loyalty to the rules of the game is loyalty to the inner spirit as well as the external forms of democracy.

FORMATION OF A DEMOCRACY'S WORKING CONSENSUS

A minimal agreement to abide by the rules of the democratic process is not enough, however, to produce effective and resolute government in a democracy. Free discussion will yield no practical results unless men talk directly to each other, unless they address themselves to common problems and share some common assumptions; disagreement and conflicts of interest cannot terminate in agreements that men accept voluntarily unless they find a common ground on which to negotiate. In addition to generally shared allegiance to the rules of the game, democracy also requires a practical working consensus about definite issues.

What is this "working consensus"? In any stable democracy that has the power to get ahead with its business, a body of opinion and principle tends to grow up and to be widely shared. Men are not forced or legislated into such a consensus, and no one in a democracy can be required to accept it. But habit, sentiment, common experience, and the appropriate social conditions all contrive to produce it. And if it does not exist, even common allegiance to the rules of the game is jeopardized.

The working consensus serves to define the issues that must be solved and the effective limits of the political dialogue at any given time. Disagreements, often fundamental ones, arise within it; and citizens who stand outside the prevailing consensus often make precious contributions to democracy precisely because they do so. Nevertheless, when such an informal working agreement exists it serves to define what is and what is not a significant matter for public debate; and in a successful democracy such a consensus usually does exist. Thus, there may be controversy today about the priority that should be given to slum clearance in comparison with other projects, but there is now no debate about whether the elimination of slums falls within the area of the public interest. In short, the decisions that are made in a democracy, the com-

promises that are reached, and the actions that are taken are made in an environing moral and intellectual atmosphere.

The Role of Compromise

How is this working consensus achieved? To a large extent it is achieved by compromise, which is the workaday instrument of practical democracy. In the best of worlds men have different interests, and since resources are scarce, no individual, no matter how admirable his purposes, can do everything he pleases. The effort of a democracy is to arrive at arrangements that will convince most men that their interests have been taken at least partly into account. Democracy thus depends on the ability of its citizens to negotiate peacefully with each other, to give as well as receive, and to arrive at understandings to which they will mutually adhere. Such understandings form the point of departure for the next round of the democratic debate.

Far from representing a lapse from principle, compromise thus represents one of democracy's most signal achievements. Compromise is incompatible with an unbending commitment to an abstract ideology; but it does not imply weak wills or fuzzy minds. Groups within a democracy may and do struggle hard for the achievement of their purposes; and if they do not achieve their full program at any given moment, they can continue to struggle until they do. The ethic of compromise does not call for them to abandon the struggle for their ultimate purposes. It calls for them only to carry on their fight at all times within the rules of the democratic process. They will use the courts, the press, peaceful public demonstrations, strikes, and elections; they will not use violence, slander, personal threats, or bribes. A notable example from the past of this sort of resolute struggle was the campaign for legislation against child labor. A current example, remarkable for its courage, restraint, and respect for democratic procedures, is the campaign American Negroes are waging for full citizenship.

Focusing the Public Interest

The striking of bargains between different interest groups is only part of what is involved, however, in the formation of

an enlightened democratic consensus. Contemporary American society is a complex social order composed of many different groups with conflicting interests. But it is also an intricately coordinated society in which the actions of any group can ramify outward, affecting the welfare of great numbers of people and perhaps the security of the democratic process as a whole. When strong-minded groups take decisions, or when they struggle with other groups, the pressure on them to behave responsibly cannot come only from within the groups themselves. It must also come from the outside. Something we know as the public interest must be focused, expressed, and brought to bear on the contending parties.

To give the conception of the public interest specific content and to make it come alive in the day-to-day affairs of a democracy is the task of many agencies. The press, the churches, the universities, civic groups, eminent individuals, political parties, all play a part. They will often have different views about the true nature of the public interest, and none of them, in a democracy, will occupy a position as a privileged interpreter and spokesman for the common good. But there is one agency that has an unequivocal responsibility to protect the public interest and a special opportunity to make it come alive in a democracy's day-to-day existence. This is government—at all levels. Government cannot claim greater intellectual authority for its judgments than other institutions in democratic society. Within a constitutional framework, however, it has ultimate legal authority, and it has the greatest power to voice the public interest forcefully and to see that it is protected. A democratic government's task includes much more than appeasing and conciliating different groups. It includes the duty to remind citizens of the larger frame of reference within which they act and to embody and enforce the common purposes to which they must contribute.

In any society there are certain common interests which men must seek together because they cannot seek them separately. The concept of the public interest stands first and foremost for such common interests. At the most elementary level, these include certain common necessities such as a sound cur-

rency, protected natural resources, roads, schools, police, sanitation facilities, and instruments of communication. But at a higher level they include values and purposes to which a society, by tradition or by its deliberate decision, is committed. In a democratic society the preservation of the fundamental rights of the individual and of the democratic decision-making process is itself a supreme part of the public interest.

Among the more important matters that today fall within the range of the American public interest so defined is an economy that combines stability of the general price level and a low rate of unemployment with a high rate of growth of production; an adequate system of national defense; a well-conceived and supported foreign policy aimed at preserving the freedom of the American people and at using the power of the United States to work for a peaceful and productive international order; a vigorous program of research in the physical, biological, medical, and social sciences; the orderly renovation of our metropolitan areas; an educational system that draws out the potential excellences of each individual, while at the same time cultivating in the young the habits of democracy and producing the trained intelligence, general and specialized, on which a twentieth-century democracy must depend.

As this imposing but incomplete list suggests, the agenda of activities that must be matters of organized and official public concern at any particular moment is not inscribed for all eternity. Nor is it an agenda which is self-evident. The determination of what lies within the public interest is probably the fundamental task which each successive democratic government must undertake. Its achievement in conciliating and adjusting the opposing interests within a democracy is not complete unless government itself affirmatively represents the overriding public good that must also be taken into account. For a democratic government does not exist simply to please as many groups as possible. It is the trustee of fundamental and common concerns which can otherwise be smothered in the conflict between special interests.

Moreover, there is a second meaning of "the public in-

terest" with which a democratic government must also be concerned. The classic image of "John Q. Public" waiting outside the door while the men inside the smoke-filled room are plotting or quarreling catches this meaning exactly, although a little melodramatically. At times the idea of the public interest stands for interests that are likely to be forgotten, interests that are indirectly affected by an issue although not directly involved in it. To speak of a "public interest" in such contexts is to call attention to values that may be overlooked, to people who may be neglected, to damage that may be done because men are acting within too narrow a conception of their responsibilities.

While a democratic government is not the only agency that exists to bring such neglected interests to the fore, it is one of the principal instruments for doing so. It exists not only to represent interests that have already found themselves but to give a voice and shape to interests which without it would be silent and unformed. Government in a democracy, if it is good government, is more than a broker for those who have the power to bring their interests and opinions to its attention. It is a watchman against injustice and irresponsibility, and a representative of those who need the helping power of government if their interests are to see the light of day.

CONTINUING RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONSENSUS

The political leader cannot, by himself, create a conception of the public interest. He helps form, but he also leans on, the working democratic consensus. And the formation—or destruction—of this consensus is not an organized process. It goes on whether anyone wills it or not. Events take place and men respond to them, changing their beliefs about the kind of world in which they live and altering the judgments they pass on that world.

A little more than a century ago, for example, reports by Parliamentary commissions revealing conditions in British

mines and factories provoked a revulsion of conscience in Great Britain that affected people in all classes and that fundamentally changed the context of political discussion and action. Thirty years ago, similarly, Americans clashed in their interpretation of unemployment. Some took it to be a sign of individual failure, others of an iron economic law. An overwhelming majority now believes that unemployment is a social ill which can and should be substantially moderated by government action.

In the long run few things are more important in the politics of a nation than such changes in the terms of debate and in the subjects around which discussion turns. This is why the mere presence of a consensus is not enough. Agreement about the wrong things can be immensely damaging. Nor does it suffice for a democracy merely to give answers to the questions it asks itself. It is important that it asks the right questions in the right terms and avoid wrestling with the ghosts of problems of a preceding era. While the preservation of the conditions that make for consensus must be the constant object of a democracy, it is not the preservation of the existing consensus in all its parts but rather the steady criticism of that consensus that should concern such a society.

In the end, a task that is indispensable to the politics of democracy is carried on outside the political arena. Scholars who conduct deliberate and detached inquiry into the facts, critics who attack encrusted habits of thought, moralists who glimpse new values of which their contemporaries ought to be aware, these and others contribute decisively to the course of democratic politics. Much that such men do may be misguided and wasted, and such success as their ideas achieve is usually achieved slowly. But the health of a democracy depends on its ability to sustain and respect those who disengage themselves from the currents of prevailing opinion. A democracy cannot stand a consensus from which there is no dissent.

Nor should the consensus that prevails be one that invites only apathetic assent. It is possible for a society to deal with its problems efficiently, to satisfy the private and practical interests of most of its members, and still to leave them un-

moved and uneasy. Most men also desire something more from the societies they inhabit. They want a sense that large projects are under way and that they are part of some significant and enduring human enterprise. If their society does not give them such a sense, it is possible for them to be physically contented and yet morally indifferent or alienated. Totalitarian ideologies have exploited this demand, but they are not the best means by which this demand can be satisfied. A society that is moved by an image of what it can be and that translates this image into definite programs of action can also satisfy the human impulse to idealism.

III. Social Conditions of a Democratic Consensus

In the democracies that are functioning most successfully, there is both a remarkable degree of allegiance to the rules of the democratic game and a large measure of consensus about the important issues to which the political dialogue should be addressed. This is what makes these democracies successful. Yet this is not a state of affairs that comes merely for the asking. It is the product of appropriate social conditions, sometimes happily inherited and sometimes deliberately created. To regard the conditions that make for consensus as inherently precarious and to tend them with the greatest deliberate care should be the working principle of any democracy.

HABIT AND TRAINING

The primary conditions that affect an individual's allegiance to rules of conduct of any kind are obviously his habituation and training. The greatest part of human behavior is determined not by conscious decisions or articulate ideas but by habits and attitudes that usually lie below the level of awareness. The home and the school, accordingly, are among the primary agencies by which democratic patterns of behavior can be fostered and consolidated or, conversely, discouraged and weakened. The neighborhood, the church, the civic group, and the general tone of informal community relationships are hardly less important. And it is what the child actually finds in such contexts, it should be added, as well as the explicit moral teaching he receives, that is likely to exercise an influence upon him. For habits and values, generally speaking, are caught,

not taught. They develop by imitation, emulation, and the force of example.

They also need regular exercise. If faithfulness to the rules of the democratic process is in large part a matter of habit and training, the individual must have reasonably frequent opportunities to practice such rules actively and to practice them successfully. When the rules of democratic procedure are remote from the everyday experience of the ordinary citizen, when he does not respond to a breach of those rules with an instinctive aversion, a democratic consensus has lost some of its spontaneity and vigor.

In addition to the immediate, practical work that they do, therefore, the myriad voluntary organizations that exist at the local level in the United States perform a more general function. They are training grounds for democratic habits. The consequences for a democracy are considerable if such organizations lose their power, if their democratic procedures break down, or if such procedures regularly yield disappointing results. It is a matter for concern, therefore, when voluntary organizations become impersonal, when membership in them is passive, or when, as studies indicate, large numbers of citizens, either through lack of interest or of opportunity, are not members of any formally organized voluntary associations. For the habits and attitudes on which the democratic process depends are plainly affected by the circumstances which the citizens of a democracy meet in their everyday lives.

FORCE OF EXAMPLE

The citizen's allegiance to the rules of his society also depends on general conditions in the society at large. A society's public ceremonies symbolize the principles on which it professes to stand; its games dramatize the social as well as physical traits it admires; its religions evoke its ideals. Stories about ancestors, heroic and venerated figures, great experiences that men share together, all give them the sense that they are part of an ongoing enterprise and that they owe it their allegiance.

And the past by itself has a momentum that propels men's actions into molds which, for better or worse, they often find it uncomfortable or agonizing to break.

Not least among these influences on the individual's feeling of allegiance to the basic rules of his society is the behavior of certain key individuals and institutions. In any society, some persons and certain institutions acquire symbolic functions. They come to be examples of a society's dominant aspirations. The actual character of such persons and institutions is bound to affect the regard which ordinary men hold for the rules of their society. The respect that the major institutions in our society show for democratic principles of behavior is thus a matter of great importance.

A refusal to include a particular racial group within the activities of such organizations, for instance, does more than penalize this group unjustly. Those who are not directly affected are invited to be skeptical about the workability of democratic principles and the genuineness of our society's commitment to these principles. Similarly, the use of symbols of democracy and patriotism to sell a product or to win a momentary political advantage helps to cheapen the currency of these symbols. Not least, when elected leaders, political parties, or the media of communication hesitate to give difficult and controversial issues the extended and frank discussion they deserve, the democratic dialogue is robbed of its seriousness and the respect in which it is generally held is likely to be weakened. For the kind of respect for the rules which is essential in a democracy depends peculiarly on the kind of respect which is shown toward those rules by its most representative institutions. Any sharp contrast between rhetoric and reality, between the ideals such institutions profess and their actual behavior, endangers the credit rating that democratic principles enjoy in the public mind.

Force of habit and force of example are both ingredients, then, of the process that produces general allegiance to the rules of the democratic competition. There are other conditions, however, that must also be satisfied. And one of the most important is that men and women feel that the rules to which they are asked to conform are good rules. Among other things

this means that they must feel that these rules generally protect and advance their vital interests and the values, selfish or unselfish, to which they devote their lives. Of course, a democratic society cannot undertake to advance the values, say, of criminals. But in order to maintain general respect for the rules by which it lives, a democratic society must achieve a reasonable measure of success in satisfying the individual interests of its law-abiding citizens. What are the conditions on which this depends?

CIVIL LIBERTIES

A democratic society has an enormous source of strength in its commitment to civil liberty. For there are two fundamental conditions that must be met if individuals are to retain their respect for democratic principles of behavior. The first is that they shall not be required to sacrifice what they cannot sacrifice and keep their self-respect. The second is that they shall believe that there are avenues of legitimate action available to them through which they can register their complaints and struggle to improve their condition. Without the presence of civil liberties, no social order can claim to be a democracy in the sense of the term that is habitual in the Western world.

The first function of these liberties is to allow the individual citizen to remain true to the values he cherishes most. A democracy must of course set limits to the individual's right to carry his beliefs and values into action. But if it adheres to its commitment to civil liberty, in spirit as well as in form, it does not require the citizen to conceal or deny his beliefs and values. Moreover, a democracy also permits him to do something about them. Within very broad limits the citizen is free to speak, to publish, to raise his children according to his own lights, to worship or not to worship, to travel, and to associate with those he chooses. And so he is able not simply to enjoy his privacy without interference but to give his inner beliefs and feelings at least some external form.

The role of civil liberties in protecting the individual,

however, is generally recognized. What is not so fully understood is their role in making the achievement of a democratic consensus easier. A defining characteristic of democratic government is that it maintains a "loyal opposition" and takes elaborate steps to protect and preserve organized disagreement with its program. Far from encouraging social instability, this encourages social cohesion. For it makes dissent a legitimate part of the system. To those who have reason to be dissatisfied with their lot in life, civil liberties can be at once symbols and instruments of hope. They permit and encourage the growth of visible agencies—newspapers and journals, unions and political parties, civic associations and private enterprises—by which those who have grievances and discontents can push for the correction of what disturbs them. Thus, by offering its citizens instruments for changing a social system that are themselves parts of that system, a democracy can convert even dissatisfaction into a reason for allegiance to democracy as a whole.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWER AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE COMMUNITY

Yet the existence of civil liberties is generally not enough to ensure an individual's allegiance to democratic principles. Without the proper social structure, civil liberties can seem empty abstractions, inviting the comment, like Anatole France's that they forbid the rich and the poor alike to beg in the streets and sleep under bridges. A full-fledged desire to give meaning to civil liberties calls for continuing concern, not only with legal safeguards, but with the economic and social conditions that can make those liberties instruments that ordinary citizens actually prize and use.

Ideas first arise in the minds of individuals, and the record of democracy is replete with examples of individuals who have started out alone, who have fought courageously for an idea, and who have ultimately won through to victory. But this has meant that such individuals have eventually been able

to find others who shared their purposes and have had ways of communicating with them. To achieve social purposes, groups must normally be formed. They may consist of obscure or eminent people, rich ones or poor, or of all manner and variety of men and women. But if they are to wage an effective struggle they must find effective leadership and have or develop economic or social leverage. Their power to do so does not depend simply on legal guarantees of civil liberty, but on the means to make these rights effective through access to the necessary resources of talent, wealth, and influence in the community, and a democratic society has the obligation to see to it that all citizens have access to these practical tools of struggle.

This is why, for over a century, a recurrent issue has preoccupied democracy in all countries. It is the tension between those who already enjoy the full rights and powers of democratic citizenship and those to whom these rights and powers have not yet been extended. Where this issue has been solved, and solved without leaving a heritage of distrust and resentment behind it, democracy has been highly stable. Where it has not been solved, or solved slowly and bitterly, democracy has been unstable. The speed and good grace with which a democratic society admits groups that have hitherto been excluded from full membership is a major determinant of its subsequent health and cohesiveness.

Such an issue, of course, is not one that can be settled once and for all. In every generation new groups are likely to arise that knock at the door of democratic society and demand admission. The Jacksonian era is one such episode in American history. The struggle of industrial workers for recognition of the legitimacy of their major instrument of social power, the labor union, is another episode and one that has marked the history of all modern democracies. The contemporary struggle of American Negroes for equal civil rights and educational opportunity is the present chapter of this story in the United States. New economic or political conditions may at some future date lead other groups to believe they are excluded from the rights and powers that go with full membership in the democratic community, that they are in democratic society but

not of it. Whatever groups these may be, the success of democratic government will depend in the future, as it has in the past, on its responsiveness to them and its willingness to make a place for them in the democratic process.

As these examples suggest, there are potent dangers to the democratic process in the existence of sharp and rigid divisions between social classes or between religious, ethnic, or racial groups. The compromises on which a democratic society rests are possible when it contains citizens whose interests overlap at many points and who do not believe that their entire destiny in life depends on the solution of some one all-embracing issue. Rigid distinctions of class and caste, in contrast, create resentments around which all other issues cluster and divide a society into large and mutually exclusive groups whose experience is different and whose outlooks may be wholly opposed.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF EFFECTIVE DEMOCRACY

Equally important is the maintenance of an economy that leaves most of its members with the conviction that they or their children have a chance to move upward and that status in their society is something achieved, not inherited. "Equality of opportunity" is, therefore, one of the most important things that democracy means when translated into economic and social terms. Political democracy gives citizens a say about public affairs. It is buttressed by an economic system which gives citizens a share in the well-being of their society. The success of American democracy in building a voluntary consensus based on competition and compromise is to a large extent the result of the fact that we have been a prosperous society that has given its members economic elbowroom.

A democratic society must therefore be committed, for practical as well as moral reasons, to a struggle against poverty. The ethic of compromise and the mutual understanding on which democratic political processes rest require citizens who do not feel that their backs are against the wall, and who do

possess a broad spectrum of interests and associations. Poverty is incompatible with this state of affairs. Moreover, the economy of a democracy must be relatively free from major shocks like widespread unemployment or uncontrolled inflation, which upset established expectations concerning the justice of social arrangements. Such events touch individuals along the whole range of their interests, leave profound and lasting psychological shocks, and destroy the conditions of compromise by creating pervasive divisions and hostilities. The preservation of a democratic society requires positive and deliberate action to protect the economy against such catastrophes.

The history of the last thirty years, however, has focused the attention of most citizens on such dangers. With regard to economic issues, a practical working consensus has been reached in the United States. Government, it is agreed, has an obligation to prevent violent changes in over-all price levels and to pursue policies aiming to maintain the economy at or near the level of full employment. Important disagreements exist with regard to these matters; but they have to do with ways, means, and priorities, and not with fundamental objectives.

A PLURALISTIC SOCIETY

The consideration of these issues leads us to a concluding topic—the general shape of the social order that makes democratic political processes vigorous and successful. A society with a thoroughly democratic social order will be a "pluralistic society." Such a society is the opposite of a totalitarian or monolithic society. It contains and protects many religions, many philosophies, many ethnic groups, many different people trying different ideas in different ways. It is marked by the wide dispersion of power throughout its various sections and by the existence of autonomous centers of decision-making authority. It offers individuals a chance to vote for more than one party, to choose among municipal or state governments that have different patterns, to change their jobs freely, and to join—or to refuse to join—many different groups.

In a pluralistic society, such groups have distinctive characteristics. They are independent of one another, autonomous and self-supporting, and are strong enough to resist pressure from the outside and to maintain their integrity when the struggle is severe. Moreover, on the contemporary scene, these groups are usually specialized groups—a farmers' cooperative, a professional association, a chamber of commerce—which do not represent all the manifold interests of the individuals who belong to them. They represent only a limited and selected set of these interests. The great boon conferred on its members by a society organized in this way is that it releases them from total dependence on any single human organization. They do not have to accept the unlimited authority of any group of men; they can turn from one organization to another for protection; they can spread their interests so that few defeats need to be final disasters.

But a pluralistic society provides more than freedom. It provides conditions in which the habit of compromise has a chance to develop and opportunities for reasonable and rewarding compromises are likely to flourish. In such a society the citizen has many different interests and associations; no center of power and interest embraces all the others; no single issue becomes so dominant that all other issues pile up around it. When an individual has many interests and belongs to many groups, he is unlikely to risk everything on a single issue, and he is likely to bring an external perspective to the struggles in which he engages. Some of his interests may overlap those of men and women who are among the innocent bystanders. Some even may be identical with those of members of the group directly opposed to his own. Wittingly or unwittingly, in consequence, he is likely to see things a little from the outside and to rehearse the larger social issue in an inner debate in his own mind.

Thus, conflicts in a pluralistic society are likely to be milder than those that arise in societies in which the individual is wholly encased within the group to which he belongs. Specific clashes of interest are limited, and they occur within a network of intersecting loyalties. One of the most important

reasons why compromise has been an effective instrument of American democracy is that American society has been pluralistic.

On the rapidly changing contemporary scene, attention must be steadily focused on the conditions on which a pluralistic society depends. Relatively few individuals in any modern society can accomplish their purposes without the protection and support of powerful social groups. Accordingly, a democratic society must meet two imperatives. It must see to it that all its citizens have the opportunity to join groups that can protect and represent them; at the same time, however, it must see to it that none of these groups exercises monopolistic power over the individual.

In the contemporary world, the totalitarian state and monolithic political parties have been the most vivid examples of this danger. But the danger is present even in the absence of overt totalitarian commitments. As the social democratic parties of Western Europe seem now to agree, the state cannot be the only employer in the community; its power over the individual must be checked by the existence of other possible employers. Similarly, the individual must be protected against private employers by his union and by the state, and his rights must also be protected within his union by the action of the state or by other appropriate means.

The objective of a pluralistic society is to give the individual a wide variety of real and interesting alternatives among which he can choose. When men speak of a free society this is primarily what they mean.

IV. The Consent of the Governed

A democratic society has stability and ballast when its citizens adhere to its fundamental rules. It has a place to begin its political dialogue when most of its citizens are in agreement about the character of the issues that must be met. But rules to follow and a place to start are not enough to produce programs and set goals. Decisions must be made and translated into action. The process by which this is done is the process of government.

We must turn, therefore, to an examination of a fundamental idea. That governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed," that here on this continent the effort has been made to establish "government of the people, by the people, for the people"—these classic phrases express the heart of the American political creed. Since this creed was formulated the United States has become a large, complex, and specialized industrial society, but the idea of government by consent of the governed continues to be valid. Yet there are few ideas which require more careful and candid scrutiny by the citizens of democracy.

Equipped with ill-considered notions of what is meant by "the consent of the governed," many American citizens have an improper conception of their rights and responsibilities and their powers and privileges under a democratic government. Armed with equally inaccurate notions, many critics of democracy have argued that it proposes a system of government that cannot be achieved or that would fail disastrously if it were achieved.

There have been two classic and influential interpretations of this idea of consent of the governed. The first is that a society is democratic when its members participate directly in making its decisions. The second is that a society is democratic

when it elects its representatives by majority vote and when the majority of the elected representatives exercises the authority for determining a course of public policy. The first of these interpretations may be called the "town-meeting" ideal of democracy, and the second, the "representative government" ideal.

GOVERNMENT BY TOWN MEETING

From the time of the Greeks, the idea of government by citizens who meet face to face to discuss their problems has been a fundamental impulse behind many of the most influential theories of democracy. The town meetings of the New England colonists exemplified this idea in the New World. One great theme in the history of contemporary democracy, it may be said, has been the attempt to adapt an ideal of government developed in an atmosphere of intimate community life to an era of great nation-states, large and centralized organization, and highly specialized knowledge.

Such an ideal is by no means entirely inapplicable to a modern industrial society. In thousands of American communities, effective power in determining zoning ordinances, school budgets, and other local issues still lies in the institution of the town meeting. When the group concerned is relatively small, face-to-face consultation continues to be an important part of the democratic process of self-government. But it is plain that no city, state, or national government can conduct its business by direct consultation with all citizens or by submitting all major issues to popular referendum. It must make decisions on its own, and frequently they are difficult technical decisions whose details the great proportion of citizens cannot be expected to grasp.

These facts, of course, are generally understood and accepted in the United States and in other large nations. Yet underneath the apparent acceptance of these facts, the ideal of the town meeting still persists. Men unconsciously use it in evaluating the institutions of contemporary democratic government. Thus, there is still widespread suspicion of the "expert"

and the "bureaucrat" in government, not because they are thought to know less than they claim or to be more officious than they should be, but because it is felt they do not belong in a truly democratic government. Such government, it is erroneously supposed, should be direct government by the people. For the same reason the professional politician is sometimes regarded as an undesirable appendage of democracy rather than an essential feature. Such views rest upon a definition of democracy that is not only irrelevant to contemporary conditions but describes democracy as it has hardly ever existed.

The lingering and unobserved influence of the town-meeting ideal of democracy is responsible for other kinds of misdirected thought and behavior as well. For example, it stands behind claims that democracy does not "really" exist because military or diplomatic decisions are regularly made without substantial popular participation beforehand—even though these decisions are made by those who have the constitutional responsibility to do so. It also stands behind practices that are parodies of democratic processes. The mass meetings which were standard weapons of Fascism are one example. Another is the direct appeal which demagogues in many democratic countries have regularly made to "the people" when they have wished to justify a violation of normal democratic procedures. There are other examples, although relatively harmless ones, in practices that are frequently praised in free societies as instances of "democracy in action." The annual meetings of stockholders in large corporations are a case in point. Such meetings have both symbolic and practical uses but the decision-making power normally remains in the hands of management.

There are aspirations behind the town-meeting conception of democracy, however, which must be recognized as indelible parts of the democratic creed. The town-meeting conception of democracy is an idealized way of expressing the democratic hope that those who are governed will be able to reach those who govern them, that they will be able to make their voices heard where it counts and will be recognized as persons and not as faceless cogs in an efficient machine. It speaks for the belief that a society is safer and freer when the

bulk of its citizens understand the programs and goals that their government has chosen and when they have achieved this understanding because these programs and goals have been honestly debated in public.

Not least, the town-meeting ideal catches an important meaning of freedom and expresses a classic conviction of believers in democracy. The ordinary man may or may not be the best judge of his own interests, but if he does not exercise effective authority over matters that are in his immediate range of interest and competence, he may be a well-tended animal, but he will not be a free man. Freedom in the concrete, freedom as it is experienced in daily life, is the experience of having a hand in the determining of issues that touch the individual closely and intimately.

There is a dignity in democracy based on individuals working together seeking solutions for their joint problems. Since the time of the Greeks it has been part of the democratic outlook that this kind of dignity is the reward of a free way of life and that the chance to participate as an equal in communal ventures is one of the ways in which men educate themselves best and one of the major joys of being alive. It is because democracy has been thought to make such an opportunity more generally available that it has been prized by most of its adherents.

Despite its limitations the town-meeting conception of democracy is therefore useful as a warning against making wholesale judgments about the much mooted issue of "centralization" or "decentralization." The movement toward highly centralized government at the national level has been a natural and a necessary response of American democracy to the problems faced by the American people at home and abroad. Military defense, foreign policy, or the control of the business cycle are all matters that cut across inherited state and local lines and that require decisive action at the center of things. It should be noted that this tendency has been given added impetus because states and communities have frequently shirked their own direct responsibilities.

But such big questions, although they are questions of na-

tional significance, are not necessarily the questions that make the most important difference in the quality of the ordinary citizen's daily life. He spends this life at work, in a neighborhood, and inside his home. If he is not directly consulted face to face each time that national decisions are made, he will not necessarily feel that his democratic rights have been violated. But if he feels that he has no voice in the control of the immediate forces that affect his home, the character of his neighborhood, or the conditions under which he works, he is likely to have just this feeling. In the day of the automatic calculator, therefore, a degree of local variety and autonomy may well be a price worth paying—even if, as is by no means certain, it means a sacrifice in organizational efficiency. Paternalism is the uninvited guest at most banquets in honor of efficiency.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

There is another classic view of political democracy, however, which is even more influential than the view that democracy is government by town meeting. This is the belief that democracy means government by representatives who are chosen by vote. In the traditional interpretation of this doctrine, it is held that these representatives will do the people's work for them, expressing and implementing the desires of the majority. Probably no idea of the nature and rationale of political democracy is more widespread. It is one element in the conception of the United States as a constitutional republic, and it conforms to the formal mechanisms of existing democratic governments.

An unquestionable hallmark of genuine democracy is the individual citizen's right to vote in free elections for his representatives in government, to choose them from among competing groups, and to do so without fear of penalty. The concept of free elections thus implies a good deal more about the meaning of democracy than the existence of elections alone. It implies that legal means of criticizing a government's policies must exist, that there must be freedom of thought, speech, and

association, that the opposition to a government must have a chance to be organized, and that the electoral majority must respect the rights of the minority. The classic definition of "representative government" as government by men chosen in free elections is thus an accurate and suggestive definition of democracy.

Nevertheless, this conception of democracy can also be misleading unless it is analyzed. The idea of majority rule through a representative assembly rests on two concepts. The first is the concept of "majority rule." The second is the concept of "representation."

The Concept of "Majority Rule"

The most usual interpretation of the idea of "majority rule" is that it refers to the election of governments by majority vote. It has happened that presidents have been elected in the United States by pluralities rather than majorities, and even that individuals have been elected who have won a smaller popular vote than the defeated candidate. Despite these exceptions, the election of governments by majority vote is obviously the norm in the United States, and a significant determinant of government policy. Through elections, citizens have the opportunity to pass judgment on the performance of their government and to determine some of the major lines of policy of the next government. The existence of elections is a major reason why democratic governments are under steady pressure to be responsive to the opinions of ordinary citizens.

But while elections influence the policies of government, they are not the only determinants of these policies. These policies are forged in the teeth of events, amidst the day-to-day pressures of different groups, and with the advice of administrative officers who have not themselves been elected. They are explained and propelled by political parties, and tested and changed in the competition that goes on within and between these parties. When the actual processes by which democratic governments make decisions are examined, "majority rule" stands for something much more complicated than the choosing of a government by free election. It stands for the forma-

tion of policies in a context of continuing public discussion and debate. Above all, it stands for a decision-making process that is not dominated by a single minority group or oligarchy.

Indeed, the phrase "majority rule" has a certain inexactness about it when the most important feature of the democratic decision-making process is taken into account. At the heart of this process is the competition among the organized interest groups in the community. All these groups speak for minorities. When we speak of "majority rule," we largely mean that most of the important organized groups in the community are able to make themselves heard at some point in the elaborate process by which government decisions in America are made. The ideal of majority rule expresses the democratic antipathy to the domination of society by any single center of power. It speaks for the democratic effort to achieve government that will serve the interests of a steadily larger portion of a nation and that will do so because all its citizens possess instruments for affecting its decisions.

The politics of democracy, therefore, is primarily the politics of what are known as pressure groups. The existence of such groups is frequently taken, even by the strongest partisans of democracy, as a sign of democratic weakness. It is an error to do so; the statement does not imply that democratic politics are inherently dishonest or that behind the facade of "majority rule" and "government by consent" sinister interests dominate the American system of government. On the contrary, such conclusions are drawn only when a simplistic conception of democratic processes of government is accepted. Pressure groups, for example, have fought against minimum wage laws; but other pressure groups have fought for them. The groups that make their weight felt in the democratic process are sometimes self-seeking, sometimes public-spirited. Some democratic political figures think only of the next election; others try to determine their position on the basis of a conscientious and independent examination of the issues. But the politics of pressure groups is not in itself incompatible with democracy. The only alternative to this kind of politics is a government that rules over isolated and rootless individuals

who have no groups other than the government to protect them and no stable and independent social power of their own. This is the pattern at which totalitarian government aims.

The Idea of "Representation"

The idea of majority rule is intimately tied to another central idea in the theory of democratic government—the idea that such government is "representative." This has sometimes been interpreted to mean that those who are elected to political office are merely the agents of the electorate and exist simply to translate into action such views as the electorate holds. As a result of this notion, grave doubts are sometimes expressed about the viability of democracy. It is argued that not many citizens vote unselfishly, that most of them vote impulsively or irrationally, and that few or no citizens have the knowledge that is a necessary prerequisite to warranted judgments about public issues. Democracy, it is therefore suggested, is based on a false view of human capacities and on oversimplified notions about the nature of the problems with which a modern government must grapple.

These skeptical doubts are better directed at faulty assumptions—conceptions of representative government to which no contemporary representative government in fact conforms—rather than at the actual way in which democratic government operates.

There is a fundamental error in the notion that a democratic government can be, or should be, merely the passive spokesman of the popular will. It lies in assuming that a definite popular will actually exists in the absence of government, political parties, media of communication, and all the other agencies in society that register what is known as "public opinion." For these agencies do not simply reflect such opinion. They form and inform it and give it its direction and mode of expression.

No one forms his opinions in a void. The citizen must get his information somewhere. He will attach more weight to the views of some people than to the views of others; certain groups in his environment, as a result of their proximity or

their power, will inevitably have a better chance than others to get his ear. Indeed, such political preferences as the individual may express will be preferences with regard to issues that have been formulated expressly for him. Not only do the political parties propose the candidates among whom he must choose, but they define the questions about which the individual citizen is asked to make up his mind. Together with the media of communication and voluntary associations, they bear the crucial responsibility for determining whether the political dialogue will be serious or merely superficial, informed or studiously ignorant.

This is why such groups, and particularly their leaders, may be justly accused of attempting to shift their responsibility when they claim that they are merely giving the American citizen what he wants. What the citizen wants can only be determined by observing how he chooses among the alternatives that are presented to him; if other alternatives were presented, his choices might possibly be different. This principle applies, indeed, to much more than politics. The television, radio, newspaper, housing, or automobile industries do not simply react passively to public demand. They shape and limit that demand and, for better or worse, are therefore among the makers of the so-called "popular will."

This is not an abuse of the democratic process. It is an inevitable concomitant of the process by which opinions and tastes are formed in any society. Undoubtedly, there is justified concern today about the manipulation of opinion and the engineering of consent. Despite the fact that a modern educated population develops some powers of resistance to calculated attempts to deceive it, such attempts remain assaults on the spirit and ethic of democracy. The individual citizens of a free society should have a chance to understand what they are choosing and a chance to impose their own standards after genuinely critical reflection upon them. But this does not eliminate the role of leadership or the responsibility of leaders for the decisions which they and not others make. Unless the political parties, the media of communication, and the leaders of voluntary organizations perform the function of directing the

democratic debate, it will be aimless and unformed. It is their responsibility to put before the citizens a rationally considered and imaginative set of alternatives among which he can make his choice. For the importance of the right to vote is directly proportional to the importance of the issues that are determined by the vote.

The view that a definite popular will can exist without the help of leadership ignores the fact that there is a difference between having an opinion on matters that are immediate and close at hand and having an opinion on matters of government policy. A housewife, for example, in the course of her daily experience and as the keeper of the household budget, is likely to develop her own views about the honesty of the corner grocer. They probably will be rather sensible views, and they will not depend entirely on the testimony of others. But when she moves to the question whether the United States has adequate deterrent strength in intercontinental missiles, she will merely be arrogant if she believes that she can come to a responsible judgment without time and study that may not be hers to give. Moreover, government secrecy about such matters —which may or may not be necessary—may prevent her from obtaining the essential facts she must have if her opinion is to be an informed one.

Many issues, of course, lie in between the areas in which the ordinary citizen has a practical competence and those in which he is almost wholly ignorant. Responsible and intelligent citizenship in a modern democracy nevertheless entails a willingness on the part of citizens to recognize that there will be areas in which they inevitably will be ignorant. The statement "I do not know" is too frequently taken to be a confession that an individual has failed in the performance of his democratic duty. It is an unreasonably undervalued remark. For in many circumstances it reflects intellectual probity and civic good sense.

A more balanced position would acknowledge that there are matters on which an individual citizen is quite competent to make informed judgments, matters on which even modest study and reflection will greatly improve his understanding, and

other matters on which it will be impossible for him to have really informed judgments of his own.

In short, the concept of representative government makes sense only if the relationship between those who govern and those who are governed is properly understood. Democracy is not a system in which the citizenry governs through representatives who are its passive agents. It is a system in which the authority to govern is acquired through competition for the citizens' votes. Those who hold elective position in a democracy are the representatives of the people in the sense that it is the people who choose them and remove them. They are the representatives of a popular will in the sense that it is their obligation to make the decisions they do only after extended consultation with individuals and groups outside government. But it is the function of the electorate to choose and remove a government; it is the function of the government to govern. It makes decisions and does not merely enact decisions already made by the population. Few things can harm the cause of effective democratic government more than a faulty view of the role and responsibility of leadership.

Effective democratic government depends on social and educational conditions that produce good leadership and that give this leadership a chance to function. The political life of a democracy must be such that it does not suffer in comparison with other areas of activity and attracts its fair quota of gifted and responsible people. Such people must not only respect the political life but feel a duty to take an active part in it. The electorate, although it cannot be informed on every issue that confronts government, must be sufficiently informed to understand the main drift of the issues and sufficiently shrewd to detect ability and to tell the charlatan from the genuine article among the candidates that are proposed to it. And although the driving purpose of those who engage in democratic politics, inevitably, is to beat the opposing party, a sufficient number of those who are active in politics, and especially the most powerful among them, must recognize that government has other business as well. Of course, no administration in power in a democracy will be indifferent to the outcome of the next elec-

tion. But the capacity of democratic government in the United States to meet their responsibilities in the era that is taking shape depends on their capacity to think beyond elections as well.

INSTRUMENTS OF DEMOCRATIC SELF-CONTROL

No democracy can sustain itself if either its government or its citizens lack the capacity for self-restraint or the habit of looking upon the "majority opinion" of the moment as something that may well be wrong. Happily, democratic institutions give both government and citizens a number of instruments that reinforce and implement these attitudes. At many points the idea of government by majority rule is hedged and qualified by other institutions and practices.

Political Parties

One of the most notable of these instruments is the party system. Political parties are normally regarded as the major instruments of democratic rivalry, and it is obvious that this is a major purpose for their existence. In the United States and in many other democracies, however, they also serve a complementary function. Each party is an instrument by which differences are ironed out, tensions reduced, and interests of extraordinary complexity and diversity are brought together. It is within and not only between the two great political parties in the United States that a major part of the struggle between competing interests has taken place, and has been softened and negotiated. In this way, the parties, by means of the political processes that go on within them, contribute to the construction of a democratic consensus as well as to the maintenance of democratic competition.

It is as vehicles of competition that political parties perform their distinctive democratic function. Not all systems of party competition function like the American system, and whatever the special advantages of a two-party system may be, such a system cannot be said to be a necessary characteristic of political democracy. What is a defining characteristic of political

democracy, however, is the existence, legally and openly, of an organized party or parties which are in opposition to the party in power. This is a major instrument of democratic self-control. The subtle notion of a loyal opposition takes us to the center of the democratic process of government. In the large perspective, the opposition party is really part of the government. Its presence means that a democratic government is forced to seek as broad and tolerable a synthesis of interests as possible, and that the minority will be represented to some degree in the policies such a government eventually adopts.

Judicial Review

The competition between political parties, however, is not the only instrument of democratic self-control in the United States. The prescriptions of the Constitution and the entire legal framework in which the Constitution is embedded not only set limits to the powers of elected officials but also establish a system of checks and balances. Within this system, which distributes power between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, appeal to the courts, and particularly to the Supreme Court, has been a traditionally effective instrument for preventing the "majority will" from having its way. Moreover, the courts have not only acted as negative and restraining influences. Many of the most fundamental arrangements that govern the relations of American citizens to one another have been created not by explicit legislation but by judicial action.

Politics, in a democracy and in any society, is constantly in danger of passing under the rule of the urgent moment and the immediately expedient. Judicial review is one of American democratic society's instruments for checking this tendency. For judicial reasoning ideally demands that a judgment be guided not simply by an immediate end in view but by principles and standards whose validity transcends the case at hand. The judicial reasoner seeks more than a convenient result. He seeks results that meet the test of principles that are neutral and general and can be applied to cases other than the one under adjudication.

The application of the principle of judicial review to legislative as well as executive action is one of the most distinctive contributions made by America to the theory and practice of democratic government. It provides one instrument for giving effect to the recognition that a nation is a community with interests and principles that transcend the life of a single generation and that must be protected against the momentary views of shifting majorities. These interests and principles can be changed and reinterpreted: the courts themselves are not immune to changes in the working democratic consensus, and the process of constitutional amendment is always open. But the institution of judicial review helps to ensure that such changes will not take place without extensive and deliberate examination by more than one agency of government. Despite differing reactions to recent decisions of the Supreme Court in different parts of the United States, the existence of the Court is one of the fundamental circumstances responsible for the maintenance over the years of the American consensus.

The Federal System

The limitations imposed by American democracy upon simple rule by legislative majorities or an elected executive go beyond provisions for checks and balances and judicial review. The American federal system, with political power dispersed among the fifty states and the national government, provides a highly significant built-in limitation. Since federal authority is specified in the Constitution and residual powers remain in the states, the power of national majorities to regulate local conditions is obviously limited. Whether the present geographical boundaries between the states are anachronistic, whether the federal government needs more centralized power than it now has, or whether its powers already go beyond those proper to a federal form of government—all these are questions that are currently debated. But there is little dissent from the principle that in a continental nation like the United States a federal form of government is an important condition of continuing consensus.

Regulatory Commissions and Administrative Services

Political democracy, we have observed, is a system for choosing governments by electoral competition. But it is also a system in which, by the action of elected representatives, increasingly large areas of government action have been placed in the hands of independent regulatory commissions. The Federal Communications Commission, for example, or the Securities and Exchange Commission exercises great power but is only indirectly governed by an electoral mandate. Similarly, independent public corporations like the Tennessee Valley Authority, although established by a majority decision of elected representatives, are not themselves engaged in the competition for votes. As a number of events over the years have revealed, the technical independence of regulatory commissions unfortunately fails to guarantee that their members will be immune to political or other forms of influence. Probably such corruption can only be fought by the relentless use of the democratic methods of investigation and exposure. In principle, nevertheless, these commissions represent the recognition that democratic government is a complex affair requiring professional as well as political advice and decisions.

Another important branch of government that is relatively insulated from the political arena is the permanent administrative service, both civil and military. Here the principle is established that service should be nonpolitical and that loyalty must be given to whatever government holds office. It is this branch of government more than any other that brings technical expertise to the government process and continuity in the implementation of government policy. Even more, it is this branch which makes it possible for democratic government to take account of issues that transcend the next election and that are more important than the victory of a particular party. For the separate departments and bureaus that compose the administrative branch of democratic government are themselves among the pressure groups whose power must be reckoned with in the determination of governmental policy. The judgments expressed by these groups are not inevitably more immune to bias and self-seeking motives than are those of other

pressure groups. The administrative services are nevertheless peculiarly capable of organizing and representing public interests that would otherwise be neglected in the push and pull of democratic competition.

The construction and preservation of a strong administrative service, free from political threat, is a necessary condition of democratic success in handling contemporary problems. One of the most important long-range tasks of American democracy is that of advancing the respect in which this branch of government is held and of recruiting and training talented people for careers within it.

V. The Private Sector

Elections, the rugged competition of political parties, the processes of compromise within a pluralistic social order, the working of judicial review, the principle of federalism, and the maintenance of a nonpolitical administrative service are among the mechanisms American society employs to preserve government by consent. No one of them, however, and not all of them together are enough to guarantee free government. An essential condition for securing these ideals is the vigorous and independent activity of private citizens possessing sources of power and wealth that lie outside the government sector.

THE LINE BETWEEN THE STATE AND SOCIETY

A competitive political process is not self-sustaining. It requires a society organized on the principle that the state is only one form of human association and that it exists side by side with a host of other associations that are to some extent autonomous. A democratic state is limited by its constitution in what it can do, and it is also limited in fact by the existence of significant centers of decision-making authority outside itself. The American pattern of private enterprise and voluntary associations is not the only mold for a free society. But such a society must contain groups that can make decisions and take action without asking repeated permission of the state or depending on its largesse. The existence of such autonomous and powerful groups in a society gives substance to classic democratic slogans such as "government that rests on will, not force" and "government by consent." To act with one's friends, one's co-believers, or one's associates and to know that the state will not interfere so long as one remains within the law—this is the heart of what men have fought for under the name of freedom.

It is wrong to imagine, of course, that there is a violent antithesis between "freedom" and the restraints imposed by laws of the state. The restraining of individual behavior in certain respects is the necessary condition for individual freedom in other respects. The thief is not free to take property that

does not belong to him; his lack of freedom in this respect is what gives the right to property its meaning. In states where anti-discrimination laws in housing have been enacted, a landlord is not free to pick and choose his tenants only from the racial and religious groups he finds congenial; his lack of freedom in this respect spells freedom for members of minority groups to live where they desire. It is a society's business to choose which freedoms it particularly values. The one thing it cannot do is to choose freedom in the abstract. Few social controversies are more stultifying than those which revolve around the issue of freedom but do not specify which freedoms are desired and which are endangered.

But if restraints are conditions of freedom, they are not the same thing as freedom. As the old ex-slave is reported to have said, he liked freedom because "there's a kind of looseness about it." In a democratic society the area of legal coercion and state control cannot be all-encompassing. There must also be room, and considerable room, for individuals to do as they please and to face the consequences of their actions. The restraints that a democratic society imposes on its members, therefore, are presumed to have as one of their principal purposes the preservation or the extension of areas of free, personal choice.

In practice, this means that the law must permit citizens freedom of association. It also means that they must enjoy social and economic circumstances which actually provide them with more than one avenue to the realization of their desires and more than one channel for making their careers. If they are frustrated in one area they must have the chance to turn around and try somewhere else. For if they find themselves confronted by the same monolithic structure of power wherever they turn, they do not have freedom in a substantial sense no matter what the official rhetoric of their society may proclaim.

In a speech before the Indian Parliament, Mr. Khrushchev referred to "the monolithic pattern" of Soviet society—a society which, according to him, does not have "any intermediate social groups or strata with some special class interests of their own." He went on to say, "The Soviet society is a society of

workingmen, peasants and intellectuals with their roots in the people, united by a community of interests and a singleness of purpose. The interests of the Soviet people are expressed and and upheld by one party—the Communist Party." And he concluded, "This is what accounts for the absence of any other parties in our country."* It is to be doubted that the Soviet Union has quite the monolithic structure that Mr. Khrushchev describes: the record of purges in the Soviet Union, to mention only one bit of evidence, suggests something less than "a community of interests and a singleness of purpose" in that country. But in any case there is no adherent of democracy as it is understood in the noncommunist world who would regard such a statement as anything but the description of profound unfreedom. It describes a society in which all groups but one have lost their autonomy.

The monolithic structure at which the Soviet system aims highlights the quite different characteristics of American society on which American freedoms hinge. At the same time, however, this monolithic ideal calls attention to a constant danger that exists in any society and against which it is the business of a democratic society to be alert. Particularly in times of emergency, but even at other times, there is a besetting temptation in political life. It is the temptation to push reasons of state into the private areas of society and to turn nonpolitical voluntary associations into instrumentalities of an encircling political power. The extralegal persecution of conscientious objectors, the refusal of private enterprises to give employment to individuals only because these individuals subscribe to radical doctrines—these are examples of practices that erase the line between the state and the rest of society.

Such practices have not been the rule in the United States, and they sink into insignificance when compared with the scope, severity, and centrally organized character of similar practices in communist countries. Their rarity, nevertheless, does not make them more compatible with democratic ideals. They represent lapses from the principle that the state shall not be a ubiquitous

* From Mr. Khrushchev's speech of February 11, 1960, as reported in *The New York Times,* February 12, 1960.

and constant presence in all the affairs of men; and to a thorough believer in democracy even minor defections from this principle will be noted and fought. The issue, indeed, is not simply a matter of personal liberties. It is a matter of intellectual atmosphere. The politicizing of all important issues—the insistence on appraising literature, scientific ideas, art, philosophy, or international athletic competition always in terms of their political implications, real or alleged—does more than make cultural life a bore, which is bad enough. It implicitly converts activities that free men have always regarded as ends in themselves into instruments of the state.

THE EVER-CHANGING RELATION OF THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS

These questions bring us to a fundamental issue. It is a mark of a free society, we have said, that it draws a line between the areas that are subject to state control or legal coercion and those in which the private judgment of individuals or voluntary groups will prevail. At any given moment, however, there is usually an entire zone where the public and private sectors fade into one another. The recognition that certain private associations serve crucial social interests that must receive public support is reflected, for example, in provisions of the income tax laws which make contributions to private educational and charitable institutions in part tax deductible. Again, associations within the professions—for example, bar associations—have long enjoyed a delegated authority from the state and are recognized as the quasi-official representatives and protectors of particularly important sectors of the public interest. To take still another exaxmple, in recent years a new form of partnership between government and private enterprise has been worked out in the field of atomic energy. On all sides during the last generation new hybrids have emerged—independent public corporations, private corporations that are created to do only government work, research centers staffed by private groups and financed by public funds. Few of these activities fit into simple and conventional categories separating the "private" and the "public."

The lines that mark off the private from the public steadily shift and move, and so does the shadow zone between them. Must employers protect their employees against the hazards of their jobs? This was once a matter of individual discretion; it is now a legal obligation. Is the owner of a restaurant that is not a private club free to pick and choose his customers? The laws of some states now answer this question in the negative; in other states the issue is still being fought. As the social and physical environment changes, the reasons that once existed for drawing the line between the private and the public at a certain place are subject to reassessment. Thirty years ago a basketball coach looking for tall players would have accepted a six-foot candidate. Today he would classify him as short. The relation between the private and the public is similar.

The fact that a sharp line is hard to draw does not mean, of course, that there is no difference between the "private" and the "public." We can usually tell the difference between a merely portly man and a fat man even if we have difficulty drawing an exact line. Similarly, in the politics of a free society, there are relatively few questions about what is private and what is public until we come to the border areas where the battles are being fought. In contrast, there are no recognized border areas in a totalitarian society: the distinction between the private and the public has in principle been erased.

A democratic society, accordingly, is recurrently confronted by the problem of where to draw the line between the private and the public, and it cannot be definitely settled for all time. Nor should we be beguiled in dealing with it by either of two unexamined assumptions. The first is that all social control must be governmental control. There are other alternatives such as community opinion or voluntary agreements among private citizens and groups. Indeed, even in countries in which governmental control has proceeded very far, it is probably less influential in the hour-to-hour behavior of men than the controls of tradition, moral beliefs, personal relations, habit, informal understandings, and the established code of manners and etiquette. In determining whether social con-

trols are necessary, therefore, it is also necessary to determine what sort of control—governmental or nongovernmental—is desirable.

The second assumption to be avoided is that each instance of governmental or other restraint reduces the total area of freedom. The compatibility of freedom with varying amounts of governmental regulation is not an issue that can be settled by dogmatic pronouncements on either side. It is plain, of course, that any instance of restraint, if considered in and by itself, is a limitation of freedom. To take a hypothetical example, if the drivers of private passenger automobiles were prohibited from bringing their cars into the central part of New York City they would lose their freedom in precisely this respect. But such a law might create conditions that gave the former drivers of automobiles more freedom to go where they wish quickly, comfortably, and cheaply. And it might also enhance the freedom of pedestrians and advance the cause of a great many other interests that are now smothered by an adherence to the principle that the private automobile has supreme rights.

Whether this would turn out to be the case is not, of course, to the point. The example merely illustrates the principle that governmental restraint is not automatically to be equated with a net loss of freedom. Much useless debate would be avoided if this principle were recognized. Only by examining the specific consequences of a particular action can it be determined whether freedom will or will not be diminished. This is not to deny, however, that liberty is seriously threatened if any single agency in the community monopolizes all economic resources. One of the clear imperatives of democratic policy is the preservation of an economic system that diffuses power and contains autonomous centers of authority within it.

There is a consequence that follows from this principle that cannot be too greatly emphasized. It is a principle of democracy that the government will not be the only rule-making body in the community, and that associations that are independent of it will have the right and the power to make socially significant decisions. This implies, however, that these associa-

tions are themselves governments in the most meaningful sense of the term. They make rules and exercise genuine and effective authority over those who work for them or belong to them, and they establish arrangements that affect the general character of the community at large. The phenomenon of widespread private government, nourished and supported, indeed, by the deliberate action of the state, is an intrinsic feature of a free society.

Accordingly, the same sort of question that can be asked of other governments can also be asked of these private governments. The democratic ideals by which the state is properly judged may also be applied to the ways in which the lives of men are governed in the private sector. If the individual is smothered, if power is excessive, democratic principles are violated as surely as they are violated by similar conditions in the public sector. The proper balance between private government and public government is always a precarious one. It is a matter of reciprocal checks and restraints and of balancing forces that are equally necessary to democratic freedom.

A democratic way of life includes more than the relation of the individual citizen to his city, state, or national government. It includes the kind of experience he has in his everyday activities and the expectations on which he and his fellows act in their private dealings with one another. The great goal of democracy is a change in the intimate quality of human experience. Democracy seeks a world in which men meet in the mutual respect that equals give to one another. It seeks a kind of life for the individual in which he will know that all men are limited and checked in the powers they can exercise but that every man is counted as important for the potential excellence that is in him. Such an ideal of life refers to much more than politics. It is for the sake of this ideal that the democratic process should be cherished and its performance constantly re-examined.

VI. The Power of the Democratic Idea

The desire for freedom is very old; the experience of freedom is very rare. American democracy is young as age is measured by the nations of the world. Its work is far from finished. It is only one among the many forms that a democratic society can take. But nowhere has the democratic idea been tested by so large a society over so long a period as in the United States.

It is not surprising that throughout its existence the American democratic system has been a puzzle, a portent, and a symbol of hope. To skeptics, to lovers of order and hierarchy in human affairs, to those who distrust ordinary human beings when they are not held on tight checkreins, democracy in America has been a paradox. They have wondered how a system that puts its leaders under so many restrictions and gives common citizens so large a voice in the making of policy can possibly meet the trials of life in a dangerous world. To those who exercise despotic authority, democracy in America has been—and continues to be—a source of constant danger, a great center from which the belief that freedom is possible and desirable has radiated. To masses of men and women everywhere American democracy has stood for a change from the hereditary condition of mankind. It has given them the courage to hope that they need not be locked in the boxes into which birth and inherited position have put them, that they can carve out their own careers, enjoy what other men enjoy, reach their leaders and influence them, and live without deferring to a ruling group.

Can the democratic idea continue to exert this power? Can the desires and hopes it has set loose be satisfied under contemporary conditions and within the framework of freedom? America is not the only country where the democratic idea has found a home or where it is being tested as it has not been tested before. But what America does will determine a large

part of the answer to these questions. And what America does will be governed by two principal considerations: the inherent resources of its democratic system, and its ability to adjust its policies to the imperatives of the radically changed environment in which the democratic system must make its way.

DEMOCRACY'S CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

Men everywhere are living through a change in the human scene that challenges most ideas and institutions inherited from other days. Man's relation to his physical environment has changed; his relation to other men, his distance from them, and impact upon them have changed; his sense of himself and of the possibilities of human life have changed. And behind these changes there are momentous and irreversible movements that have brought a tidal shift in the course of human affairs.

Technology and Large Organizations

A major source of these changes is technological innovation. Changes in technology have always been a major cause of change in government, economic relations, and social institutions. But technological innovation is no longer the work of isolated, ingenious inventors; it is the product of organized scientific enterprise and is constant, insistent, and accelerating. One of its most notable effects is upon the tempo of social change itself, which is enormously quicker than it has been and which subjects every inhabitant of a technological society to its pressures.

Technological innovation thus poses a series of issues with which our democracy will have to deal. It will need to strengthen its techniques for applying enlightened social forethought. It may have to enlarge its existing programs for cushioning the shock of technological unemployment. It will have to explore the question whether it is possible for a democracy to arrange for the orderly and considered introduction of technological innovations without limiting freedom of inquiry or stifling the spirit of invention. These are large issues that will test our democracy's capacity to manage this new and complex technological environment.

Moreover, the growth of a technological society has changed the traditional environment in which men have enjoyed freedom. Large and complex organizations have become the order of the day. In the United States they touch the lives of almost all citizens at some point. Programs for the preservation and strengthening of individual freedom in the modern world must assume the existence and the inevitability of such organizations.

Large organizations are often considered to be inimical to individual freedom because they lead to a phenomenon known as "bureaucracy"—in essence the effort to coordinate the work of many people by requiring common standards and fixing precisely their specialized responsibilities. The bureaucratic administration of large organizations, private as well as public, has been a steadily more prominent feature of all industrial societies for over a century. There can be no question that it raises issues of the sharpest sort for a democracy. The central issue is whether bigness and bureaucracy are inherently incompatible with freedom and democracy.

The issue has many sides. Large-scale organization and the growth of bureaucracy have contributed to the progress of democracy in a number of ways. In making possible the development and enforcement of general rules covering diverse techniques, multiple systems, and geographically dispersed operations, they have contributed to the productivity of modern industry and have helped create the conditions of economic plenty in which democracy normally thrives. By developing clear standards that stress performance, they have accelerated the decline in influence of class and family prerogatives and have opened new channels of achievement for able individuals. Most important of all, the administrative techniques employed by bureaucracy have generally brought a decline in the influence of personal and arbitrary authority. Bureaucracy limits the power of officials by definite rules, thereby making slavish conformity to their wills less necessary. Nor does it automatically close off competition among individuals. In America today, the large-scale organization has become a major arena for individual competition.

Nevertheless, the fears aroused by bigness and bureaucracy do point to dangers that test our society's alertness and ingenuity. The rights of individuals within large organizations require protection, and internal democratic procedures need to be strengthened. The largest challenge of all is to find ways of arranging the work of large organizations that will give individuals more discretion, a maximum opportunity to show their personal capacities, and a greater chance to feel personally responsible for the contribution they make to a larger effort. It may well be in industry that the ultimate value of automation will reside not in the increase in individual productivity or leisure time but in the elimination of routine work and the creation of more positions in which decision and discretion are essential.

Vigilance against the hardening of the arteries in modern organizations must be matched, furthermore, by encouraging their sense of responsibility to the larger community. Too many large organizations, especially in business and labor, still betray a tendency to bring up their officers in a tradition of narrow loyalty to the corporation or the union which dulls their awareness of the effects of their decisions upon the community as a whole. Such organizations can themselves do a great deal to correct this tendency. Steps in the same direction could usefully be taken by noneconomic associations.

Significant safeguards, however, are at the disposal of a democratic society. These include bringing the instruments of public criticism to bear on those who mismanage administrative machinery; assigning elected or politically appointed officials to positions of authority over public agencies; maintaining competition among private organizations and introducing public regulation as well where that is necessary. Probably the most important means for controlling the dangers implicit in large-scale organization, however, is the vigorous activity of private citizens in their political parties and private associations.

We come here to an issue that lies at the heart of much current debate about democracy. An increasing number of large voluntary associations in the United States are composed of active organized minorities and large, inactive majorities.

To a great extent, this is a consequence of the problems with which these associations must deal. The complexity and technical character of most important issues have greatly increased, and they have become national and international in scope. As never before, events and decisions in distant places touch the lives of individual citizens intimately. These changes in the character of the problems with which democratic society must grapple have inevitably encouraged the feeling that democratic citizens, despite the personal liberties and voting rights they enjoy, are remote from the centers of power and cannot bring their personal weight to bear on the events that affect their lives.

The growing complexity and scope of public issues cannot be reversed. Yet, the fact remains that more, not fewer, individuals have some chance to exert influence in a modern democratic society than in any other society that has existed. The practical problem is to find ways and means to protect and reinforce the power that individuals can bring to bear on their environments. The purposeful reorganization of our cities to provide neighborhoods that will encourage people to meet and work together is one example of what can be done. The granting of larger power to local units in voluntary organizations and the expansion of the responsibilities of employee organizations are other examples. Neither bigness nor bureaucracy need be the inherent enemy of individual freedom so long as the deliberate and active object of our democracy is to spread the experience of self-government as widely as possible.

The "Revolution of Rising Expectations"

These problems have a special urgency because they have emerged in a radically altered moral setting. American democracy has moved into a world in which the overwhelming majority of its own citizens, and an increasing number of people everywhere, have come to entertain new expectations about the things they should have a chance to do and enjoy and the place they should rightfully occupy in their societies. This change in human moral horizons has led to turbulence and dissatisfaction, has prepared the way for authoritarianism

in some countries, and has thrown every society that has been touched by it on a path that is strewn with perils. But every one of a democracy's fundamental principles commits it to welcoming this remarkable alteration in the feelings of ordinary human beings about the lives to which they may aspire.

Our own democracy has been the scene of this revolution for a long time and is continuing to feel the impact of this revolution in many ways. It is basically because so many of our Negro citizens take the American democratic creed seriously that they are struggling for the removal of the barriers to their full participation in our society. More broadly, there is emerging in the United States a society with a shape hitherto unknown in history. An unprecedented proportion of the population will be in schools; a steadily growing proportion will live to what was once known as old age; young, middle-aged, and old will have more leisure than all but a privileged few have enjoyed in the past, and they will have more to buy and consume.

The vista is exciting, but it will also bring issues that have never troubled any nation on so vast a scale. In such a world, more than ever before, a society should be able to offer its members something better than a life of mere accumulation and of sensation without commitment. A still further expansion of our educational effort will be required, and the demand for improvement in its quality will have to be satisfied. New public and private facilities will be needed to make leisure an opportunity for steady and cumulative personal fulfillment. Work at its best has always been a chance for personal accomplishment and social service. Particularly when leisure comes to occupy a progressively more important place in the life of the individual and of society as a whole, it must be measured by the same standard. Finally, individual citizens in the new society that is emerging will have a greater need than ever for an active, informed taste, for a sense of responsibility, and for personal standards that will allow them to discriminate among the welter of goods, some meretricious, some genuine, that are put before them. It is a demand that has never been made on so large a portion of a society.

Nor is this the only demand American citizens will have to satisfy. The discrimination and sense of purpose that America shows in using its wealth—the way in which it allocates its resources, the shape it gives to its civilization—will affect our democracy's influence abroad as much as anything else we do. There will also be required a public understanding, at once subtle, compassionate, and widespread, of the relationship of the United States to other nations. No country today, and the United States least of all, can move toward its future with its eyes turned within. It is understood, though not yet sufficiently, that the peoples of the less developed nations need many forms of help from the United States, of which economic assistance is only one, if they are to realize their aspirations within the framework of freedom. It is less well understood that such cooperation as the United States undertakes is unlikely to achieve the purposes for which it is intended unless Americans develop to a greater extent the capacity to project themselves across cultural lines. Different peoples construe their welfare in different ways and there is no single pattern to which all societies that desire freedom must adhere. The imaginative understanding of the situation of people elsewhere has always been in short supply in all nations. It was never more needed than it is today.

A World Between War and Peace

We come at this point to the overhanging challenge that faces our society. The United States and its allies are confronted by disciplined nations, rapidly growing in size and power, whose leaders have so far shown themselves incapable of understanding the reasons why free men cherish their liberties. A twilight world that is neither at peace nor wholly at war has existed since the end of World War II. It has led to tensions and deep anxieties and to a variety of problems that are new to the democratic scene.

One of the most perplexing problems of the cold war is how to deal with the efforts of the international communist apparatus. The perplexity arises from the skillful use by this apparatus of democratic symbols and machinery to subvert

democratic processes. The American Communist Party is too insignificant to be a present danger, but the total international apparatus of communism is powerful and is always ready to use underhanded methods. Toughness and realism are required to deal with this conspiracy. If fundamental democratic values are to be preserved, however, restraint is also necessary. The excesses of various loyalty programs illustrate this aspect of the problem. When government clearances require the individual to prove his loyalty, a basic democratic postulate is ignored.

A closely connected problem is raised by the need to restrict public access to information pertaining to military or foreign affairs. Some restriction, particularly in the military area, is probably necessary, although even this proposition has been questioned by well-informed men. But it is important to recognize that the policy of restriction at best delays, but does not ultimately prevent, the acquisition of scientific and technical knowledge by other governments. There appear to be no basic scientific secrets anywhere in the world.

A policy of restricting information has serious consequences for the health of a democratic system. It undermines the trust that ordinary citizens repose in public discussion, leaving them with the feeling that they cannot perform their roles as democratic citizens and should not bother to try, because they cannot obtain the reliable information essential to responsible judgment and action. Restriction gives the citizen a feeling of distance between himself and public problems and encourages him to leave the disposition of these problems entirely to those who allegedly know all the facts. The practice of restricting information is fundamentally disturbing, in short, to democratic attitudes and expectations. Unless its necessity is clear and immediate, it is not worth the risks it entails.

These problems bring us to the underlying issue that the present crisis raises for American society. Democracies are not warlike. Large military budgets, recurrent alarms and excursions, a state of prolonged international tension are all foreign to the normal climate of freedom. Many of the practices this state of affairs requires, such as centralized controls at many

points, long-range planning, and the maintenance of a constant state of military readiness, have not been habitual in the United States. It is natural that they should be employed reluctantly and that the belief should persist that a democracy cannot do more than respond to the initiatives taken by its enemies.

But this belief is incompatible with our wealth, our past, and the inherent resources of our democracy. Our material resources, though not unlimited, are abundant. Democratic citizens, here and in other countries, have repeatedly shown that they can pull together and pull hard when the purpose is clear. But for the long pull that must now be made, this purpose must be defined by leadership. And the support for this definition of our national purpose will have to be won in the way that enduring support for any policy must be achieved in a democracy—by honest and fearless exploration of the issues conducted on the premise that a democracy's citizens want to listen to reason and deserve to be told the facts. Hesitation in setting this process in motion reveals only a failure to understand the inherent resources of the democratic system.

THE RESOURCES OF DEMOCRACY

What, in summary, are the resources of democracy? What are its inner strengths that give it the power to meet its problems? The democratic system, we believe, is built to manage the complex problems of our era. It is one that aims at the most important form of efficiency. And it puts its trust in the one place where trust must be placed—in the spirit, the talent, and the intelligence of its citizens.

Democracy is Built to Manage Complexity

There is no alchemy that will make the problems of the contemporary world simpler than they are. Their solution depends, in every social system, on four essential conditions—on the quality of the men who occupy positions of leadership, on the information and resources available to them, on the circumstances in which they work, and on the support they receive from their fellow citizens. Examination of democracy from any one of these viewpoints suggests that in its essentials

it is built to manage complexity as well as any human arrangement can be.

The quality of the individuals who occupy the positions of leadership in any system of government depends, in general, on the methods by which they are selected. In practice this means that they are selected by a competitive process that is governed by certain rules. Competition for leadership is not a distinguishing characteristic of democracy. It is an inevitable characteristic of any system of government. Rivalry, the struggle for power and authority, "politicking," go on in every society—openly or surreptitiously, peacefully or violently, but rarely gently. Democracy is an effort to tame this competition and to turn it to constructive use.

It is not competition, then, but the rules democracy employs to regulate this competition that differentiate it from other systems of government. Just as the rules of football make it likely that those with weight and speed will be outstanding and the rules of chess favor more strictly intellectual qualities, so the rules of the democratic process favor men of one kind and the rules of other systems of government favor men with different qualities. The democratic method of competition does not guarantee that men of humane intelligence and integrity will come to the fore. But it is more likely to produce this result than methods of competition that depend on conspiracy, violence, and authoritarian claims to infallibility.

The democratic process, furthermore, gives those who acquire the authority to govern an extraordinary opportunity for a continuing liberal education. The decisions that men make are determined in large part by the information that is available to them. When the problems with which a public official has to deal are complex, he needs information from many different quarters and he needs the chance to hear many different points of view. In the modern world the funneling of information to those in key positions is an extraordinarily complex task. Where totalitarianism tends to clog the channels through which information flows, democracy tends to open them up.

The evidence we have about the workings of the Nazi

regime indicates that the difficulties of communication are doubled when subordinates in a hierarchy are fearful of extreme punishment for their mistakes or when they feed their superiors only the information their superiors want to hear. Democracy minimizes such dangers. In contrast, it provides the general conditions for the growth of informed intelligence. It provides liberty of thought and conscience and the chance for open debate. It makes it possible for men to exchange information freely and to criticize and amplify one another's beliefs. And it does something more. In a world in which problems are difficult, it diffuses power and decentralizes the decision-making process, thus permitting men to try different ideas simultaneously. It permits leadership to arise in many parts of society. It gives energetic men multiple chances to take responsibility and does not discourage them by insisting that all their efforts be controlled from one great center.

In other words, democracy refuses to make the most tempting and the most misleading assumption that can be made when problems are complex. This is the assumption that all knowledge and good sense reside in a single, tightly-knit ruling group. A democratic system, in contrast, keeps its leaders under steady pressure. Needless to say, no social policy can please everybody, whether in a democracy or a dictatorship, and no government that has character and integrity of purpose will try to please everybody. But a democratic government is constantly hearing from those who are displeased. And if it makes its decisions on narrow grounds, if it ignores any considerable set of interests held by its citizens, the penalty is likely to be reasonably swift.

Democracy is thus a method for keeping the leaders of a society steadily reminded that their problems are more complex than they may like to think. This does not make the life of those who govern easier but it helps the lives of those who are governed. Moreover, it gives to their lives a special quality. When a government has earnestly listened to the opposition and when it has made an honest effort to reach a consensus before determining its policies, the citizens who must execute these policies are less likely to feel that they are doing so under

coercion. Their views have been asked and their dignity respected, and they can feel that the support they give their government is given freely.

The issue is more than a question of practical efficiency. It is a question of attitude. Men who are attached to democracy speak of the complexity of present-day problems partly because they are aware that the impact of any social policy will vary from person to person. They recognize as well that in every society there are bound to be individuals who suffer from the irresponsibility, the cruelty, the indifference, or the ignorance of their fellows. They therefore propose to maintain a social order that gives these individuals the chance to speak up and fight back. For they cherish the variousness of human beings and the differences between them, and count this variousness —this complexity—the mark of a high civilization. And they prefer this vision of human life to the lure of simple solutions and the seductions of a master plan which solves all problems by ignoring the existence of most of them.

In the end, the totalitarian method is not a method for dealing with complexity. It is a method by which the desperate, the impatient, or the ruthless can come to convince themselves that life is simpler than it really is; it is a method by which the weary can escape the need to think at all. When frustration accumulates in a society, it is intelligible that its members may be tempted to turn to such a method. But totalitarianism is not an answer to the question of complexity, it is a refusal to ask the question. The democratic method, in contrast, is for the confident and the toughminded. It does not promise that all problems can be solved; it relieves no one from the pain of thought or from the responsibility of facing as many facts and respecting as many human values as possible. But it accepts the difficulties of government for what they are, and it aims at a level of human achievement that is only possible when men face their difficulties squarely and overcome them honestly.

Democracy Judges Efficiency in Democratic Terms

Such a commitment, like any commitment, has its risks. Democracies, with their habits of prolonged public discussion,

have often been thought, even by their friends, to be inefficient. This fear is bound to be more insistent when a democracy is faced by ruthlessly organized totalitarian regimes, which seem to determine their policies with speed and to execute them with rigor. But speed, rigor, organization, and discipline are virtues only when the goals they serve are intelligent. The arbitrary fixing and refixing of goals is surely a less adequate device for insuring intelligent policies than the more protracted and self-critical deliberative processes which democracy employs. Moreover, the human cost of forcing individuals to work toward the execution of purposes they do not share or cannot accept is notoriously high. Wherever such a policy has been attempted in the modern world, a large proportion of a society's resources has been spent on secret police, political prisons, propaganda, and party functionaries. Even in the narrowest terms, such methods are more wasteful than methods that place their faith in humane education, free communication, and the open competition of opposing groups.

Moreover, if "efficiency" is construed to mean simply the capacity to attain a narrow set of purposes, then efficiency is not the only value that a democracy seeks. But if "efficiency" stands for an effort to produce the largest result for a given application of resources, then democracy does not suffer by comparison with any other system. For the democratic idea asks that a society measure the results it achieves by the extent to which it nourishes human rationality and human capacity for willing service to one's fellows. A society guided by this idea believes that the intelligence and integrity of its citizens are its richest resources. It aims to find that intelligence wherever it is and to create a fluid society that will allow this intelligence to flow where it can be used. It tries to build its power, in short, on the power of its individual citizens, and it judges the efficiency of its various enterprises in these ultimate terms.

THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF DEMOCRACY

And yet the virtues possessed by the democratic form of government do not guarantee that it can deal with its problems

successfully or that its triumph is assured when it finds itself in competition with an authoritarian social order. History affords too many sombre examples to the contrary. Democratic governments can meet and master great dangers. They have done so on innumerable occasions in the past. But they have only been able to do so when the social conditions that support democracy have been strong, and when democratic citizens have had the habits and attitudes that make democracy work and a firm commitment to democratic ideals.

Ultimately, therefore, the capacity of a democratic government for great achievement depends on the qualities that the citizens of a democracy are willing to call forth in themselves. Democratic debate is a source of strength; it is wasteful only when the debaters put forward irresponsible or foolish views. Public discussion of the policies of government can make the formulation of these policies more intelligent and their execution more resolute; it fails to do so only when citizens fail to distinguish between dissent and obstruction and when they lack the self-control and the love of the democratic process that keeps criticism within the bounds of reason and decency.

When there is weakness in democracy it does not lie in the inefficiency of the process by which democracy reaches its decisions. It lies in the values held by the individuals who take part in these decisions—in what they hold dear and in what they regard as right and wrong. The inefficiencies in the American debate over civil rights, to take a current example, are not a consequence of procedural safeguards that allow a minority voice to be expressed. They are a consequence of the actual values that are espoused. The democratic system, in short, provides its citizens with the basic instruments they need for government that is both efficient and just. But it will not give them efficient and just government; they must create that for themselves.

DEMOCRACY'S CHALLENGE

An analysis of democracy ends, then, where it begins. The adherents of democracy stake their destinies on the inherent capacity of the individual to play his part in the system and to

carry his share of the public responsibility. The viability of democracy does not depend on any fixed structure, public or private. It turns, finally, on the soundness of a fundamental commitment.

Democracy aims to provide a mobile society and a free political process that will give the individual the opportunity to participate in the affairs of his community and to bring to bear on those affairs the best that is in his mind and spirit. Are there enough individuals whose sense of responsibility to themselves and their fellow men will lead them to take this opportunity? Are there enough who will use this opportunity with intelligence, integrity, and care? This is the challenge that democracy puts to its citizens. The democratic faith is that they will respond.

For democracy is built on the belief that the purpose of a society is to emancipate the intelligence and protect the integrity of the individual men and women who compose it. Democracy relies on rationality as against irrationality. It is the application of mind and spirit to the serving of public ends and to the routing of ignorance, fear, and superstition. The whole conception of liberty for the individual and freedom of thought and conscience rests on the conviction that such freedom nurtures intelligence and that this in turn will carry men toward truth and away from error. It is this faith that our institutions fortify. No guarantee can ever be given that truth will triumph or that fallible human beings will win out over all obstacles. But our system provides a means for putting intelligence and good will to work.

This is what gives diversity of interests within a society and mobility for the individual their significance. It is the justification for the classic democratic conception that careers must be open to all talents. It is the inner meaning for tolerance of argument, debate, and the rough-and-tumble of political controversy. It brings urgency today to the pursuit of excellence in education, to the nurturing of human gifts at all levels, to a wider understanding of the nature of research and scholarship and science.

The citizen who casts his lot with the democratic idea

will find that it asks difficult things of him. It asks him to act with conviction while recognizing his fallibility; to enjoy, and not merely to accept, the inconvenient fact that others disagree with him; to fight hard and then to compromise; to distinguish between helping others and dictating their lives. But it offers him rewards, and the most important of these rewards are not external. They are these traits of character themselves, the chance for choice, the sense of dignity that comes to a man when he knows that he should and will be consulted about his society's affairs. The citizen of a democracy has an immediate stake in his society because that society itself stakes its strength and continuity on his resourcefulness, energy, and good will. And he will find that he can play his part in that society in many ways that go far beyond casting his ballot. He can initiate action and not only follow or applaud it; he can work for others from an inner drive and not external necessity; he can respect the rights of all his fellow men without bending his knee to any of them. The appearance of such citizens not in a special class or protected group but throughout a society is what democracy seeks and is its ultimate reason for being. The power of that idea has already transformed the quality and feeling of life for millions of human beings.

It is an idea that can put the issues of the present era in perspective and can sustain the citizens of this democracy in the purposes they set themselves. Mankind is going through one of its most fateful moments. Throughout the world there are people who have never counted in the affairs of their society, whose powers have never been tested or used, and whose feelings have never been trusted or given a full measure of respect. They are emerging from their ancient condition. Never before has mankind lived with the fear that it might totally destroy itself; but on the other hand never before have so many men and women had the chance to live in hope, and never before has there been the chance to release so much human intelligence, talent, and vitality. The democratic vision is the reason why this chance exists. To seize this chance and to act on it with faith and confidence is the great privilege of Americans of this generation.

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Jack Rosenthal

November 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Rosenthal:

Thank you for your letter of November 12th which I am taking the liberty of answering in Mr. Murrow's stead.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow has had a bout with pneumonia and is now recovering. For the next weeks, he will have to devote his time solely to his radio and television programs to make up for the time lost while he was ill.

I shall however bring your letter to his attention as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Jack Rosenthal
2519 SW Hoffman Avenue
Portland 1, Oregon

2519 SW Hoffman Avenue
Portland 1, Oregon
November 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I write you regarding a new metropolitan daily newspaper and the 800 newspaper union men and women who this week begin the second year of their strike against the Oregonian and Oregon Journal.

I was asked to write you because I've met you, although the latter verb is something of an exaggeration unless you remember the young Oregonian reporter, fresh out of Harvard, who was a fellow judge with you at a beauty contest at Glacier Park several years ago. While it is not my nature to try to capitalize on so chance a meeting, I propose to do so now, for two reasons, one mine and one yours.

Mine is that for the moment I am serving a promotional durance vile on ehat A.J. Liebling refers to as the "lop side." But it is really not so vile precisely because it is not so lop: it is for the first new metropolitan daily newspaper in the U.S. in years. Not only is it contrary to the merger-a-month trend in American newspapering, but it represents a vigorous attempt to fight back against S.I. Newhouse, whose motives in the Portland strike have been suspect from the start as veiling an attempt to merge his Oregonian with the more-or-less independent Journal.

We hope your reason is that as one qui custodiet ipsos custodes of American journalism, you will be interested and, indeed, help us.

The newspaper is the Portland Reporter, scheduled to begin daily publication about December 1, after nine months of publication first as a weekly and then soon after as a twice-weekly. The present Portland Reporter has been the only successful facet of the newspaper unions' ironic search for "a strike weapon" after their only real weapon, the strike itself, was emasculated. Even though 850 union employees were on the street from the first day, so was a daily newspaper. The publishers combined forces and mastheads, imported scores of strikebreakers, and continued publication.

The Portland Reporter was begun as a strike newspaper, to provide a news substitute to the thousands of sympathizers who cancelled their subscriptions to the struck dailies. I enclose a copy of the first slim issue and the most recent, to illustrate the rapid growth. It

has been an exciting nine months of growth for a number of reasons:

--Seeing Guild members who had become, in Stanley Woodward's phrase, newsroom zombies, blossom with unplumbed craft and enthusiasm;

--Providing a happy resolution to the dilemma many of us have faced: either leaving our profession to stay in our city, or vice versa;

--Providing, if only in a small way, jobs for newspapermen thrown out of work by merger and consolidation elsewhere. Two photographers from the late San Francisco News are now on our staff.

--Probably the most exciting reason has been competition. Even though we come out only twice a week, we have again and again scooped the pants off our competitors--from the stock story on page one of issue one to all four top stories on page one of issue 71.

Now we're about to go daily. We have a number of tangible assets:

1. A building. More than 80 local unions purchased a one-time Wells Fargo brick stable and have remodeled it into a handsome newspaper plant. What was once the manure pit, alas, now is the stereotype room; editorial staffers had hoped, instead, to arrange for a press agents' entrance.

2. Equipment. Through the efforts of the International Typographical union, largely, we now have all the necessary machinery, most of it ready to operate. This includes a press capable of a daily 96-page tabloid in two editions. It ran for the first time the other day at a press conference. Our joy at the rumble was diluted slightly by the fact that some dignitaries were standing quite close and, but for a shout, we would have begun publication with a first-edition mayor--in ROP color at that.

3. Staff. Obviously, we have experienced personnel in all departments except business, where experienced supervisors oversee typographers-turned-ad-salesmen. Inexperience in this area is further mitigated by:

4. Pregnancy. The existence of the Reporter as a twice-weekly publication for nine months provides a framework on which to build--from staffing the various beats to developing our newspaper carrier network. In addition, this prehistory has familiarized the city with our product--we circulate 130,000 copies per issue, and also has helped us overcome the natural fear that the publication would be a union mouthpiece. For example, we took a militant editorial stand against billboards and for a control measure on this week's ballot. Organized labor, which staunchly opposed the measure, took us to task. Indeed, union members who had cancelled subscriptions to the Oregonian and Journal because of the strike, chewed us out and cancelled their subscriptions to the Reporter because of the editorial position.

Our intangible assets are, in the long run, probably more

important:

1. Loyalty: Even after a year of strike, more than 100,000 have still not resumed subscriptions to the struck dailies, presumably because of substantial sympathy for the strike. Already, we have some 50,000 subscription orders, weeks before our first publication date as a daily.

2. Opposition. The nature of the struck dailies themselves offers grounds for additional optimism. Typographical errors are legion. Textual bulls are equally frequent and unnerving, e.g. a recent movie puff picture of some nuns, who had just rescued several refugee Jewish children from the Nazis. The caption described the nuns as preparing a "Yom Kippur feast."

3. Politics. Newhouse's Oregonian, traditionally Republican, has become far more so since the strike. Sokolsky replaced Fleeson soon after the strike began. The paper's election recommendations, normally somewhat liberal, since the death of the founder's last heirs has been run by a lawyer, a businessman and a bank--and looks it. Editorially, it tags along dutifully after the Oregonian.

All of this comes in the face of a political metamorphosis in Oregon: Democrats, who not long ago were only imperceptibly stronger than Prohibitionists, now have a ten percent registration edge. We're convinced that a liberally oriented newspaper fills an ever-increasing vacuum and offers grounds for long-range optimism.

We hope you can share this optimism for we want your help. We have just begun selling stock in a $1,250,000 $10-a-share issue. This letter is not strictly an attempt to put the touch on, although we would be pleased to list so distinguished a name in American journalism among the owners of the Portland Reporter. I have enclosed a prospectus for this reason. My principal reason for writing you, however, is that I believe we have a worthwhile story to tell and a worthwhile product to sell. I think that by doing the former, the latter will take care of itself.

I have written similar letters to Scotty Reston, Louis Lyons and a handful of other respected journalistic figures asking for help in telling our story, if only intramurally. There is no one in television journalism we would rather have tell our story than you.

Liebling has written that Freedom of the Press extends only to those who own one. We own one now. Can you help us keep it?

Very sincerely yours,

Jack Rosenthal

Jack Rosenthal

Ross, Mrs Emory

October 18, 1960

Dear Mrs. Ross:

Many thanks for your letter of October 7.

I find your suggestion a most interesting one, and wish that it were possible for us to work on it in the near future. Unfortunately, "SMALL WORLD" is off the air for the time being, and I feel we shall have to wait until such time as the program is reinstated before we can consider your idea.

Many thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Emory Ross, Executive Director
World Day of Prayer Committee
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N.Y.

World Day of Prayer

WORLD DAY OF PRAYER COMMITTEE:
MRS. PAUL MOSER
National Chairman

MRS. JAMES M. EVANS
Executive Director

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN
MRS. WILLIAM SALE TERRELL
Chairman

MRS. W. MURDOCH MacLEOD
General Director

75th ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE
MRS. EMORY ROSS
Executive Director

sponsored by General Department of United Church Women of the National Council of the Churches of Christ

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. • RIverside 9-2200

October 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

V.G. Tell him more Dorothy Walsh

Dear Mr. Murrow:

First, may I express again an appreciation for the skill and the spirit with which you wove together the program of the Freedom House award dinner. Your restraint in words, backed by the confidence you have established by your fearless upholding of justice, created the right atmosphere for so significant an occasion as the honoring of Alan Paton.

But lest I "embezzle your time" I will outline briefly the second purpose of this letter. It is one which has been on my mind for weeks, but was brought into focus by the moving experience of the Paton dinner.

The idea involves the discussion of human dignity - "the fierce desire of men to walk as equals", on your "Small World" television program, using such persons as Marian Anderson for the USA; Rajkumari Amrit Kaur of India, former Minister of Health and member of Parliament; and Garfield Todd for Africa, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and the one in whom many Africans see hope in the murk of politics and society in the Federation. We make suggestion of the personalities because of appropriate relationships we have with these three people which make us feel confident of their co-operation, if at all possible. We would consider others, of course, if your judgment or technical arrangements made this seem wise. The occasion which just now prompts such an emphasis and in which there is global interest is the 75th Anniversary of the World Day of Prayer which will be marked on February 17, 1961.

An international television discussion program on this theme would extend to the conscience of its viewers the ceaseless struggle of the world's peoples. It would do so against the background of a respected, on-going movement that tries to strengthen the moral foundations of our nation and the world.

Because of the immensity of such a program, of the question and of the occasion, I would appreciate an opportunity to confer with you, or with whomsoever you might designate. As a unit of the National Council of Churches we work with and through the Broadcasting and Film Commission. Mr. Ben Wilbur and Mr. Arthur Austin, Program and Special Projects directors, join me in making this approach and would work on the details involved.

May we telephone for an appointment to discuss the possibilities?

Again with appreciation for all your contributions to a better world.

Ever so sincerely,

Myrta Ross

[redacted] Executive

Theme: **FORWARD THROUGH THE AGES**

Committee of Seventy-five — 75TH ANNIVERSARY of the WORLD DAY of PRAYER

Marian Anderson
Margaret Applegarth
Mrs. Jesse M. Bader
Mrs. Phyllis Bedford
Mrs. Clifford A. Bender
Mrs. Ralph Bunche
Mrs. Fred S. Buschmeyer
Mrs. George Z. Castle
Mrs. W. T. M. Cook
Mrs. Robert Cope
Mrs. Edwin T. Dahlberg
Mrs. LeRoy DeLand
Mrs. Robert G. Dickson
Mrs. Peter Dudich
Mrs. R. H. Edwin Espy
Mrs. William K. Evans
Mrs. Judson Faw
Mrs. Welthy H. Fisher
Mrs. Frederick J. Forell
Mrs. B. Frank Hall
Georgia Harkness
Mrs. Wilbur C. Harr
Mrs. E. W. F. Harris
Mrs. Anne E. Heath
Mrs. Ernest Hoeldtke
Mrs. Alfred Holgaard
Mrs. Paul Horn
Mrs. John M. Irvine
Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Mrs. David D. Jones
Mrs. W. Rex Josey
Mrs. Orrin F. Judd
Frances Kapitzky
Mrs. C. Newton Kidd
Margaret E. Kuhn
Mrs. M. C. Leonard
Mrs. Dorothy Lewis
Mrs. O. Clay Maxwell
Mrs. Harold H. McConnell
Mrs. W. A. McCutchen
Mrs. Jesse Jai McNeil
Mrs. M. E. McPhail
Mrs. Pearl Newman
Mrs. Elmo Niccum
Mrs. O. R. Nielsen
Mrs. L. Harrison North
Florence A. Partridge
Mrs. Fred Patterson
Mrs. Norman Vincent Peale
Mrs. J. C. Penney
Mrs. Nelson Pierce
Mrs. James Pike
Mrs. Beatrice Reid
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Mrs. Roy G. Ross
Violet E. Rudd
Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Sr.
Mrs. Floyd Shacklock
Mrs. Arthur M. Sherman
Mrs. Dallas Sherman
Mrs. Harper Sibley
Mrs. Stuart Sinclair
Mrs. Ralph Sockman
Mrs. S. Emlen Stokes
Mrs. Stanley I. Stuber
Elsie I. Sweeney
Mrs. J. Fount Tillman
Mrs. Paul F. Turner
Mrs. Theodore F. Wallace
Sue Weddell
Mrs. Theodore O. Wedel
Mrs. Rosa Page Welch
Amy Ogden Welcher
Dorothy Wells
Mrs. Norvell E. Wicker
Mrs. Ruth Mougey Worrell
Mrs. James D. Wyker

Consultants from the Division of Foreign Missions:

Luther A. Gotwald
Irene A. Jones

Consultants from the Division of Home Missions:

Jon L. Regier
Edith E. Lowry

75th World Day of Prayer, February 17, 1961

Sponsored by UNITED CHURCH WOMEN • National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York

THEME: FORWARD THROUGH THE AGES

Seventy-five means many things to many people; the answer to an arithmetic problem; the price of a show; the coins that must somehow suffice to buy the day's food; a street number; a diamond anniversary; age, old to some minds perhaps, to others just the height of fulfillment of the years.

Seventy-five to millions of people in 1961 means the multiplied faith and devotion of countless women —yes, and men, and children over three quarters of a century. For 1961 is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the World Day of Prayer.

February 17, 1961, finds us right in the midst of history, exciting history, caught up by it, a part of it. It is history that includes vast spiritual movement throughout the world, with "no time limits, no clime limits, no race limits or space limits," interdenominational, interracial, international.

Yes, right in the midst of history comes the call to prepare for the 75th anniversary of the World Day of Prayer!

MORE than ever before in the 75 years of history, we believe Christian women are ready to answer this call. The God of history is making us see how important it is that we move "together": all the women of all the churches; of all the races; of all society, rich and poor; of all the nations. How important that we move to prove to the world these things we do, because they are Christian, and they are right. We move praying that it may help the world to believe in our Christian way of life.

Millions of women enlisted in the prayer fellowship of the World Day of Prayer can deepen and change the lives of praying ones. Millions of women through this Day's offering can help develop more Christian leaders in the new nations where our Christian colleges are at work; can broaden the days and the hopes of the migratory laborer in our own country; can change the whole future for the Indian American who gains enrichment of education; can open doors to satisfaction and service and opportunity to the thousands who will read for themselves the words of life and the knowledge of how to live more abundantly. Money can be translated into love in any language on earth!

These goals for the 75th World Day of Prayer must glow from within, as our hearts and minds stretch toward their attainment:

GOAL #1: *Double the attendance: enlist every church in every community.*

GOAL #2: *Double the number of services:* help neighboring communities to organize for World Day of Prayer, 1961.

GOAL #3: *Double the offering — $750,000 for World Day of Prayer, 1961:* a gift from every woman in your church and community.

THIS is your invitation to join with the leaders of women's groups *in every church, in every neighborhood across the nation:* to help provide every person in your church and community with an opportunity to pray and give in the 75th World Day of Prayer observance.

Inside you will find described the rich array of materials for your guidance in the co-operative planning important to the Day. Use the order blank on the last page to speed this information on its way to you.

BASIC MATERIALS *needed for 75th anniversary*

1 THE CALL – *30¢ a 100. $2.50 a thousand.*

The Call is both the individual's personal invitation to worship in a 75th Anniversary service of the World Day of Prayer, and a way to spread the influence of the Day to encompass *every person in every community:* "Come, all whose hearts are moved with thanksgiving . . . come to worship the Hope of the world . . . ." Written by Mrs. Paul Moser, chairman of the 75th Anniversary Committee, The Call also includes a prayer, and a capsule description of the home and overseas missions projects which inspire one of the 75th Anniversary goals: Double the Offering—$750,000. Space is provided for insertion of time and place of the local observance. The widest possible distribution of the Call—to hospitals and institutions, business houses, military posts, homes for the elderly, for convalescents, penal institutions—will assure the extension of the Day's observance to include all those who cannot attend planned services. No community, no person, should be denied the privilege of sharing in the Day because of any lack of the Call for distribution. The cost of the Call has been considerably reduced this year to encourage generous orders. Double your order!

2 THE SERVICE — *for adults or young people — 12 pp., 5¢ each. $4.00 per 100.*

Traditionally the World Day of Prayer service of worship, written by women of a different country each year, is worshipful, beautiful, and dignified. This tradition is continued in the 1961 service which is written by Sue Wedell, formerly associate executive secretary of the Division of Foreign Missions, National Council of Churches. The 1961 theme is "Forward Through the Ages." From the call to worship to which "we come in Joyful Remembrance . . . in Penitence and Dedication . . . in glad Commitment . . . in Assurance and Hope . . . ," to the benediction, this service sustains our reverence and thankfulness for the Day. Every worshiping participant will want to keep the order of service in remembrance of this diamond-year of the World Day of Prayer. The price for the more decorative service has not been increased, to help make it possible for each one attending to receive one, as well as persons confined to homes and institutions. Order enough copies for everyone who will share in your observances.

3 THE CHILDREN'S SERVICE — *4 pp., 5¢ each. $4.00 per 100.*

The Children's Service, based on the same theme as the adult service, is prepared so that children eight through twelve can join with adult Christians throughout the world in worship and prayer. The service includes a brief history of the World Day of Prayer as well as narrative, prayers, and much-loved children's hymns. A story, "George Conroy's Secret," which tells how a little boy helped his parents learn to be at home in a new country, comes with the service.

4 THE INDIVIDUAL OFFERING ENVELOPE — *60¢ per 100; $4.25 per 1000*

For the first time, World Day of Prayer observances will provide individual offering envelopes. The widest possible distribution of these envelopes before the Day, as well as at all services, plus a carefully planned and advertised method of collection, should make it "easy" for every church, every council, every community to surpass the 75th Anniversary goal: Double the Offering—$750,000. The envelopes are indispensable if bad weather on World Day of Prayer 1961 forces postponement, or interferes with attendance at services such as happened in 1960.

5 THE LEADERS' GUIDE — *16 pp., 15¢ each.*

Here is the basic tool for leaders of a World Day of Prayer observance. It gives suggestions for developing a working committee, ideas for gaining community co-operation, and many other practical hints which you can adapt to your local situation. The section on the meaning of the "75th" and the history of World Day of Prayer will be invaluable to pre-Day speakers and interpreters who help promote the Day. The projects and the 75th Anniversary specials are dramatically described, "Because women pray . . . ," and can be read or retold in place of a speaker for the service. As every detail related to World Day of Prayer is covered in the Leader's Guide, it is important for every member on the committee to have a copy.

6 THE POSTER — *size 13½" x 20" — vertical, two colors, 15¢ each.*

"Forward Through the Ages," the theme of the 1961 observance is symbolized in the creative projection of the World Day of Prayer symbol as a cascade of stars sweeping across a deep-blue sky, interpreted on the poster in a symbolic drawing. The Guide for Leaders suggests multiple uses for the poster such as on church bulletin boards, in church rooms, in stores. Mats or glossy prints are available for use by newspapers. Ask local merchants to feature WDP window displays by using a blownup photostat of the poster with background information about projects. No church, no neighborhood should be without a WDP poster on display.

7 REPORT BLANK AND ENVELOPE — *for state and national reporting, free.*

A report blank on which to record the details of your observance is provided, to be filled out and sent to your *state* WDP chairman (her name is listed on the back of the report form) along with a complete list of every church (by denomination) co-operating in your observances. A second form on which to record your local 1962 WDP chairman is to be filled out and sent to the *national* UCW office. You should put *offering only* in the offering envelope.

For convenience in ordering World Day of Prayer materials, use the order blank on page 4 of this brochure. A c

PLEASE ORDER EARLY TO INSURE DELIVERY IN TIME FOR THE C

RESOURCE MATERIAL *for better preparation*

8 "WITH TOMORROW YET TO COME" — *1961 dramatic presentation, 25¢ each.*

Written by James Buell, minister of the Congregational Church of Hanover, New Hampshire, "With Tomorrow Yet to Come" is a striking drama based on the theme of the service, "Forward Through the Ages." The history of the World Day of Prayer and the meaning of the offering in terms of the lives it helps to transform are recreated in poignant character studies with a fine sense of the significance of this great unifying experience of Christian women over seventy-five years. A minimum of four copies is recommended for each order. The presentation requires a half hour to produce, and calls for eight persons in the cast and simple stage settings.

9 "THERE CAME A WOMAN..." — *40 pp., purse size, 50¢ each.*

This attractively bound book, in blue, white, and gold cover, to help enrich preparations for the observance of the 75th Anniversary, contains a brief history of World Day of Prayer by Mrs. Emory Ross, executive, 75th World Day of Prayer, a Bible study of John 4 by Dr. J. Carter Swaim, Department of the English Bible, National Council of Churches, and a collection of prayers from women in many of the countries which take part in the World Day of Prayer, including the United States. Prayers were collected and edited by Mrs. James Evans, director, Christian World Missions, United Church Women. Although prepared specifically for the 75th Anniversary, this book will find a useful and permanent place in both church and individual collections of devotional books.

10 THE GIFT OF PRAYER — *48 pp., pocket-sized, 40¢ each.*

This is a devotional booklet for your use in preparing for WDP. It contains vignettes about the people and places at home and abroad to which World Day of Prayer gifts are sent, each story accompanied by a prayer and scripture reading. Use it as a speaker's resource, in sermon preparation, as gift, for devotions in your UCW meeting.

11 THE GLORIOUS LIBERTY — *48 pp., pocket-sized, 35¢ each.*

Written by Cynthia Wedel, former president of UCW, this booklet is the basic study guide on the emphasis for this triennium. It is designed to bring together the basic ideas about freedom in relation to the Christian faith and to the problems of our day in order that church women may think and pray together on concerns to Christians.

12 FILMSTRIP — *"Wider Grows the Kingdom", 35mm, 75 frames, color, with 33⅓ RPM record and script, $6.00 each.*

A brief history of the Day and an informative portrayal of the many projects supported by the offering is beautifully presented in pictures and script written by Mrs. David D. Baker, editor, THE CHURCH WOMAN. Professionally produced in color with a recording, (33⅓ RPM) explanatory guide and script, it can be used on any standard projector (75 frames). The filmstrip should be shown in all churches to promote the offering and interpret the Day.

13 THE MAP OF THE WORLD DAY OF PRAYER, *five colors, 17" x 22", 25¢ each.*

This colorful wall-map with many uses symbolizes our world-wide Christian fellowship. It shows all of the countries where World Day of Prayer observances are held and each site where there are WDP projects. Use maps for promotional purposes, for educational use in mission groups and Sunday school classes, and to decorate your meeting rooms.

14 "THE CHURCH WOMAN" — *$3.00 for 3 yrs.; $2.00 for 2 yrs.; $1.00 for 1 yr.*

The official magazine of United Church Women helps you plan your World Day of Prayer observance. Ideas for your own observance will come as you read the articles about the Day's services in all parts of the globe, about the projects which the offerings support, and about the plans and techniques which have proved successful in all kinds of communities. The regular page entitled, "World Day of Prayer," is particularly helpful. Send subscription to: THE CHURCH WOMAN, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y. A subscription blank is included in the WDP basic packet.

PUBLICITY MATERIALS *that can help*

15 A SUGGESTED NEWSPAPER STORY which you can adapt for your own local use. 15¢ each.

16 GLOSSY PRINT of the poster, for reproduction in magazines and newspapers. Use with the newspaper story. 25¢ each.

17 MAT of the poster, for newspaper use with the suggested newspaper story. Two column size (4" x 4"). 25¢ each.

18 SCRIPT FOR RADIO AND TELEVISION, 5 pp. For use over your local radio and TV stations. 25¢ each.

19 SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR RADIO AND TELEVISION, 3 pp. Eight spots, 10 to 60 seconds. 20¢ each.

20 EMBLEM SEALS. Sheet of 35 gummed seals with WDP emblem imprinted. 20¢ per sheet; 10 or more sheets 15¢ each. Sold only in sheets. Please order by number of sheets. Use the seals as a publicity aid, such as on letters promoting the Day, on auto side windows (fastened with transparent cellulose tape), on napkins or water glasses at luncheons.

e. A copy of this order blank is included with each order, should you need to order additional materials.

THE OBSERVANCE. WE CANNOT SHIP AFTER FEBRUARY 3, 1961

ORDER FORM

WORLD DAY of PRAYER FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1961

P & D National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. P.O. Box 320, Madison Square Station, New York 10, New York

Material produced by the General Department of United Church Women

Basic Packet containing all the necessary planning and resource materials plus samples of materials you will want to order in quantity: One each of the items starred below:

QUANTITY		PRICE	F08
	ONE OR TWO PACKETS	EA. 50¢	
	THREE OR MORE PACKETS TO ONE ADDRESS	EA. 40¢	
	*WORSHIP SERVICE FOR ADULTS ($4.00 PER 100)	EA. 5¢	
	*THE CALL ($2.50 PER 1,000) ORDERS FILLED IN HUNDRED AND THOUSAND LOTS ONLY	FOR 100 30¢	
	*CHILDREN'S SERVICE ($4.00 PER 100)	EA. 5¢	
	*LEADERS' GUIDE, WITH SPEAKERS' INFORMATION	EA. 15¢	
	*POSTER, 13½ X 20	EA. 15¢	
	*REPORT BLANK AND OFFERING ENVELOPE FOR NATIONAL OFFICE, REPORT BLANK FOR STATE CHAIRMAN	FREE	
	*INDIVIDUAL OFFERING ENVELOPE	60¢ PER 100 $4.25 PER 1,000	
	"THERE CAME A WOMAN . . ." BY DR. J. CARTER SWAIM	EA. 50¢	
	*DRAMATIC PRESENTATION, "WITH TOMORROW YET TO COME". 4 COPIES RECOMMENDED	EA. 25¢	
	"THE GIFT OF PRAYER." BY ELSIE PICKHARD AND LOUISA SHOTWELL, 48 PP.	EA. 40¢	
	"THE GLORIOUS LIBERTY," BY CYNTHIA WEDEL, 48 PP.	EA. 35¢	
	FILMSTRIP, "WIDER GROWS THE KINGDOM," 75 FRAMES, 35MM., COLOR; 33⅓ RPM RECORD AND SCRIPT	EA. $6	
	WORLD DAY OF PRAYER MAP, 5 COLORS, 17" X 22"	EA. 25¢	
	SUGGESTED NEWSPAPER STORY	EA. 15¢	
	GLOSSY PRINT OF POSTER FOR USE WITH SUGGESTED NEWSPAPER STORY	EA. 25¢	
	MAT OF POSTER FOR USE WITH SUGGESTED NEWSPAPER STORY (WITH PROOF)	EA. 25¢	
	RADIO AND TV PROGRAM SCRIPT, 5 PP.	EA. 25¢	
	RADIO AND TV SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS, 3 PP.	EA. 20¢	
	EMBLEM SEALS, SHEET OF 35 (SOLD ONLY IN SHEETS). 10 OR MORE SHEETS, 15¢ PER SHEET	EA. 20¢	

IMPORTANT: Our SHIPPING DEADLINE is FEBRUARY 3, 1961. No material is shipped after that date. *Please order early.*

Refunds cannot be made on materials sent as ordered. Please make out order carefully.

Shipping label (write clearly)

SHIP TO _____
(PLEASE PRINT)

STREET _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____

STATE _____

P & D Dept., National Council of Churches
637 W. 125th St., New York 27, N. Y.

POSTMASTER: Contents: Merchandise. This parcel may be opened for postal inspection if necessary. Return postage guaranteed.

Remittance enclosed: $

Order Coupon

P & D Dept., National Council of Churches
Box 320, Madison Sq. Station, New York 10, N. Y.

Please send me the items checked.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

APPENDIX NO. II

September 30, 1960

Report
on the

PRAYER FELLOWSHIPS IN THE U.S.A. & CANADA
January-February, 1961

Date	Areas & Cities	Organizing Secretary	Team
Jan. 15-20	SOUTH	Mrs. J. R. Henderson	
Jan. 16	Little Rock, Ark.	18 Wingate Drive Little Rock, Arkansas	Mrs. Wade McKinney, Cleveland, Ohio
Jan. 18	Nashville, Tenn.		
Jan. 19-20	St. Louis, Mo.		Mrs. John R. Newcomer Phoenix, Arizona
Jan. 15-20	SOUTHEAST	Mrs. Mable Morley,	
Jan. 16	Charlotte, N. C.	Presbyterian U. S. 341-A Ponce De Leon, N.W.	Mrs. Wm. Fitzjohn Sierra Leona, Africa
Jan. 18	Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta, Ga.	Mrs. Monica Owen, U.S.A.
Jan. 20	West Palm Beach, Florida		
Jan. 30-Feb.3	SOUTHWEST	Mrs. Jack Dale UCMS	
Jan. 30	New Orleans, La.	222 S. Downey Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.	Ataloa, Los Angeles, Calif.
Feb. 1	Ft. Worth, Texas		
Feb. 2-3	Albuquerque, N.Mex.		Mrs. J. C. Piper Parsons, Kans.
Jan. 15-20	NORTHEAST	Mrs. Theodore Tucker 73 Central Avenue	
Jan. 16-17	New Haven, Conn.	Montclair, New Jersey	Mrs. Emile Obee Milwaukee, Wis.
Jan. 18	Boston, Mass.		Mrs. Edwin Anderson, Medford, Mass.
Jan. 20	Toronto, Canada		Mrs. George McMullen Toronto, Canada
Jan. 30-Feb. 3	MID-ATLANTIC	Mrs. Arthur Sherman 35 Hall Avenue	
Jan. 30	Richmond, Va.	Medford, Mass.	Mrs. W. A. McCutchen Atlanta, Ga.
Jan.31-Feb.1	Washington, D.C.		Mrs. W. N. Rivers, Washington, D.C.
Feb. 2-3	Wilmington, Del.		

PRAYER FELLOWSHIPS IN THE U.S.A. & CANADA (Cont'd)

Date	Areas & Cities	Organizing Secretary	Team
Jan. 15-20	EAST CENTRAL	Mrs. Robert Vance 9075 Olentangy River Road Powell, Ohio	
Jan. 16-17	Rochester, N. Y.		Mrs. Theo. F. Wallace Kansas City, Kans.
Jan. 18-19	Pittsburgh, Pa.		Mrs. Kenneth Young Brewton, Ala.
Jan. 20-21	Columbus, Ohio		
Jan. 15-20	NEAR MIDWEST	Miss Beth Marcus Reformed Church Board 475 Riverside Drive New York 27, N. Y.	
Jan. 16-17	Detroit		Mrs. Fred Luchs, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Jan. 18	Chicago		*Mrs. Margaret P. McCabe Washington, D. C.
Jan. 20	Louisville		
Jan. 20-27	FAR MIDWEST	Mrs. James M. Evans United Church Women 8th Fl. 475 Riverside Dr. New York 27, New York	
Jan. 20?	Winnipeg, Canada		Mrs. Percy Tibbetts, Rapid City, So. Dak.
Jan. 23-24	Minneapolis		Mrs. Wilber Harr, Naperville, Ill.
Jan. 25-26	Omaha		A Canadian
Jan. 27	Denver		
Jan. 29-Feb. 3	WEST	Mrs. F. E. Shotwell Box 1832 Prescott, Arizona	
Jan. 30	Salt Lake City		
Jan.31-Feb.1	Phoenix		Mrs. W. H. McCallum Detroit, Mich.
Feb. 3	Los Angeles		Mrs. Hugo Ringstrom Seattle, Wash.
Jan. 23-Feb.3	NORTHWEST	Mrs. Clifford Bender WSCS, Methodist Church 475 Riverside Drive New York 27, N. Y.	
Jan. 23	Portland		Miss Itoko Maeda, Japan & Okinawa
Jan. 25	Seattle		Mrs. Ernest Hoeldtke Buffalo, N. Y.
Jan.27-Feb.1	Anchorage		A Canadian
Feb. 3	Vancouver		

* Invited, but reply not yet received.

September 7, 1960

PRAYER FELLOWSHIPS - OVERSEAS
February 12-17, 1961

AFRICA - KITWE, N. RHODESIA

Organizing Secretary - Miss Ruth Lawrence (Methodist)

Team Members
Miss Norma Alampay (Church of Christ) Philippines.
Has been teaching in Korea.
Miss Dina Rizzi (Methodist), President Deaconess School - Brazil
Mrs. Jesse Jai McNeil (Nat.Baptist, USA), State President - Michigan UCW
Mrs. W. K. Evans (President, Disciples International CWF) Austin,Minn.

EAST ASIA - HONGKONG

Organizing Secretary - Miss Hazel Shank (American Baptist)
Alternate Organizing Secretary - Mrs. Stanley I. Stuber
(President, Council of American Baptist Women) from Kansas City, Mo.

Team Members
Miss Wong Yuk Mui, Elder in Church of Christ,
Assoc. General Secretary YWCA, Hongkong
*Mrs. W. Verne Buchanon (Presbyterian, Former National President)
State President Ohio UCW, New Philadelphia, Ohio
*Miss Raymone Ramonji (Presbyterian) Head of Protestant Women's Centre,
Tananarive, Madagascar

EUROPE - ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

Organizing Secretary - Miss Margaret Shannon (United Presbyterian)
Alternate Organizing Secretary - Mrs. Paul Moser, (United Presby.) Chairman World Day of Prayer and its 75th Observance.

Team Members
Mrs. David Jones (Methodist) Director of Admissions, Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina, Former V.P. of UCW
Someone from Egypt or Lebanon
Someone from French Protestant area in Africa

LATIN AMERICA, LIMA PERU

Organizing Secretary - Miss Margaret Lawrence (Disciples)

Team Members
Mrs. William Sale Terrell (Baptist) National President of UCW
*Miss Hana Kawaii (Kyodan) Teacher in Keisen Gakuen founded by
Miss Michi Kawaii. An elder in her church, Tokyo, Japan.
Sra. Noemi Celma de Bonet, Wife of Baptist Minister, Barcelona, Spain.

MID-ASIA - MADRAS, INDIA

Organizing Secretary - Mrs. James Kinnear, DFM Assoc. Secy. South Asia & Near East
Alternate Organizing Secretary - Mrs. Stuart Sinclair (Congregational)
Member Prudential Com., American Board, and UCW Board of Managers.

Team Members
Mrs. Jonah Chitombo (Methodist) Southern Rhodesia, Africa
Wife of 1st African Methodist Superintendent
Miss Joan Macneil (Presbyterian) Sydney, Australia
Director of Adult Programming, Presbyterian Church, Australia.
Possibly someone from Thailand

*Invited, but reply not yet received.

Roth, Marjorie

November 14, 1960

Dear Mrs. Roth:

I feel I can no longer delay an answer to your letter of October 30th directed to Mr. Murrow.

Before elections, Mr. Murrow barely had time to do more than glance over your correspondence, and now that he has been stricken with pneumonia and the date of his return to the office is uncertain, it would certainly be some time before he could look over the material you so kindly submitted to him.

Once having recommenced activities, it is fair to assume that Mr. Murrow will add nothing to his already busy schedule in addition to those tasks to which he is already commited.

In view of this, I am forwarding your letter, with attachments, to John Kiermaier, Director of Public Affairs here at CBS News.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Marjorie Roth
320 El Toyonal
Orinda, California

320 El Toyonal
Orinda, California
October 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Knowing what marvelous things you have done on some of your documentary programs, I am prompted to write to you because of some recent disturbing events involving civil liberties and the pressure for silence. In this small community of 15,000 we are doing what we can, but the thought of what you can do in reaching millions has made me take the somewhat naive step of writing to you in the hope than you can and will take up the fight against what appears to be a new wave of McCarthyism in an even more frightening form.

I am referring in part to the film "Operation Abolition" which deals with the "Riots" which occurred in San Fransisco at the time of the House Committee on Unamerican Activities hearing on May 13, 14 and 15th, 1960. The film is being shown in many places in the Bay Area, in California, and I am told throughout the country. It appeared following the subpoena by the House Committee of the newsreel film of the riots from KRON-TV and KPIX-TV. The film gives no credits; apparently it can be bought for $100 per copy from Washington Video Productions, 1736 Wisconsin N.W., Washington.

The film is presented as an accurate version of what happened in San Fransisco at the time of the riots, yet it is a distorted propaganda film, aimed to create a climate of fear about an internal communist menace so that public support and encouragement will be generated for the House Committee. It purports to show how "brainwashed students are incited to riot against law and order by hard core communists." (This is an approximate quote from Mr. Walters opening speech in the film.)

Even more distressing than the film itself are the circumstances under which it is being shown. Standard oil owns at least ten copies and is showing it to all its employees, in some instances following it by a questionnaire to see what their reactions are. It is being shown to conservative clubs and societies of all kinds (Elks, American Legion, Rotarians, etc.), through churches and to young people's groups in churches. It is being distributed by the San Fransisco Police Department, and by the Albany California Police Department to name two that I know of from my own experience. The film is occasionally shown at open public meetings, and according to the Albany Police Dept and to the police dept in my own county (Contra Costa) the police are present during the showing of the film. A gentleman from the Albany Police Department informed me that this was a precautionary measure so they couldn't start trouble. The 'they' seems to refer to the students who have been trying to appear with permission at all showings of and can get to, in order to correct false impressions. This 'they' seems to refer to anyone who might approach the film critically, or question the methods of the House Committee.

I have also been told that last summer aircraft companies in Maine were showing the film to their employees, and a Republican candidate for Congress from Anaheim, California is using the film as part of his campaign.

Several Parent's Clubs and PTA groups have also shown the film, in[illegible] the Parent's Club to which I belong in Orinda. When a highly inflamma[illegible] announcement of the proposed showing was sent home with our children, a number of individuals protested the political nature of the meeting as outside the sphere of a parents club. When it was made clear that the p[illegible] was to go on as planned, a group of us requested that there be a panel [illegible] speakers covering all points of view. This also was denied, and, as [illegible] expected, we are being tainted with the pink brush because of our sug[illegible] that informed judgments cannot be made unless more than one point of view is expounded, and our efforts to make other material available to the mem[illegible]bers of our club.

Our speaker that night was a Dr. Joost Sluis, an orthopedic surgeon from the University of California, who is director of the Northern California branch of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade. This organization is headed by a Dr. Shwarz from Melbourne, Australia, who also has a P.O. Box number in Long Beach, California. Their address is 582 Market Street in San Fran[illegible]cisco, and since they are not listed in the 1959 phone book, I presume their activities are of recent origin, at least in this area.

Dr. Sluis spoke for 45 minutes; his speech seemed geared to fomenting a kind of frenzied anxiety about the internal communist menace which, to me, is to the detriment of reasoning concern about the external communist menace and ways of dealing with it in a nuclear age. His talk had certain fascistic overtones, and the armed police lining the walls of the sphe[illegible] auditorium, the fact that there was only a brief question period durin[illegible] only questions and no statements connected therewith were allowed, the fact that the meeting had been 'stacked' by local conservative groups, combin[illegible] to produce an atmosphere so totalitarian that it haunts me yet. To illustrate, a man in the audience who was apparently a German refugee commented to his neighbor at the meeting that this was just like Germany, that he never [illegible] it could happen in the United States. In the middle of the program, he [illegible]gan to cry and left the meeting.

I could go on at length about the various stories and incidents that are [illegible] current. But suffice it to say that the pressure is strong for silence. If one speaks up for hearing more than one side of this issue, if one questions the methods of the House Committee, one becomes suspect. The right to [illegible]test against this committee's activities is being equated with defying law and order. Friends who had never approved of the committee's methods left this meeting convinced that whatever the HCUA wanted to do, even if it [illegible]pends civil liberties for a while, is necessary and right.

I should also add that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover has written a pamphlet for the Committee about the film and the riots called "Communist Target--Youth" which was distributed at the door free of charge.

It was only when we were faced with this issue locally that we began to [illegible] farther and discover how widespread the use of this film, of the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, of private showings to discourage dissent and free discussion, that we became so seriously concerned that we decided to try to get this matter aired nationally to help stem another wave of McCarthyism, one more frightening because it is done under the emphasis and sancti[illegible] Law and order.

This is why I am writing to you, Mr. Murrow. Can you help?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) [illegible]

P.S. I am enclosing some newspaper clippings on this matter. I have also sent similar letters to two newspaper columnists hoping they might find it possible to act more quickly than is possible on television.

Rothenberg, Rose K.

January 10, 1960

Dear Mrs. Rothenberg:

Your letter reached us in roundabout fashion - thus the delay in getting back to you before this.

Mr. Murrow always enjoys hearing from old friends, and has asked me to tell you he appreciates you're taking the time to write him as you did.

I hope you will listen to BACKGROUND, Mr. Murrow's radio show each Sunday at twelve-thirty. And, too, you will certainly enjoy the bi-monthly presentations of CBS REPORTS, in which Mr. Murrow makes almost regular appearances. These take place every other Thursday night at ten o'clock.

Thank you again for your interest.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Rose K. Rothenberg
365 Wilbert Avenue
Washington, Pennsylvania

0

365 Wilbert Ave.
Washington, Pa.
December 16, 1960

Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I have been a great and constant admirer of Mr. Edward R. Murrow and I am wondering what has become of him. Television viewing has lost all its attraction not only to myself and family but to friends and neighbors. Mr. Murrow represents on television and radio whatever there

Murrow. If that be true our country had better look out. You, CBS, as such a disseminator of information have a great duty to our beloved country to encourage such people as Ed Murrow.

I hope I have not annoyed or inconvenienced you.

Sincerely,

Rose K. Rothenberg

is of importance to the nation, whatever is of serious concern to thoughtful people and whatever is interesting.

Please let me know why Mr. Murrow has not appeared for sometime on any program except on the one about refugees which was done a long time ago. Is it possible there is not any room any more for thoughtful, responsible, serious people like Edward R.

Rounds, F. W. Jr.

Frank Wendell Rounds Jr.
Washington D.C.

August 22, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

V. C. Will let him know

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a résumé (modest version) of my life to date.

I would appreciate very much a chance to talk with you--because I want CBS to be the next chapter.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Rounds Jr

Frank W. Rounds Jr.

Midston House
22 East 38th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

Frank W. Rounds Jr.
River Street
Norwell, Mass.
Taylor 6-4622

Midston House
22 East 38th St.
New York 16, N. Y.
Murray Hill 5-3700

Personal:

Born Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1915; married, four children; good health.

Education:

Phillips Academy, Andover, 1930-34
Princeton University, 1934-38, A.B.
Chairman, Daily Princetonian
Pyne Honor Prize (highest undergraduate award)
Harvard University, 1947-50, M.A. (Russian and Chinese Studies)
Also: Columbia University; George Washington University; Russian Language School, Middlebury College

Professional career:

White House Correspondent, U.S. News & World Report, Washington, D.C., 1939-41; served simultaneously as Art Editor.

Far Eastern Correspondent, U.S. News & World Report, 1946-47; Chief, China Bureau; last American to interview Mao Tse-tung; lived with Gandhi in weeks before his death.

Attaché, American Embassy, Moscow, U.S.S.R., 1951-52.

Free-lance writer, 1953-58 (New York Times Book Review, Reader's Digest, Collier's, Christian Science Monitor, New York Herald Tribune, Boston Globe, Saturday Review); lecturer (National Concert & Artists, and Foreign Policy Association).

Public Relations Consultant, Phillips Academy, Andover, 1959 (served as editor and writer for $6,000,000 fund-raising campaign).

Editor and writer, Fortune Magazine, 1960.

Military service:

U.S. Navy, 1941-46 (Ensign-Lt.Commander, USNR): Press Officer for Admiral Halsey, South Pacific; Aide & Flag Lieutenant, Potsdam Conference, and Naval Staff of General Eisenhower, Berlin.

Publications:

"A Window on Red Square," Houghton Mifflin Co., 1953 (syndicated best-seller, now in ninth printing).

"Johnny in Moscow" (children's book on Russia, to be published in 1961).

"Tales of the Kremlin" (popular history of Russia, to be published in 1961).

Frank W. Rounds Jr. (con't.)

Lectureships:

American Academy of Arts and Sciences
Harvard University
Yale University
Princeton University
U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis
Northwestern University
Northeastern University
University of Vermont
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
Babson Institute of Business Administration
Lafayette College
Bates College
Skidmore College
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Simmons College
Keuka College
Salem (Mass.) State Teachers College
Bridgewater (Mass.) State Teachers College
Trenton (N.J.) State Teachers College
Millersville (Pa.) State Teachers College
Indiana (Pa.) State Teachers College
Bloomsburg (Pa.) State Teachers College
San Bernardino Valley (Calif.) Junior College
Long Beach (Calif.) School Forum
Pasadena (Calif.) City College
Pomona (Calif.) Evening High School
Phillips Academy, Andover
Groton School
Abbot Academy
Beaver Country Day School, Brookline
Louisville (Ky.) Country Day School
Norwood (Mass.) Senior High School
Conway (N.H.) Senior High School
Cohasset (Mass.) Senior High School
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
Lowell Institute Cooperative Broadcasting Council
Chautauqua
America's Town Meeting of the Air
Carolina Institute of International Relations
Armed Forces Information School
Chappaqua Adult School
University Club of Providence
Boston College Club
World Affairs Council of Philadelphia
Hartford (Conn.) Parent-Teachers Association
Women's Institute of Houston
Boston Globe High School TV
Town Hall of Milwaukee
Columbus (Ohio) Town Meeting
Massachusetts Library Association
Women's National Book Association
Women's Scholarship Association

Frank W. Rounds Jr. (con't.)

Foreign residence and travel:

Soviet Russia
China
Manchuria
India
Canada
Nova Scotia
England
Scotland
Wales
Northern Ireland
France
Germany
Italy
Belgium
The Netherlands
Luxembourg
Switzerland
Austria
Czechoslovakia
Poland
Denmark
Norway
Sweden
Finland

Cuba
Mexico
Azores
Egypt
Union of South Africa
Mozambique
Tanganyika
Zanzibar
Kenya
Southern Rhodesia
Northern Rhodesia
Belgian Congo & Katanga
Angola
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Philippine Islands
Fiji Islands
New Caledonia
New Hebrides
Solomon Islands
Hong Kong
Singapore
Malaya
Ceylon

Beryl Rubens

December 1, 1960

Dear Beryl:

Many thanks for your very warm letter of November 10.

I am well on the way to complete recovery now, but still suffering from a feeling of chagrin at having missed my first major news broadcast in twenty five years.

Janet and Casey join me in sending all best wishes.

As ever yours,

Mr. Beryl L. Reubens, Director
Office of Public Affairs
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

Office of Public Affairs
Beryl L. Reubens, *Director*

November 10, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

What are things coming to when this nation attempts to hold an Election - and CBS attempts to cover it - without Murrow and Reubens on deck? It is incredible that they managed to pull it off. I sorely missed being part of the excitement at CBS Election Headquarters as I had been in '48, '52, and '56. Then, when I found myself - for the first time since the War - part of the audience, I found that I sorely missed Murrow. In common with millions of others, I kept wondering "Where is Ed?"

I was saddened to hear of your illness, Ed. I cannot gather from the press reports how serious it is. I sincerely hope that when you get this, you will have completely recovered. I know how enforced inactivity must chafe you. I hope that the illness was not too severe and that the enforced rest has benefited you so that you will bounce back with even more energy and zeal than before.

Please remember that you have an obligation to me. When I plunked down hard cash for my new television set, I did so with the guarantee that I would be able to see and hear Edward R. Murrow constantly. Don't renege.

Best regards to you and to your family,

Beryl

BLR/cmm

Beryl L. Reubens

Joe Tall

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Joe Tall

from: Ed Murrow

October 20, 1960

I sent your resume to Brandeis where they are contemplating a fairly serious Institute of Communications. The result is attached. I will keep you advised.

ERM:gw
att.

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

October 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
18 Gramercy Avenue
New York 27, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for sending us the dope sheet on engineer Joe Fall.

We have every hope of accomplishing the establishment of a Lower Eastern Arts program this year. Dr. Sachar wants me to tell you, for your own information, that there is a very likelihood that he will name Hans Morgenthau its director. The program, as Dr. Sachar envisions it, will be oriented to research, rather than to teaching. He is in fact, taking your own suggestion quite seriously that we "concentrate on the target and enjoy the ulcers." Maximum emphasis will be placed on exploratory content, and not on devices or practical-working techniques.

We are keeping Joe Fall's resume, quite impressive by the way, on file here, in case our communications program grows and develops in directions we do not now contemplate.

Regarding our last exchange of letters, and my so-called "big idea," I would like very much to drop in and discuss it with you for a few minutes, on my next trip to New York.

Best regards to all,

Sincerely,

Beryl L. Reubens

BLR:lmm

Beryl Rubens

October 10, 1960

Dear Beryl:

I don't know whether you remember an engineer here named Joe Tall. He is in many respects a remarkable guy, and if any one of his qualifications should be needed in connection with the Communications Institute at Brandeis, you might care to have a look at his record. I am enclosing it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Beryl Rubens, Director
Office of Public Affairs
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

ERM:gw
encl

RESUME OF JOEL TALL

Address: 1010 Grand Concourse, New York 56, N.Y. Tel. Cypress 6-7399

Born: Boston, Massachusetts, April 17, 1905

Education: Boston public schools; Boston Latin School, class of 1923; Massachusetts Radio Institute, class ac math. M.I.T.; omnivorous reading.

Vocation: Audio technician. Since August, 1942, employed by Columbia Broadcasting System. Work ranged from operating shortwave listening post, master control, maintenance of equipment to work in wire, then tape, recording and editing. Devised system of tape editing founded upon study of psychology of hearing. Invented the "EziTall," a tape splicing block now in general use. Pioneered in tape documentaries on CBS, beginning with "The British Crisis," 1940. Edited first tape quiz shows. Edited first Murrow "I Can Hear It Now." Investigated methods of using tape for highest efficiency. From 1941 to 1951 employed in practically every segment of radio industry, from spark and vacuum manufacture to radio receiver repairing.

Avocations: 1. Writing. Wrote textbook "Techniques of Magnetic Recording" (McGraw-Hill, 1951). Designed for classes in communication. Published articles successfully in Saturday Review, High Fidelity, New York Times. Wrote complete series of articles on tape editing for "Audio Engineering" (Chicago). Taught tape recording and editing, NYU Radio Workshop. 2. Hobbies. Audio Engineering Society (General), National Association of Educational Broadcasters, 1954.
3. Consultant regarding detection of falsification of voice and other sound recordings.
4. Woodcarving and woodworking.
5. Still photography.

Affiliations: Acoustical Society of America, Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell.

Language Proficiency: English, good; French, German, Yiddish, barely adequate for communication; Hebrew, Latin, a reading acquaintance.

Education: Fair grounding in acoustics and electronics, others sketchy.

References: Peter Paul Kellogg, Professor of Ornithology and Biological Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
Lincoln Dale B. Sherman, Department of Electrical Engineering, The Cooper Union, New York 3, New York.
Dr. Harry W. Tyler, Division of General Education, New York University, 4 Washington Square, New York 11, New York.
Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, New York.

See Tall, Joel
for original copy

Beryl Reubens

September 21, 1960

Dear Beryl:

Thanks for your letter. Let me first of all wish you much success at Brandeis. It is a delightful place with an outstanding faculty, and I am sure once the inevitable period of ajustment is over, you will enjoy it thoroughly.

So far as your big idea is concerned, of course I think it is first-rate. No one can be sure in advance how many shows will emerge. I'll naturally be glad to lend a hand if it comes off, and I'll talk to Fred as to what firm commitments if any we can make about it.

As ever yours,

P.S. We all miss you right much.

Mr. Beryl L. Reubens, Director
Office of Public Affairs
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

ERM:gw

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

Office of Public Affairs
Beryl L. Reubens, *Director*

9/12/60

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

I'll not waste much time detailing the keen anguish I feel at having left all that is CBS and CBS News. I am making a new life for self and family here at Brandeis, but adjustment is coming slowly. Busy as this spot is, I have to gear down and it takes time. I miss 485 and I miss you and Fred and Palmer and Natalie and Hazel and Eddie Jones and Gene DePoris and Arthur Morse almost more than is seemly to admit.

However, compared with the eternal wheelings of the galaxies through the heavens, my own gyrations are petty indeed and I'll waste no more time on them.

Ed, I have been on fire with one big idea ever since I came here. I have discussed it with a few people (President Sachar, Dean Berger, and the staff of WGBH-TV, the Educational TV station in Boston) and they are all as unreservedly enthusiastic as I am - if it can be pulled off.

Briefly, the idea is this:

I envision inviting to the Brandeis campus, on a day in February or March, 1961, (after Ike becomes a civilian), the following people; Eisenhower, Truman, Eleanor Roosevelt and Hoover. These four people (with Eleanor standing in for FDR) have guided the destinies of this nation - and through it, the free world - for 32 years, approximately one-third of a century of being President.

I think they should be invited to meet here for a day - or two days - of wide-ranging discussion all aimed at one objective, - to sift through their many and great personal experiences to find clear residue of lasting value to the Commonweal. As I see it, fascinating and compelling TV fare would emerge if these four would gather and discuss what they have gleaned from their third of a century of highest office that could be beneficial to the nation and the electorate in the years ahead. They should strip out - as far as possible - all partisan thinking and phrases from their discussion, and try to get down to bedrock on basic issues: i.e., what they have learned about such ever-with-us issues as U.S. diplomacy abroad (has it matured?); the domestic labor-capital relationship (how to smooth their path to the future); our relationship with our allies; with the great countries arrayed against us; with the still uncommitted nations; a distillation of their thinking on such subjects as housing, education, road-building, care of the aged, socialized medicine, tariffs, income tax, merging of the armed forces, etc.

It shouldn't be so much "This is what I think," as "This is what seems to have emerged from my years in the Presidency." I see it is a crystalization of whatever true wisdom these people have gained from their years at the helm of this nation. Such a program series (six ½-hour shows?; three 1-hour shows?) would be nigh irresistible to the commercial as well as the educational television stations in this land and throughout the free world as well - to say nothing of

(more)

their immense value to colleges, universities, high schools, libraries and future historians.

Now, why Brandeis? For one thing, we have, currently, a most successful monthly television series emanating from Brandeis called Eleanor Roosevelt's "Prospects of Mankind." During the past year, her guests included Kennedy, Rockefeller, Adlai Stevenson, Krishna-Menon, etc. All of her programs have made news. The lineup for her opening program (for airing September 25 in this country) includes Hugh Gaitskell, Lord Bertrand Russell, Lord Robert Boothby and Joseph C. Harsch. And so on. The series is sponsored and syndicated by the National Education Television and Radio Center to the nearly 50 Educational TV stations now in existence. The series is also carried on commercial stations in New York (WNEW) and in Washington, D.C.

I think such a program as I have suggested could, very properly come in under the "Prospects of Mankind" banner. Mrs. Roosevelt is a much loved member of the Brandeis faculty and a conscientious member of the Brandeis Board of Trustees. There is a new Harry S. Truman Chair in American Civilization. You, yourself, are - I hope - an interested friend of the University.

Next month, we will be dedicating still more new facilities here at Brandeis - six new buildings will be opened to students in the first three months of this academic year. One of these, the Olin-Sang American Civilization Center, will feature such class and discussion rooms as George Washington Hall, Abraham Lincoln Hall, Congressional Hall, Judicial Hall, and the Four Freedoms Hall. All these rooms are planned and decorated to blend with the subject area being studied - American Civilization.

An outstanding feature of the American Civilization Center will be the Auditorium. Appropriate to its New England location, and in keeping with the study of American Civilization, the new Auditorium will be an architectural blending of a colonial town hall with the modern style of the U.N. General Assembly. Though I have not seen it, I am certain it would serve admirably as the set for the program I have outlined.

Since Eleanor Roosevelt will be representing the Roosevelt Years on the panel, she cannot function as moderator, which she normally is for "Prospects of Mankind." No other human, Ed, would be as ideal for the role of moderator of such an internationally and historically important series of programs as yourself. This is not blarney. It is not even opinion. It is fact. Similarly, Fred has no peer as a producer - particularly when faces and reactions are the major program components.

Accordingly, before I progress with the project, I desperately need a reaction from you. If you like the idea and think it feasible, much of the battle is won. If not, well - back to the drawing board. Other details, such as how we induce these four to assemble on the same stage, can come later.

Thanks for reading this, Ed. Its really all your fault. If I had not been, during the past decade, an integral part of such wonderful programs as "See It Now," "Small World" and "CBS REPORTS!", I would not now be thinking in such grandiose programming terms.

My best regards to you and your family and all the lovely people you work with.

Sincerely,

Beryl

Beryl L. Reubens

Hilary Rubenstein

October 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Rubinstein:

Many thanks for your book, A THOUSAND HISSING CRIES and for your kind words about Polaris. With the pressure of the approaching elections, I am not sure that I will have a chance to read it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hilary Rubinstein, Director
Victor Gollancz, Ltd.
14 Henrietta Street
Covent Garden, W. C. 2
London, England

ERM:gw

Telephones Temple Bar 2006-7-8 • Vigollan, Rand, London • Trade & Deliveries, 30 Maiden Lane WC

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14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2

LONDON

19th October, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Service,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We are publishing early next year a first novel called A THOUSAND HISSING CRIES by a young American writer named Jean Detre. It is a topical novel, for it has as its background theme the rigging of television quiz shows, but it also, I think, has considerable claims to be regarded as a novel of substance in its own right.

I am taking the liberty of sending you an uncorrected proof with this letter, and I hope that, if you have the time to read it, you will feel as we do, that the author is a writer of uncommon promise.

If you do like the book, I wonder whether you would be willing to write us a line or two of commendation which we could use in our publicity. It is becoming increasingly difficult over here to launch new writers, and a high proportion of first novels are falling by the wayside. If you were able to write a sentence or two about Jean Detre's work which would help to draw the reviewers' attention to it, we should be enormously grateful.

Yours sincerely,

Hilary Rubinstein

Director

P.S. As I am writing to you, I cannot resist adding a personal line of appreciation for that Polaris feature on Monday, which I found quite tremendously stimulating, though often terrifying as well.

★ All manuscripts and other documents submitted to the firm, whether at the request of the firm or otherwise, are submitted at the author's risk: and, while every possible care is taken, in the event of loss or damage to manuscripts, etc., the company cannot hold itself in any way responsible ★

Mrs. Antony Rudis

August 10, 1960

Mrs. J. Antony Rudis
3302 Kennilworth Avenue
Berwyn, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Rudis:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to send you a reply to your recent letter, as he is so seldom in the office and has been unable to deal with his correspondence since his return to the United States.

Mr. Murrow's brother Lacey lives at the following address:

2927 28th Street N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.

and his office address is:

Transportation Consultants Inc.
Suite 617 Stoneleigh Court
1025 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

27 July 1960
3302 Kenilworth Ave.
Berwyn, Illinois

Dear Mr. Murrow,

My husband & I have just returned from living in Europe for eight years - the last four in Great Britain, where we enjoyed the privilege of seeing your fine program, "Person-to-Person" - even that amusingly controversial one — We are enjoying seeing you again at the conventions.

[I have been meaning to write to you for sometime for the address of Lacey & Marge.

We were friend back in the 30's in Spokane, my home town - and enjoyed visits with them in

Olympia. I heard from Marge when she was visiting you & your wife in London.
The last track during the war -
I am leaving next week for my first visit to Spokane since 1944, then to Cheney, Pullman, Wenatchee Seattle & Kelso, and thus, have had old friends on my mind.
I know how busy you are, but I would appreciate it if you could find a moment to send me this information.
Much success for your new program, "Back-ground".

Most sincerely
Beulah B. Rudie
(Mrs. J. Antony Rudie)

Derek Russell

November 22, 1960

Dear Derek:

Thanks for your letter of November 9.

I think I can probably do the job with Monte in a mid-week period, either the week commencing January 9 or January 23rd. This will have to remain tentative because I'm not quite sure when the doctors will permit me to fly. At this point, they have me grounded for at least three weeks.

I would like to obtain an advance copy of Monte's book as soon as it's available.

I assume that CBS will have the first refusal on the rights of this interview, if we should decide to use it.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Mr. Derek Russell
The British Broadcasting Corporation
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, N.Y.

kc

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C. NEWS OFFICE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 3-1465
CABLES: NEWSCASTS, WASHINGTON

NEW YORK OFFICE
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 7-0656
CABLES: BROADCASTS, NEW YORK

November 9, 1960

Dear Ed:

Very sorry to hear of your illness, and I do hope you throw it off soon.

Frank Gillard is delighted to know that you will be able to interview Field Marshal Montgomery in Bristol some time in January.

The problem now is to fix a date. Could you let Frank know what days you will be free, and he will get together with the Field Marshal. I think you should assume that a full day will be needed.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP.

Derek Russell,
Representative in the U. S.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

DR/ar
cc: F. G. Gillard, Esq., O.B.E.
Bristol Office

130 W. Lake Sue Ave., Winter Park, Fla.
2-10-60

Dear "Ed",

A group of us the other night discovered that we were of one mind on the matter of your broadcast "THE BUSINESS OF SEX" and discovered too that we had not written you our sentiments. We all felt that your discouraged withdrawal to partial "leave-of-absence" is a great loss to millions of Americans and a serious indictment of the officials of CBS who failed to support and, we presume, criticized you—likely because the Madison Ave. boys and some of their accounts rose up in horror at your criticism of the "sacred cows" in their "unsacred" activities. We have been so heartsick over your failure to appear at 7:30 to 8PM and on other special spots that we have turned to the 2nd best (now the best)—NBC. WHEN, OH WHEN, WILL THOSE IN RESPONSIBLE PLACES IN TV AND RADIO INFORMATION GAIN A LITTLE COURAGE AND SOME SENSE OF PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY SIMILAR TO MANY NEWSPAPERS?

We deeply regret your failure to be able to continue your leading role for social justice and the uncovering of "illth", disease and corruption in the body-politic.

"This is London" still rings in our ears!

Frieda H. Russell

Clinical Psychologist

MR ED. MURROW
C B S RADIO
WASHINGTON D.C.

THIS SIDE OF CARDS FOR ADDRESS

WINTER PARK, FLA. 5-PM 1960 FEB 23

LIBERTY

Russell, F. H.

130 LAKE SUE AVE., WINTER PARK FLORIDA
2-19-60

Murrow

CBS Radio

We had gloried in Ed Murrows straight forward and courrageous reporting and the work of his colleagues especially from 7:30 to 8PM and on special programs such as "THE BUSINESS OF SEX", which certainly needs to be known, publicized, decried and eliminated from the business practices of a progressive modern and so-called Christian Nation.

The apparent muzzling and criticism of Ed. by his peers and supervisors has been so heart sickening that we have gone over to NBC's 7:30 News broadcasts and usually their MONITOR series.

We decry what appears to be your lack of a "social conscience" and bowing to "ACCOUNTS" and "MADISON AVENUE BOYS".

Why do so few who owe so much (and could do so much for) so many always pull the "chicken act"?

Frieda H. Russell
Clinical Psychologist

WINTER PARK, FLA.
FEB 23
3-PM
1960

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Fred Friendly
485/17

C BS RADIO
RADIO CENTER
FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

HAROLD J. RUTTENBERG
5821 AYLESBORO AVENUE
PITTSBURGH 17, PENNSYLVANIA

October 31, 1960

Rosemary Mullen
Office of Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Rosemary Mullen:

So nice of you to write. The books were mailed out on October 18th. I am sending another one, as I am anxious to have Mr. Murrow see what I did with my sabbatical. If both copies arrive, I would be pleased if you kept the second copy. If not, let me know, and I'll be glad to send you one.

Sincerely,

Harold J. Ruttenberg

HJR:lgs

October 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Ruttenberg:

In your letter of October 10th, you indicate that a copy of "SELF-DEVELOPING AMERICA" is on its way to Mr. Murrow.

This is merely to let you know that as yet we have not received the book - and do hope it has not gone astray in the mails.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Harold J. Ruttenberg
5821 Aylesboro Avenue
Pittsburgh 17, Pennsylvania

HAROLD J. RUTTENBERG
5821 AYLESBORO AVENUE
PITTSBURGH 17, PENNSYLVANIA

October 10, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

All any of us can do in his attempt to write a philosophy for our times and to answer "What is America?" is to produce a book worthy of criticism.

In "Self-Developing America" that is on Harper's November list, I attempt a synthesis of America, and suggest an approach to break the labor-management stalemate at home and the USA-USSR stalemate in the world. The unifying concept employed in both these areas of human affairs is the dynamics of codevelopment in contrast to the statics of coexistence.

I am sending you a copy in the hope that you can take the time to read it and find it worthy of taking the further time to give me the benefit of your critical reaction.

Sincerely,

Harold J. Ruttenberg

Harold J. Ruttenberg

HJR/ms

You may remember my expressing thanks to you for your early '54 blow against McCarthy when I saw you at your luncheon club early last year. I took a year out to write my book, which I hope that you find worth your time. HJR

Moshe Sachs

WORLDMARK PRESS, INC.

236 EAST 46TH STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • YUKON 6-6095

20 October 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

F

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of writing to you with reference to THE WORLDMARK ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NATIONS of which the late Benjamin A. Cohen was editor-in-chief and to which he devoted much effort, even toward the very end of his life. His death, early this year, was a great shock to us. Enclosed is a copy of the eulogies delivered at a funeral service for him.

Your contribution to our work as an editorial advisor to Mr. Cohen was very much appreciated by him and of course by us.

A few days before he died, Ben told me that I might call upon you for advice in his stead. Fortunately, however, only a few chapters were left to be cleared, and with the aid of Professor Shotwell and others we finished them in time for publication.

It is our sincere hope that this effort will indeed contribute to international understanding and that it will serve the interests of peace. Accordingly, we have done our utmost to see to it that the book obtains the publicity we believe it deserves and to ensure a wide circulation.

I am glad to inform you that Harper and Brothers will distribute the encyclopedia in the United States and Canada and that we are considering the translation by foreign publishers into several languages. The Book-of-the-Month Club has joined the American distribution network. Publication date is set for 23 November 1960.

It was Mr. Cohen's intention to express his and our gratitude to those who helped him and it is my privilege to replace him now. In appreciation of your kind cooperation, our board of directors has authorized me to issue a block of Worldmark shares for members of the editorial advisory board.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the encyclopedia and I should be honored if you would care to let me have your comments on the finished book.

Very sincerely yours,

MYSach

Moshe Y. Sachs
Editor and Publisher

MYS/if

Saconchick, M.

March 23, 1960

Dear Miss Leiher:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 17th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is traveling abroad and the time he can devote to correspondence is extremely limited, it will not be possible for him to reply to your letter.

However, you may be interested to know that Mr. Murrow's favorite hobbies are golf and shooting, and I have enclosed a picture and biography, which may be useful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Martha Saconchick
Box 266
Barry College
11300 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Miami 38, Florida

BARRY COLLEGE MIAMI, FLORIDA

March 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our class here at Barry College studying "Leadership in Recreational Programs" is planning a Recreation Week Program during the week of April 4-8, emphasizing the importance and necessity for recreation.

Probably at no time in our history has recreation been so essential in helping to relieve the tensions experienced by all individuals living in this atomic age. We plan to show the need for recreation through an exhibition of hobbies, posters, films and a guest speaker; however, we would like to highlight our program with letters from such well-known personalties as yourself, telling us what your favorite recreation is.

You may be interested to know that in our studies we have discovered that many people are of the impression that recreation consists completely of physical activity. Actually, the various forms of recreation are almost boundless and recreation is probably best defined by George D. Butler "as any form of experience or activity in which an individual engages from choice because of the personal enjoyment and satisfaction which it brings directly to him."

Our student body would be greatly interested in knowing what your favorite recreation is. May we have the pleasure of hearing from you?

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte Leiher

Charlotte Leiher

P.S. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience. If a picture of yourself can be enclosed, it would be very helpful. If one is not available, however, I know we will have no difficulty in locating one in some publication.

Dick Salant

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Salant

August 9, 1960

Miss Hogg
Please note

My most sincere thanks for accepting the invitation to speak at the RTES Newsmaker Luncheon on January 12. I look forward to it eagerly.

RS

Dick Salant

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Heffner

9 January 1960

Dick Salant tells me that you will have two guests at the RTES luncheon. I would be pleased if they would sit at our table -- even though, as Chairman of the Newsmaker Luncheon, I have to be up on the dais with you.

I am enclosing two tickets for your guests.

Sim

RDH:amp

Encs. 2

Salas, R.

June 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Salas:

Thank you for your very nice letter of May 20th.

I regret the delay in sending you the autograph you requested, but Mr. Murrow was out of town for several weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Randall Salas
Qta. Rosmery - Av. Sta. Clara
El Bosque
Caracas, Venezuela

encl

Randall Salas
Qta. Rosmery - Av. Sta. Clara
El Bosque - CARACAS
VENEZUELA.

May 20, 1960.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o C.B.S., 485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am collecting autographs of people of importance and wonder whether you would be so kind to help.

Enclosed is your cover picture which appeared on TIME magazine. Will you please sign this and let me have it back ?

I thank you very much. With kind greetings from Venezuela,

Cordially yours,

Randall Salas.
(14 years old.)

Salas

Saltzman, M. S.

June 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Edward R. Murrow:
Ever since I read
TIME's cover story about
you, I have been
wanting to request
your autograph. (I
am thirteen years old)
I would be
greatly honored if
you would sign
(over please)

your autograph on the cover I am enclosing.

Respectfully,
(Miss) Merrill Saltzman
7830 Cedar Lane
Elkins Park
Phila. 17, Penna.

Merrill Sue Saltzman

Sanders, L.

November 9, 1960

Dear Miss Sanders:

Mr. Murrow has turned over to me for reply your letter of November 1st, containing a request for a copy of the script regarding "The Business of Sex".

I am sorry to say that due to contractual agreement, these scripts are not made available to the public.

Thank you for your interest in the show as a matter of reference material. Certainly your conscientious approach to rounding up all possible forms of information is an indication that your thesis will be properly formulated and well received.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Liz Sanders
11104 Aqua Vista, Apt. 6-A
North Hollywood, California

- Care Mr. Adelman's office. - Mrs.

November 1, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
c/o C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

About six months ago, you had a TV documentary show on "American Business and Prostitution". I am a night student at college and have chosen the subject "Prostitution on the Contemporary American Scene" and would, therefore, appreciate any material that will contribute to my term thesis.

My question is this -- if it is at all possible, may I have a copy of that particular transcript. Naturally, all due credits in the forms of footnotes and bibliography will be given.

By the way, you may check my status as a student if you wish, by writing to Los Angeles City College, Vermont Street in Los Angeles.

Next to actually visiting with a "call" girl, I am using every means to secure material since it appears that our libraries are mostly stocked with books on prostitution in other countries, and very little insofar as our own country is concerned.

May I thank you in advance for your courtesy.

Sincerely,

Liz Sanders

LIZ SANDERS

11104 Aqua Vista, Apt. 6-A
North Hollywood, California
POplar 2-1515

Sandrich, V.

Mrs Mark Sandrich, Jr.

6/26/60

Dear Ed.

Both Mark & I enjoyed your Berlin report. We have moved into a wonderful house on top of a mountain & would very much like to have you & your wife for dinner or cocktails one evening before the Convention begins. I thought I'd ask Norman Corwin & Kate, & Dr. Harrison Brown & Rudd (she's running for Congress again), Vanessa Reis. If you are so inclined I'd like to offer you a little welcome to California, if you would indicate to me what date would be suitable.

If there's anyone in particular you'd like to see, that you wouldn't ordinarily have the chance to talk to leisurely - please tell me & I'll try to find out their availability. For example I will ask Paul Ziffren & his wife & hope

his schedule will allow their coming.

It will be good to see you again, under what for me will be more quieter times & much much happier.

I hope your year "off" was wonderful to you. Best Vanessa

There is still another alternative — our 22 ft sloop Wispy — come sailing in San Pedro with us.

14340 Mulholland Dr.
Los Angeles 24

Phone
CR 4-3934 - house
CR4-0201 - exchange

San Jose State College

March 2, 1960

Dear Miss Maloney:

Thank you for your recent letter, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to do as you ask. He has been on a year's sabbatical since last June and will continue to travel abroad for the next few months. Since he is moving about such a great deal, the time he can devote to correspondence is extremely limited.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Sharon Maloney, Editor
La Torre
San Jose State College
San Jose, California

1960

La Torre

San Jose State College
San Jose, California

January 21, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter is concerned with the world in which we live and the world in which those to come shall find themselves.

I am a representative of the staff of the San Jose State College annual.

Through the 1960 annual our staff will attempt to challenge students to accept responsibility today in order to make the world a better place in which to live. It will urge each student to individually strive to make his occupation a means of alleviating human misunderstanding and suffering.

We are writing to many persons recognized in their field by their contemporaries and by those who look to them for guidance. It is our hope that these persons might write a short letter explaining the importance of their field and the need for persons in their particular area.

Enclosed is a rough draft of the intended foreword to our annual. Perhaps it will give you further insight regarding our efforts.

There are only eight persons on the staff who are aware of this attempt to impress the student with the urgency of intense application in his field of study. We shall not attempt to sell our annual on the merit of contributions of well known persons; we are only interested in a way to challenge our readers toadynamic and vital life.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Sharon Maloney

Sharon Maloney, Editor
La Torre
San Jose State College
San Jose, California

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

16,276 San Jose State College students are, along with millions of other students, living in a world of crisis ... a world in the throes of economical, political, social, and religious upheaval. The 1960 La Torre recognizes those students who evidence their awareness of this challenge by actively seeking solutions which could ease the world's tensions; nevertheless, more than the small minority of today's active students are needed to find these solutions and apply them. Peace and freedom will come only through the efforts of everyone. Our world is the world of "Everyman".

Thus, this year's La Torre is presented with two objectives. The first is to acknowledge and honor those San Jose State College students and teachers who, using their awareness, intelligence, time and services on this campus, are accepting the responsibility each individual is called to bear for everyman. The second is to encourage introspection by those persons who have chosen to ignore the discipline of responsibility, but are needed to bring the world to a lasting reconciliation and peace.

Sharon Maloney, Editor
Judy Weymouth, Assistant Editor

Saunders, Mrs P.
Big Creek Road
Hotnell R.D. #2
N.Y.
Feb 22 - 60

Dear Edward R. Murrow;

I hear your weekly broadcast on television on different subjects & thing you can & do a lot of good.

You can especially do a lot of good by having the subject of home shelters pro & con talked about.

If you are really interested in the working man & after all he is the one that has to pay for the good & fool mistakes ~~the~~ leaders make.

The Governor is trying to put a bill through I think to have every one have a home shelter, we all know if properly made they would be a benefit to all.

What I & every one else should be interested in - is what happens

after one comes out of these shelters to find every thing dead & desolated with nothing to eat how does one live?

The only thing I can see if the man with the building supplies make a fortune from the poor working man only to have to die.

I think the golden rule should be used more often & the Country wouldn't have to worry about what is going to happen.

If the working man can't think for him self I think some one should give him a little push in the right direction to help his thinking.

Thanking you for taking time to read this I am yours truly

Mrs Clyde Saunders
Hornell R.D. #2

Savile Club
69, Brook Street,
London, W.1.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Subscription - 1960

A proportion of your annual subscription to the Club for the year 1960 is unpaid and I record herewith the details of your subscription account for the year 1960.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount due	5	5	0
Payments controlled by Banker's Order.			
(a) Already settled £ 4 - 4 - 0d.			
(b) Pending £ - £.	4	4	0
Amount not covered by Banker's Order due now for collection £.	1	1	0

I should be most obliged if you would forward a cheque for the sum outstanding. I also enclose a new form of Standing Order to enable the amendment of the annual subscription figure to be made. If you will very kindly complete and return the form to this office, it will be recorded and submitted to your Bankers.

Yours sincerely,

F. Fryer
Secretary.

To :-

..... Bank

..... Address

.....

Please pay from my account to the account of the Trustees of the Savile Club, at Martins Bank Limited, 5, Hanover Square, London, W.1. until further order :-

(a) £ ..... on 1st January, and annually thereafter.

(b) £ ..... twice yearly on 1st January and 1st July, and half-yearly thereafter.

(c) £ ..... quarterly, on 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October, and quarterly thereafter.

(Note : Please strike out items that do not apply)

Please treat any existing Order to the Trustees of the Savile Club as cancelled immediately before this first payment under this Order.

.....

Date ..... Signature ..... 2d .....

.....

Schichtl, G. B.

January 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Schichtl:

Your letter reached us in rather roundabout fashion, and arrived as we were in the process of up-dating Mr. Murrow's biography.

Due to the amount of similar requests, Mr. Murrow cannot give your letter the kind of attention it deserves.

However, he has asked that I forward to you a copy of the biography, in the hope that you may find in it some of the information you seek.

I am sorry to disappoint you, and wish you Good Luck in the preparation of your thesis.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Gary B. Schichtl
370 1/2 N. 6th Street
Laramie, Wyoming

6

370 1/2 N. 6th St.
Laramie, Wyoming
October 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a Graduate Student at the University of Wyoming seeking a Master's Degree in Sociology.

This letter represents an attempt on my part to accumulate certain information for my Master's Thesis, relative to the role and responsibilities of the journalist, more specifically, perhaps, the personal methodology of a number of noted journalists.

It may well be that the pace of your personal schedule will not permit a reply. I am hoping, however, that you will be appreciative of my undertaking and realize that whatever success I will ultimately experience with it, to a considerable extent will depend upon the responsiveness of those whom I contact.

Thanking you for such consideration of the above as may be shown.

Yours very truly,

Gary Schichtl

GARY B. SCHICHTL

1 incl.
self-addressed
envelope

DR. SC. POL. ONNO SCHIRMACHER
RECHTSANWALT AM HESSISCHEN OBERLANDESGERICHT UND NOTAR

DR. JUR. ELLA SCHIRMACHER
RECHTSANWÄLTIN AM LANDGERICHT UND NOTARIN

KASSEL

HAUS DER WIRTSCHAFT, STÄNDEPLATZ 17, IV. STOCK (FAHRSTUHL) · TELEFON 17032

DEN 27 January
1960

Mr. Edward Murrow,
% United States Embassy,
London, England.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mrs. Simonson (Mickey McGee) suggested that I should send you my Christmas round letter to the friends of Anne Wiggin. I am glad to do it since it gives me the opportunity to express to you my special thanks for your generous gift.

I hope you and Mrs. Murrow have an interesting time in England. If you ever come to Germany don't forget to stop in Kassel. This is an interesting city, near the "Iron Curtain". Still full of ruins today, since 80% of the city was destroyed on October 22, 1943, but full too of a vivid intellectual and artistic life. There are here two branches of our Supreme Court (Bundesarbeitgericht and Bundessozialgericht) where my husband and I plead most of our cases; an opera and a good theatre, some very famous Rembrandts, a beautiful mountain park and several castles, among them, one exquisite Rococo castle.

Perhaps, you are also interested to meet a family that does not have a television set, not for money reasons but just because we prefer to make our music ourselves, to read and to play with our children or to discuss problems with them. Of course, we go regularly with them to the opera, to concerts and to the theatre, and our daughter goes to the movies. Don't think we are odd persons or Puritans. We all are very merry and love to dance and to make fun. It must have another reason.

Just when Mickey's letter about you arrived I found in the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" an interesting article by Horst Krüger: "The Right on Entertainment" - "Comments about a present phenomenon." I am attaching it, since I presume

you understand German. Our life is so full of different experiences (I could write volumes alone about my divorce cases!!!), and, so far as the monotony Horst Krüger describes in his article, that this may be the reason for our indifference towards TELEVISION and even RADIO programs. Besides, our boy is only thirteen years old and for this age we consider it really dangerous to sit daily before television programs.

Do you know what has become of Trude Wenzel? Anne Wiggin lost contact with her after her divorce from Elliott Pratt, and so I never heard from her after the war.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Murrow,

Sincerely yours,

Ella Boesche Schirmacher

Kassel, December 1959

My dear American friends:

Blessed Christmas and a happy new year to all of you!

What a pity that none of you " Pilgrims " came to see me in Kassel in 1959. How wonderful was it in 1958 when Mickey McGee Simonson, Adelaide Russel Bell and Ellen Mc Devitt visited me. I hope there will be soon another international exhibition or meeting with an attractive power like the Brussels fair to make you come to Europe. Only Miss Hubbard from the New York Institute for International Education who was invited by the German Student Exchange came to see me in Bad Homburg near Frankfurt where I had to spend several weeks for health reasons.

And just this year a visit to Kassel would have been especially worthwhile to all of you who are interested in modern art. From July - October we had an exhibition for modern art (called " dovumenta II ") which was very interesting not only for the paintings and sculptures from many countries but also for the place of the exhibitions. The paintings were in a picture gallery from the 17th century that burnt out in 1943. The naked walls that were repaired only in a provisory way fitted very well the modern things. The graphic works were in a charming small castle from the 18th century, and the sculptures stood in the free air in a beautiful park. The exhibition was opened until 10 o'clock at night so that one could enjoy the sculptures especially well in the cool evening air, and that was wonderful in this unusually hot summer. Our Dorli would have served you as guide. She admires modern art very much and would have loved to show you her favorites. Very difficult weeks are now before our Dorli. Please send her some good thoughts! In the beginning of February she has to write in school the papers for her final examination. (During the last year she wrote at home a long paper on Toynbee and on a German writer called Hans Carossa). In the beginning of March there will be her oral examination in history., German literature, Greek and Latin (Last Easter she had already an examination in mathematics, French and English). When she passes the examination, she plans to study German literature and Latin. Since we who live in the German state Hessen have free admission for our children to all Hessian universities (that means Marburg, Frankfort, Giessen and Darmstadt) , she shall study of course most of the time in Hessen, probably at first in Frankfort. But we hope to make it possible for her to go gor one or two semesters to Munich. If she can become an exchange student depends of the marks in her examination. She is deeply interested in many subjects, but too much of a young personality already with her 19 years to be a model student. And then we learned that the applications for a student exchange are only accepted from students who have studied already several semesters because the exchange office wishes to know how the student proves after school time in the university life which is in Germany - as you know- very different from your college. Perhaps she can come to U.S.A., as I did it, after she passed her first university examination. Because of my health, I personally am interested that she does not loose too much time before the first examination that in case of need she may be able to help her brother Walter to study.

But don't be afraid through this remark. My health is just now better than last year when Mickey and " Russ " saw me in such a miserable state. I got a new kind of electric treatments in an institute in Bad Homburg where my sister lives. In this institute, the doctors discovered that the main cause of my permanent head aches are apparently my vertebrae of the neck which have not the

*am working again, but I know that I have to be reasonable.

right position, Of course they discovered too that I was very exhausted and expressed the opinion that I had worked too much during ~~xxxxx~~ the last 15 years. The electric treatments, massages and frequent settings of my vertebrae which we call " chiropractic " improved my state of health very much, and since two weeks I* Onno and the children spent this year their vacations without me. Onno and Walter were in Switzerland for 12 days high up in the mountains near the " Jungfrau " in a YMCA - hostel. After that Walter visited a friend who lives in the hills near Kassel. Dorli went hiking in the Lüneburger heath for 3 weeks with a girl friend and her brother. They wore their knapsacks on the back and spent the nights in youth hostels which you can find there frequently because it is a kind of national park. She came back very brown and healthy and enthousiastic about their adventures. Imagine, she spent for the whole 3 weeks only 120 German Marks (about 30 dollars!) And she told us that they ate a lot, of course they looked more for quantity than for quality, I imagine.

In May, before I fell ill, Onno and I had to go to an important lawyer's meeting at Stuttgart. Since Dorli was at the time with her school in Paris, we took Walter with us. Before the conference, Onno and I had to attend several preparatory meetings at Karlsruhe. Then there was a weekend and a day free, before the conference beagan. Walter begged very much that we should go for the days to Munich. He is now especially interested in natural sciences and wanted very much to see the " Deutsches Museum " . I agreed immediately, for a client of mine had asked me to discuss a difficult problem for him in Munich with a Swiss insurance company. But the best thing was that on the day that Onno and Walter spent in the museum I could visit Dr. Gödde at the Studentenwerk and see and hear what had become ~~together~~ out of our " Anne & Wiggin - memorial " . I ~~wished~~ wished you all had been together with me on this day! Or at least I could have made a coloured photo for you! When I entered the music room together with Dr. Gödde and the leader of the " Studentinnenheim " , there was in it a pretty student girl in a " Dirndl " - dress exercising on a golden harp. It was a most charming sight. Since I saw it last in February the room was finished in the meantime. It is sound proof, has very nice colouring in paintings and curtains and a new piano. The leader and the student girl told me that the room is used incessantly, and that they all are very grateful for it. They had missed such a room very much before it was furnished. Don't forget to visit the student's home when you come to Munich. They will all be glad to lead you around.

I imagine, most of you belong to the International league of University Women. That's why I may instruct you that a woman judge of the Kassel branch of the supreme court and several other university women founded a local branch of the association. At the first meeting a woman architect gave a paper and showed photos of her buildings. At the second meeting a woman doctor lectured about psychic disturbances of juveniles. If you come to Kassel, you will not only be welcomed by your friend Ella but also by the university women. Besides we have now a very nice, modern and cheap hotel of the YMCA, where you could stay if our couches in our drawing room would not be comfortable enough for you.

Yours

Ella Gräschke Schirmacher

Das Recht auf Unterhaltung

Anmerkungen zu einem Zeitphänomen

Von Horst Krüger

Die Unterhaltung ist zu einer solchen Großmacht geworden, daß man klugerweise über sie schweigen sollte. Sie untersuchen, heißt, sich mit einem Riesen einlassen, sie gar kritisieren, diesen Riesen auf gefährliche Weise reizen; der moderne Mensch will unterhalten sein — in einem ganz neuen Sinn. Mit dem uralten geselligen Drang des homo ludens hat das wenig zu tun. Unsere moderne Gier nach Unterhaltung ist eine Kollektivsucht, die in der neuartigen Form eines allabendlich einklagbaren Rechtsanspruchs auftritt.

Wehe dem Unterhaltungsinstitut, das dieses Recht nur einmal ignorieren sollte. Man stelle sich die Fernsehstation vor, die — es wird sie nie geben — an einem Samstagabend mit dem bezaubernd-stereotypen Lächeln ihrer Ansagerin mitteilen ließe, man werde heute abend nichts bringen — schlechterdings nichts. Man bitte die Fernseher, die Zeit zur Besinnung und eigenen Geselligkeit zu nutzen. Nach einer kurzen Pause verdutzten Schweigens bräche eine Revolution aus, die bundesrepublikanischen Telefonleitungen kämen nicht zur Ruhe, und unsere moderne Industriegesellschaft, die so kühl und sachlich funktioniert, könnte wieder einmal erleben, was man früher „die kochende Volksseele" nannte.

Denn das ist das Neue am Phänomen Unterhaltung: sie ist kein Geschenk einer glücklichen Stunde mehr, kein festlicher Höhepunkt, kein eigenes, geselliges Arrangement — sie ist eine Ware, auf die ein einklagbarer Rechtsanspruch besteht. Man kann sie kaufen wie Brot oder Bier, und jeder, der an der Kinokasse, beim Fernsehen oder an der Musikbox seinen Obolus entrichtet hat, kann seinen Teil Seelenmassage: Träume der Liebe oder der Angst, den schlafzimmerschluchzenden Schlager oder die heißen Rhythmen des Tschatscha fordern. In der Charta der Menschenrechte scheint eine Lücke zu bestehen: neben dem Recht auf Freiheit und Arbeit besteht heute praktisch längst das Recht des Zeitgenossen auf Unterhaltung. Man kann den Tag kommen sehen, an dem die Verbände und Organisationen der Konsumenten vor die Gerichtshöfe treten und beredte Klage darüber führen, daß sie nicht schön, nicht laut, nicht ausreichend genug unterhalten werden. Von der Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter zur Gewerkschaft der Freizeitler ist es nur noch ein kleiner Schritt. Schon etablieren sich in der Bundesrepublik allerorts Vereine und Arbeitsgemeinschaften, die mit jenem dumpfem Eifer, der solchen Organisationen eigen ist, die Interessen der Unterhaltungskonsumenten vertreten. „Wir Rundfunkteilnehmer, Kleinradebach e. V. fordern . . ."

Was taten die Menschen eigentlich früher, abends so zwischen acht und zehn Uhr. Früher, als es zu dieser Stunde noch kein Kino, keinen Funk, kein Fernsehen, weder Spielsalon noch Musikbox gab, vor etwa fünfzig Jahren, als die ganze, ungeheuer rotierende Unterhaltungsmaschine in Europa noch nicht elektrisch lief? Fiel man in Stumpfsinn? Schlief man mehr? Gewiß, es gab Kegelvereine und Skatclubs, vaterländische Bünde, Turnerriegen, die sich in Tanzsälen trafen; es gab Stammtische und Kaffeekränzchen, aber das alles gibt es auch heute noch. Auch heute trifft man sich noch zu seinem Schoppen mit Kartenspiel, zu einem Kegelabend und betreibt seine vielfältigen Hobbys. Es gibt sogar Menschen, die lesen, viel mehr als man meint. Die Skatrunde von gestern ist also heute nicht einfach vom Kino oder Fernsehen abgelöst. Vielmehr ist etwas Neues hinzugetreten. Der moderne Mensch unterhält sich auch heute noch im kleinen Kreis individuell, tritt er aber als Kollektiv auf, so fordert er mit zunehmend herrischer Gebärde ein Recht unerbittlich, das es früher nicht gab: das Recht, unterhalten zu werden.

Diese Forderung erfüllt sich kurioser, freilich technisch bedingter Weise über den nüchternen Zähler eines einzigen Industriezweiges: der Elektrizitätswerke. Die Vorstellung, es könnte einmal abends gegen halb neun die Stromversorgung ausfallen, gleicht nahezu einem Alptraum. Eine Stunde ohne Elektrizität, das bedeutete eine Stunde ohne Kino und Radio, ohne Fernsehen und Plattenspieler. Es wäre eine wahrhaft dunkle Stunde für Europa, in der man sich unterhalten müßte — wie vor fünfzig Jahren. Die Befürchtung liegt nahe, es wäre eine Stunde ohne Sinn.

So tief sind wir also alle in die Abhängigkeit der Weltmacht Unterhaltung geraten. Ihre neuen Merkmale sind, wie gesagt, ihr Warencharakter und unser Rechtsanspruch darauf. Daß der Mensch nicht ein arbeitendes, sondern ein spielendes Wesen sei — homo ludens —, entspricht den Erkenntnissen westlicher Philosophie. Insofern ist die Unterhaltung sein echtester Teil. Arbeiten können auch Maschinen und dies zum Teil sogar besser. Nur der Mensch kann sich unterhalten, was zunächst noch immer heißt: er kann mit anderen Menschen sprechen. Aber sprechen wir noch miteinander, wenn uns die elektrischen Zähler beliefern? Es ist fast gefährlich, darauf hinzuweisen daß gerade ein Gespräch im kleinen Kreis, eine mühelos improvisierte Unterhaltung viel mehr zur Entspannung beiträgt als die glanzvollen Reizangebote einer perfekten Unterhaltungsindustrie.

Freilich ist die beliebte Theorie des sich multiplizierenden Reizangebots eine Scheinlogik. Denn bei näherem Zusehen zeigt sich, daß es eher ein Phänomen komplementärer Ergänzung ist. Zwar ist der äußere Alltag des Zeitgenossen von Spannung und Unruhe erfüllt, der innere Tag hingegen ist im Wohlfahrtsstaat ganz ohne Dramatik. Er ist monoton und bis zur Langeweile geregelt. Man kann nicht verlangen, daß eine Telefonistin ihre Arbeit mit existentieller Leidenschaft betreibt, und auch der Fahrkartenverkäufer, der behaupten wollte, der Druck auf den Billettautomaten gebe seinem Leben Sinn und Inhalt, wäre suspekt. Gewiß, es geht ihnen nicht schlecht, den Arbeiter- und Angestelltenheeren in unserer modernen Industriegesellschaft: geregelte Arbeitszeit, soziale Leistungen, Altersversorgung, die gleitende Rentenschiene — das gewährt ein Leben ohne äußere Spannung und Dramatik; Monotonie einer geordneten Welt.

In die Schluchten einer inneren Erlebnislosigkeit der modernen Arbeitswelt fällt nun allabendlich jene Woge vorfabrizierten Frohsinns erfrischend ein: da hat die Verkäuferin aus dem Warenhaus ihren rührenden Traum von Mandolinen und Mondenschein, der Arbeiter und Kleinbürger die erregende Freiheit des Wilden Westens, der kleine Angestellte, der sich auf seinem Büroschemel langweilte, seinen nervenzerfetzenden Kriminalreißer: „Radiergummi für das Gehirn" nannte es Gottfried Benn. Mit einem Wort: zwischen acht und elf erholt man sich von der geordneten Welt. Das schluchzt und röhrt, geigt und schmalzt, knallt und flimmert in allen Farben plastisch und dreidimensional auch im Ton aus jeder Schukosteckdose. Da sitzen sie denn alle in ihren kostbar gepolsterten Kinosesseln oder im dunklen Zimmer in der Fernsehliege und lassen sich elektrisch nachreichen, was ihnen der Arbeitstag verwehrte: nämlich Erlebnisse der Seele.

Ein Pferdefuß der funktionierenden Industriegesellschaft ist offenbar die individuelle Erlebnisleere. Sie wird auf wahrhaft strategische Weise allabendlich von unseren Unterhaltungsleuten bekämpft. Und da der moderne Mensch gewöhnt ist, auf alles einen undiskutierbaren Rechtsanspruch zu erheben, ist auch diese Unterhaltung für ihn kein Geschenk einer glücklichen Stunde mehr, sondern eine Ware, die er fordern kann.

Ist es zu bedauern? Es ist zumindest ein ehrlicher Handel. Die Fronten sind klar. Und noch gibt es Knöpfe an unseren Apparaten, mit denen man abstellen kann. Noch ist die Pflicht zum täglichen Plattenkonsum nicht staatlich ausgerufen. Die Gesellschaft ist zu achten, die es niemandem verwehrt, allein des Abends durch die Straßen der Großstadt zu gehen mit abseitigen Gedanken im Kopf. Niemand wird des Morgens abgeholt, der des Abends auf Unterhaltung verzichtete. Dieser Zebrastreifen der Freiheit bleibt; man kann ihn gehen.

Jules Klanfer

Tübingen

Grün verfließendes Wasser.
Träumender Turm, beschattet
Von Giebelhäusern.

Mit irrendem Blicke
Such ich die gelben Rosen,
Die wilden Birnen.

Nüchternen Hauptes gleiten
Die wachen Schwäne.
Sprachlos und kalt
Starrt altes Gemäuer.

Schlem, R.

August 18, 1960

Mr. R. Schlem
4619 August Street
Los Angeles 8, California

Dear Mr. Schlem:

Thank you very much for your recent letter to Mr. Murrow, who is away from New York at present.

Unfortunately, he is unable to arrange for publication of material sent to him, so I am returning it to you enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

R Schlem
4619 August St
Los Angeles 8 Cal

Mr Ed R Murrow
KNX-CBS Radio Sta
6121 Sunset Bl
Hollywood Cal

Dear Sir:

Applause -- for the most understanding and revealing exposition of the facts ever presented to the general public. If this is the first attempt to build a broader base of understanding in middle class USA, as measured by intellect and influence, then God speed you ~~XXXX

Max Schneebeli

DR. AND MRS. MAX SCHNEEBELI
CHANTERELLA
ST MORITZ
SWITZERLAND

HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO YOU BOTH STOP WE MISS YOUR COMPANY ALSO

BEAUTY AND SKI RUNS OF ST MORITZ STOP ALL WELL HERE

LOVE

JANET ED CASEY

514-70
gw
12-23-60

John Schneider

October 20, 1960

Dear Sach:

Sorry for the delay in answering yours of October 11th. I am just back from London where the B.B.C. ran our Polaris piece and where I am glad to report the critics were most enthusiastic.

I would to God that a few more stations on the network shared your sense of responsibility and interest in this type of program. Hope to see you when next you are in New York.

As ever yours,

Mr. John A. Schneider
Vice President and General Manager
WCAU-TV
City & Monument Avenues
Philadelphia 31, Pennsylvania

ERM:gw

WCAU-TV

CBS Television Stations · A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

CITY & MONUMENT AVENUES, PHILADELPHIA 31, PA. · GREENWOOD 7-8300

October 11, 1960

JOHN A. SCHNEIDER
Vice President
and General Manager

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Wednesday, October 5 I saw the advance preview of "The Year of the Polaris". I was sufficiently moved by the program to cause the attached advertisement to run in the Philadelphia Bulletin on Monday, October 10.

WCAU-TV has never run such an ad before, but I felt that this sort of unprecendented action on our part was indicated at this time.

Please accept my most sincere congratulations on "The Year of the Polaris" and my best wishes for the remainder of the series.

Cordially,

Jack

"Polaris is a result of accelerated technology. It may be impossible to apply that same technique to matters having to do with human will, passion, and prejudice, but Polaris gives the statesmen an opportunity to continue trying."

Edward R. Murrow

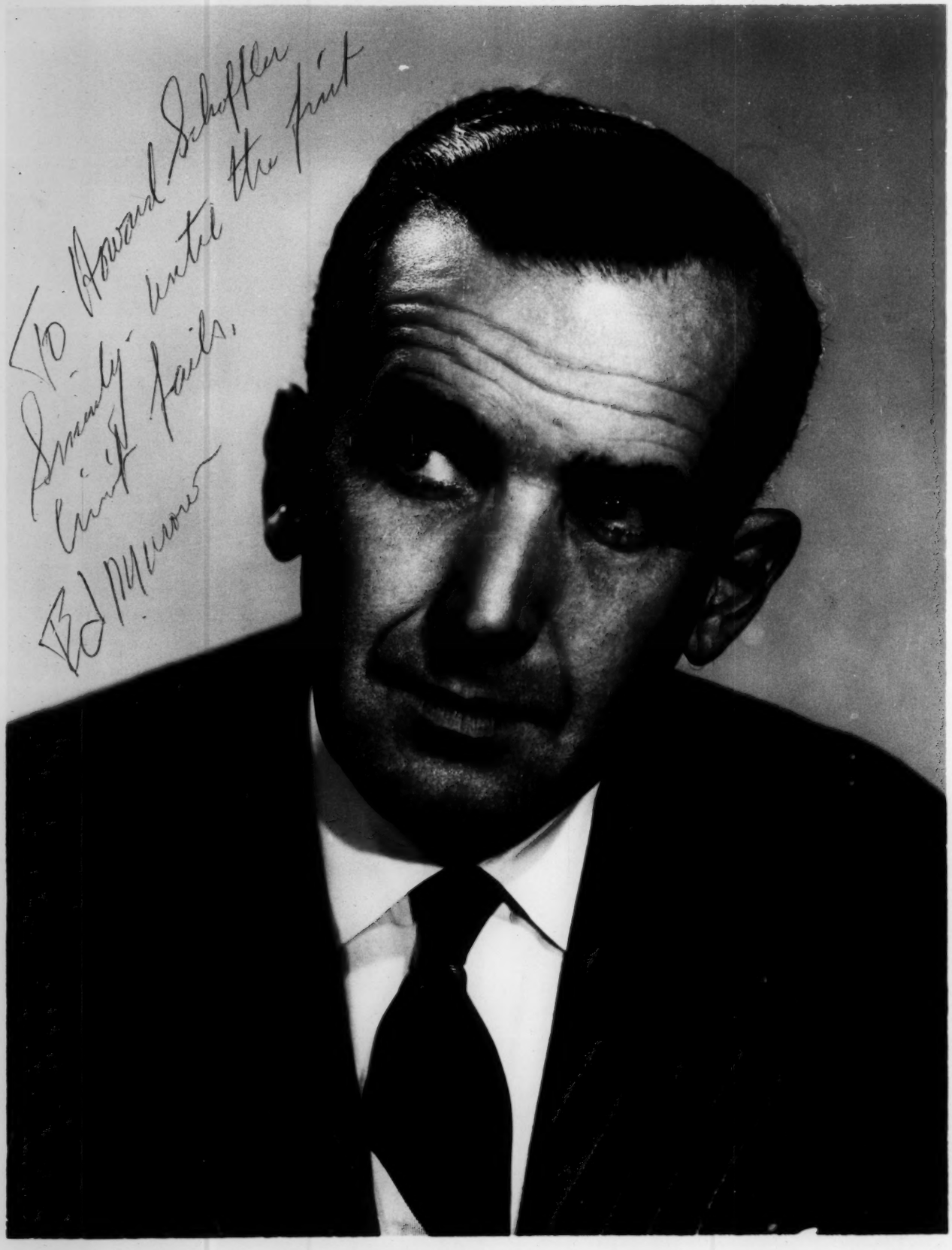
Tomorrow night at 8, WCAU-TV, Channel 10, will present "The Year of the Polaris," an hour-long chronicle of the planning, the heartbreaks, and the triumphs of the dedicated men involved in the successful firing last July 20 of the Polaris ballistic missile from an atomic submarine beneath the sea.

"The Year of the Polaris," a "CBS Reports" special, will be narrated by Edward R. Murrow, who has spent a year and a half following the progress of this giant amphibious bird from its birth to its dramatic test flight.

I have seen a preview of this program. I could not help being profoundly moved as I watched the story of a weapons system capable of affecting the whole course of modern diplomacy—even history itself. It is a significant and highly important story. I urge you and your family to watch it.

John A. Schneider

John A. Schneider
Vice-President and
General Manager
WCAU-TV


To Howard Schaffer
Simply until the print
can't fails.
Ed Murrow

Schooley, E. K.

February 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Schooley:

Thank you for your recent note and for your thoughtfulness in sending Mr. Murrow your hobby photos.

Mr. Murrow has not yet seen your pictures since he is traveling abroad, but I will forward them on to him at the first opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. E. K. Schooley
1423 Catalpa Avenue
Waukegan, Illinois

1423 Catalpa Ave.,
Waukegan, Illinois,

Mr. Edward Murrow,
New York , N. Y.

Dear Sir;

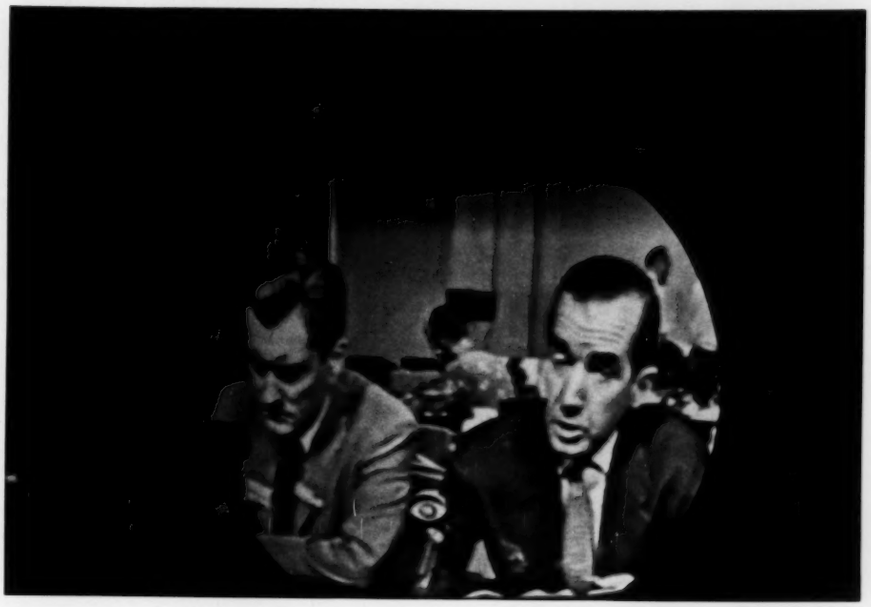
I am enclosing some of my hobby photos taken at the last convention by way of my television. These should bring back a few pleasant memories.

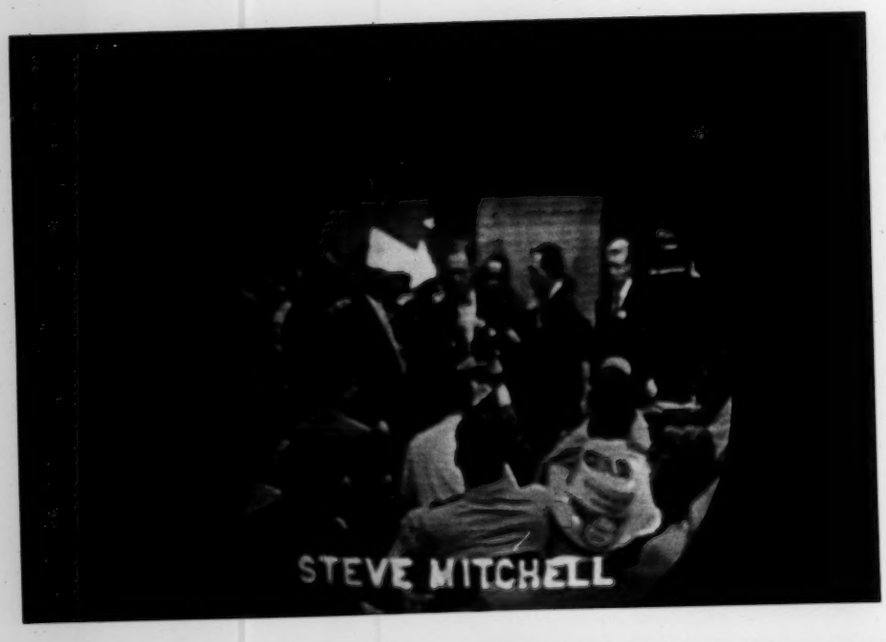
I look forward to the coming conventions for some more history in the making.

Yours sincerely,

E. K. Schooley

E. K. Schooley.




STEVE MITCHELL

Schreiber

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber
et
Sabine de Fouquières

sont heureux de vous faire part de leur mariage
qui a eu lieu dans la plus stricte intimité
le 11 Août 1960, à Veulettes (S.-Mme).

91, Champs-Elysées, Paris 8^e

Newt Schwin

October 20, 1960

Dear Newt:

Thanks for the kind words about Polaris. I took it to London over the weekend where the B.B.C. ran it on Monday night. The reaction there was very good indeed.

Next time you come to New York, it's my turn to buy the drinks.

As ever yours,

Mr. Newell T. Schwin
Vice President
Associates Investment Company
South Bend, Indiana

ERM:gw

ASSOCIATES INVESTMENT COMPANY
Commercial Financing
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

NEWELL T. SCHWIN
VICE PRESIDENT
PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ADVERTISING

October 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

When we were having our drink at Louis and Armand's last Friday evening you told us that the "Year of the Polaris" would be one of the greatest.

I must say that it was a terrific documentary and I felt very proud to have been able to sort of have a "preview" when I saw you.

Some of the things that the television industry does makes me glad I left the business, but when I see things like your show last night I have my moments of regret.

Please convey my kind regards to Fred Friendly and I hope to see you again on some future trip to New York.

It did not miss your eagle eye I am sure that Notre Dame came a cropper at Chapel Hill last Saturday. Things are tough all over.

Kindest regards,

Newt.

N. T. Schwin

NTS:rj

Alden Schwimmer

December 9, 1960

Dear Alden:

Such energy and dispatch is altogether admirable, but I seem to have had a few prior commitments. Will let you know as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Alden Schwimmer
Ashley-Steiner Inc.
579 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

ERM:gw

ASHLEY-STEINER INC. · 579 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17 · MURRAY HILL 8-8330

To: Edward R. Murrow
Herbert Brodkin
Chuck Hill

December 8, 1960

From: Alden Schwimmer

Re: "ESPIONAGE"

Gentlemen:

Since I have heard no screams of protest, I assume that all of you feel my basic proposal was drawn with some logic.

On the other hand, neither have I heard any resounding bravos, and I would certainly like to move ahead with our business arrangements.

Since the creative work seems to be blazing ahead, I see no reason why the mechanics are not at least keeping pace.

Would each of you do me the honor of a comment so that I can prepare the next step, which ought to be a somewhat fuller and more formal definition of the business arrangements.

Best regards.

Alden

AS:cg

Mr. Seward

To: Edward R. Murrow
Herbert Brodkin
Chuck Hill

December 2, 1960

From: Alden Schwimmer

"ESPIONAGE"

I think I ought to make some attempt at defining the business [illegible] ment parts of the "ESPIONAGE" project.

[illegible] Brodkin, through Plautus Productions, has a contract with [illegible] defined ownership position on new programs and a specific [illegible] production fee on those programs. The deal provides that Plautus [illegible] CBS divide Plautus-developed projects equally and that all [illegible] entaques come off the top with CBS having an irreducible minimum [illegible] 37½%. Plautus' production fee on one hour television series [illegible] per program, which fee includes the services of Herb Brodkin [illegible] executive producer capacity.

Assuming that CBS would accept its minimum position of 37½%, I would suggest that the remainder be divided equally between Plautus Productions and Murrow-Hill. To do the arithmetic, that would mean that each would have 31¼% and I would further suggest that should it be necessary to give away any other shares of ownership (and I doubt this), it come equally from Plautus and Murrow-Hill's share. No matter what CBS does, I would suggest the general formula of dividing what is left equally between Plautus and Murrow-Hill.

The next aspect of the deal is Ed Murrow's salary on a per-program basis. This ought to be whatever we all feel is commensurate with [illegible]'s position in the industry and economically feasible by virtue of the budget of the program. It would seem to me to be in the [illegible] per show area.

Similarly, Chuck Hill, in addition to his ownership position, would serve as an associate producer of the show, and also receive a royalty of $500 per show.

I ask you all to please understand that I have made an attempt to accommodate each party's interests and position. Please know that all of it is totally subject to further discussion and negotiation.

Best regards.

Alden

ASHLEY-STEINER INC. · 579 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17 · MURRAY HILL 8-8330

To: Herbert Brodkin
Edward R. Murrow
Chuck Hill

December 2, 1960

From: Alden Schwimmer

Re: "ESPIONAGE"

Here is a bibliography of some espionage books which we put together in a big hurry. It very happily serves to illustrate that the source of supply is limitless.

Ed and Chuck...you might also be interested in knowing that Herb is employing a full-time researcher for the next few weeks to line up script possibilities.

Best regards.

Alden

AS:cg
Att.

ASHLEY-STEINER INC. · 579 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17 · MURRAY HILL 8-8330

To: Alden Schwimmer December 1, 1960

From: Janet Wood

Re: "SPIES"

Here is a list of books in print about all kinds of spies. It is heavy with 20th century stuff. Books about spying prior to that would take another kind of research.

Spies

SPIES FOR THE BLUE AND GRAY - by Harnett T. Kane and Inez Henry - Doubleday, 1954

TRUE ADVENTURES OF SPIES - by Manuel Komroff- Little, Brown, 1954 Grossett

SPY-CATCHER - by Oreste Pinto - W.W. II - Harper, 1952

SPY STORIES FROM ASIA - by Kurt Singer - Wilfred Funk

WORLD'S BEST SPY STORIES - by Kurt Singer - Funk, 1954

SECRET MISSIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR - by Philip Van Doren - Rand, McNally, 1959

PANTHER'S FEAST - by Robert Asprey - Putnam, 1959 (Have synopsis)

Espionage - German

CAT AND THE MICE - by Leonard Moseley - Harper, 1959

Espionage - Japanese

A HISTORY OF JAPANESE ESPIONAGE - Farrar Straus, 1957

Espionage - Russian

NET THAT COVERS THE WORLD - by E.H. Cookridge - Holt, 1955

SOVIET ESPIONAGE - by D.J. Dallin - Yale, 1955

SPIES, DUPES AND DIPLOMATS - by Ralph de Toledano - Duell,Sloan & Pearce, 1952

MY TEN YEARS AS A COUNTERSPY - by Boris Morris and Charles Samuels, Viking and Dell, 1959

SPY WEB - by Francis Noel-Baker - Vanguard, 1955

Secret Service

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE - by Walter Bowen and Harry E. Neal - Chilton, 1960

RIDDLE OF THE SANDS - by Erskine Childers Norton (Collins Classics 453) 1959

OUR U.S. SECRET SERVICE by Irving Crump - Dodd Mead

STORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE - by Ferdinand Kuhn - Random (Sandmark) 1957

SIX AGAINST CRIME: TREASURY AGENCIES IN ACTION - by Harry E. Neal - Messner, 1959

SECRET HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION - by Carl Van Doren - Viking, 1941

Secret Service - Russia

SOVIET SECRET POLICE - by S. Wolin and R. Slusser - Praeger, 1957

SECRET WORLD - by Peter Deriabin and Frank Gibney - Doubleday, 1959

IN THE NAME OF CONSCIENCE - by Nikolai H. Khokhlov - McKay, 1959

WAR OF WITS: THE ANATOMY OF ESPIONAGE AND INTELLIGENCE - by Sadislos Farago - Funk, 1954

COUNTERFEIT TRAITOR - by Alexander Klein - Holt, 1958, Pocket Bks

CAT WITH TWO FACES - by Gordon Young - Coward McCann, 1958

Secret Service - Germany

JACKBOOT IN IRELAND - by Sean O'Callaghan - Roy Piet.

LABYRINTH: MEMOIRS OF HITLER'S SECRET SERVICE CHIEF - by Walter Schellenberg

HITLER'S SPIES AND SABOTEURS - by Charles Wighton and Gunter Peis - Holt, 1958

Secret Service - Great Britain

MASKS OF WAR - by George Langelaan - Doubleday

COURAGE OF FEAR - by Roxanne Pitt - Duell, S& P, 1957

LUNCH WITH A STRANGER - by David E. Walker, Norton, 1957

Secret Service - U.S.

AMERICAN MASTER SPY - by Aldo Icardi - U.Books, 1956

ALLIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU: OUR SECRET WEAPON IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN - by Allison Ind McKay, 1958

Underground Movements

GERMAN FIFTH COLUMN IN W.W. II - by Louis de Jong - Univ. of Chicago Press, 1956

EUROPEAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS - ed. by H. Michel - In preparation Pergamon

BEHIND ENEMY LINES - by James D. Sanderson - Van Nostrand, 1959

MOON SQUADRON - by Jerrard Tickell - Doubleday, 1958

Underground - Austria

IN THE TWILIGHT OF SOCIALISM - by Joseph Buttinger - Praeger

The Underground - Czechoslovakia

SEVEN MEN AT DAYBREAK - by Alan Burgess - Dutton, 1960

Underground - France

WHITE MOUSE - by Russell Braddon - Norton, 1957

WAY BACK - by Vincent Brome - Norton, 1958

TEN THOUSAND EYES - by Richard Collier - Dutton, 1958

WHITE RABBIT - by Bruce Marshall - Houghton, 1953

O.S.S. AND I - by William Morgan - Norton, 1957

Underground - Netherlands

SURGEON AT ARMS - by Daniel Paul - Norton, 1959

Underground - Norway

ACROSS TO NORWAY - by David Howarth - Sloane (Morrow), 1952

THEY CAME IN THE NIGHT - by Brede Kiefos - Crown, 1959

LOST CONVOY - by Charles S. Strong - Chilton, 1960

Underground - Philippines

BLACKBURN'S HEADHUNTERS - by Philip Harkins - Norton, 1955

WE REMAINED by M. R.W. Volckmann - Norton, 1954

Underground - Poland

TOWER FROM THE ENEMY - b7 Albert Nirenstein - Orion, 1959

Underground - Germany - Anti-Nazi movement

GERMAN EXILE POLITICS - by Lewis J. Edinger - U. of Calif. 1956

TWENTY JULY - by Constantine Fitzgibbon - Norton, 1956

DYING WE LIVE - ed. by Helmut Gollwitzer - Pantheon, 1956

CONSCIENCE IN REVOLT: 64 STORIES OF RESISTANCE IN GERMANY, 1933 -1945 ed. by Annedore Leber and others, Assoc. Bookse.

GERMAN RESISTANCE - by Gerhard Ritter - Praeger

Intelligence Service

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE - by S. Kent - Princeton, 1949

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION - by Washington Platt, Praeger

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY - by Harry Howe Ransom, Harvard, 1958

Intelligence Service - Great Britain

INTELLIGENCE OF THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1660-1688 - Cambridge U.P. 1956

European War - 1914-18

CODE BREAKERS OF ROOM 40 - by Wilburne James - St. Martin's Press

Military Intelligence

INTELLIGENCE IS FOR COMMANDERS - by Robert R. Glass and Philip B. Davidson, Military Service

COMBAT INTELLIGENCE - by Irving Heymont - Stackpole, 1960

MODERN RECONNAISSANCE - Military Service, 1944

RISKS: THE KEY TO COMBAT INTELLIGENCE - by Elias C. Townsend - Stackpole, 1956

"ESPIONAGE -- WITH ED MURROW"

A One Hour Film Series

One of the most exciting areas in pure audience entertainment is that of spy stories. The excitement and fascination in the subject of espionage has always attracted large audiences. Films of famous and infamous spies have universally proven successful.

This is doubly so in cases of true spy cases and that is what "ESPIONAGE -- WITH ED MURROW" will deal with. Every episode on this series will be an exciting dramatization of the story of an actual spy in modern times or historically.

It is difficult to make anyone who has not seen the material understand the unbelievable abundance of such stories. They are literally innumerable. The drama of the myriad of all types of spy cases provide the basis of hundreds of one hour plays; plays whose dialogue and construction are necessarily fiction, but whose fundamental facts and incidents are absolutely honest and which did happen.

The framework of the series will be built around Mr. Edward R. Murrow for a very significant reason. Most spy stories entirely aside from their excitement as drama, have meanings and relationships in history and current events which, if properly brought out can give them an importance far beyond their value as entertainment.

In other words, Mr. Murrow will comment beforehand and after each episode on just what this story has to do with the events of the time, its meaning in history, how it affected politics, government and the environment within which it occurred. We believe such a commentary elevates this series not only beyond the popular goel of a fine entertainment concerned with espionage, but into the area of real quality on any terms.

It should be noted here that Mr. Murrow will also provide another function beyond that described above. He will also serve as narrator in those shows that require it for purposes of bridging and filling in necessary information in the development of the particular drama underway at the moment.

Mr. Murrow will not be presented in the static, sitting behind the desk routine. He will be photographed in the actual settings of the play establishing the scene, giving the necessary background of the story and in general, in voice and visual setting giving the impression of immediacy and actuality.

We have prepared story outlines which follow this discussion that present varied kinds of spy cases to indicate the range of this series. For every outline presented, there are a hundred other equally suitable stories. Please note the bibliography appended.

It is our opinion that this series fills a need in programming for the development of a kind of entertainment unique and exciting and may well presage a trend that indicates the possibility of great popular success and qualitative content.

HERBERT BRODKIN

ASHLEY-STEINER INC. · 579 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17 · MURRAY HILL 8-8330

To: Edward R. Murrow
Herbert Brodkin
Chuck Hill
Ted Ashley

December 14, 1960

From: Alden Schwimmer

Re: "ESPIONAGE"

Gentlemen:

I think it might be in order for all of us to get together once more before the holidays to compare notes on the "Espionage" project.

Might I suggest that we do this on Tuesday, December 20th, at 3 o'clock, here in the penthouse at 579 Fifth Avenue.

The chief areas of discussion would seem to be a progress report on the research and development of story lines, an examination of any of the possible internal business problems, and a thorough discussion as to how we proceed.

If the above time is not convenient, would you please call and let me know.

Best regards.

Alden Schwimmer

AS:cg

Liz Scofield

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Liz Scofield June 14, 1960

West coast writer Arnold Hano, who has done a number of profiles for CORONET MAGAZINE, would like to do one about you while you are on the coast this summer. He has asked whether he might spend some time with you at the Los Angeles convention, at the hall, catching you in the few spare moments (and these he realizes will be few) you might have during one or two working days.

He first wanted to find out if this arrangement would be suitable to you. He would not do the interview if he did not have a definite assignment, which probably will be CORONET MAGAZINE.

L.S.

pc

ref to John Horn.

Guy Searls

November 22, 1960

Dear Guy:

Many thanks for your note of November 18.

We are planning to do a show on the off shore islands, and had intended to start shooting sometime this week. However, a bout with pneumonia laid me low for a couple of weeks, and now the doctors have grounded me for at least another three weeks.

I will be sure to let you know when the plan is reinstated.

Best regards.

As ever yours,

Mr. Guy Searls
84 Hing Fat Street
Apartment 15-B
Hong Kong, BCC

kc

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

from: Guy Searls

November 18, 1960

The grapevine reports you are planning a show on the offshore islands soonest.

If there is anything I can do to help on the show, I would like to very much.

More specifically, I would like to give you my thoughts on the offshores for what they are worth. They may not really be worth much--but at least they have been derived through many years of following the situation. I have tried to sift through the many and varied opinions expressed concerning the islands. One of the peculiar features of the offshore issue is that military men differ as much among themselves as do politicians over the worth of the islands.

Anyway, if you are going to take a side trip down to Hong Kong, we can have a chat here. Otherwise, perhaps an excuse can be dreamed up in order for me to come up to Taipei for a few days. I would like that.

Regards,

Guy

Guy Searls

June 22, 1960

Dear Guy:

Belated thanks for shipping suitcase and repeated thanks for your hospitality while we were in Hong Kong.

You'll be hearing from us shortly about "Backgroumd," where I hope you will have an opportunity to make use of the unusual material you have collected.

One of the real dividends of the trip was the time I was able to spend with you. It isn't often that one finds a reporter who combines scholarship with a sense of news. Janet and Casey join me in sending all best wishes.

As ever yours,

Mr. Guy Searls
CBS News
84 Wing Fat Street
Apartment 15B
Hong Kong

ERM:gw

Searls, Guy -

84 Hing Fat St., Apt. 15B
Hong Kong
May 26, 1960

Mr. John Day
Vice President-News
CBS News
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Boss:

A few items which I feel are of interest or concern to you:

First, regarding my recent trip following Chou En-lai around Burma, India and Nepal. Although my success on circuits was disappointing, the trip was extremely valuable for me. It gave me my first personal contacts with some of the top leaders of Red China, and a better acquaintance with the countries I visited. It wasn't until the last two days of the trip that the Chinese Communists decided to become friendly with the Western correspondents on the tour--but during that time Chou En-lai himself opened conversations with me on three different occasions, and Foreign Minister Chen Yi once. Although nothing of great significance was exchanged during these chats, I was the only Western Correspondent Chou singled out during the trip, and was the only one Chen Yi spoke with at all. I reported the Chen Yi conversation in a World Tonighter after I got back to Hong Kong.

Our Bangkok stringer, Tavisak Viryasiri, proved as useful in Burma as in Thailand--a real fabulous little guy. He successfully crashed every event in Rangoon barred to correspondents. The only time he was suspected was at the Chinese Embassy reception in Rangoon. He got around that one by answering a security guard's questions in Siamese--and while the guard was trying to figure out what was said, Tavisak went ahead and got his pictures.

Between my previous contacts in Burma and Tavisak's we got exceptional treatment from the government. Unfortunately, this did not prevent failure of my attempts to get a successful circuit out, or in getting Chou En-lai to appear on FACE THE NATION. I am convinced that a circuit can be worked out of Rangoon through Hong Kong, Tokyo or London. If anyone goes back down there for anything, I will give a detailed report.

I think I could have raised enough hell to have gotten a better circuit while I was there, but didn't for fear it would have detracted from the pressure I was putting on in an attempt to get an answer from Chou En-lai about the FACE THE NATION show. Regarding this latter, when U Nu decided he would not be able to make a direct approach to Chou in our behalf, the Burmese Foreign Office sent a formal note to the Chinese Embassy pointing out that a representative of CBS was in Rangoon awaiting a decision of the Premier. No answer came, so the Burmese prodded them on it. The final answer: "There is no indication there will be an affirmative reply."

Later, Art Bonner and I together took a letter to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi renewing the request. We received no answer.

Now about the current situation in Red China. Since April first the Chinese Reds have been stepping up their anti-American propaganda, which is amazing in view of the fact that they have kept it at a near fever pitch ever since the early summer of 1958. The recent anti-American demonstrations in China have now involved about fifty million people.

There are good reasons to believe that Red China is having some serious internal problems at the moment, particularly caused by a shortage of food. The Nationalists claim their intelligence reports tell of some anti-Communist rioting on parts of the mainland. I have not been able to varify this latter, but from situations that I do know about, I would say it is a distinct possibility.

In view of this, it could be that the anti-American demonstrations are in part at least designed as a diversion from trouble on the home front. They might also be aimed at demonstrating, in some strange manner, a need for a speedup in organizing communes in the cities.

Regardless, the tone of the propaganda and the extensiveness of the demonstrations is far more serious than ever before.

It is a bit early to make any firm predictions, but I have a horrible feeling that the Reds are spoiling for an incident. What, where and how--I would not want to guess at the moment. If the usual crisis cycle is followed, it most likely would occurr in late summer or autumn. This guess on timing is based particularly on the fact that Peking has pulled something every-other Fall, that is, to hit the front pages at the time of a United States national election.

This might just be coincidence, but probably is not. I think the Chinese are well aware of the fact that the two major parties in the States do not see eye-to-eye on China policy, and they love to sharpen controversy at crucial times.

For some time I have felt that the Chinese Communist habit of issuing periodic warnings against the United States for alledged violations of territory was a buildup toward an incident. Last night they issued their 99th such "serious warning." They will use the background of warnings in an attempt to put justice on their side. In other words, if they decide to shoot down an American plane, they will follow up by saying, "We warned the United States time-after-time in an attempt to prevent bloodshed--but the American imperialists refused to listen."

As for other possibilities, the Natichalists claim there has been an increase in Communist activity opposit the off-shore islands, and the Indians claim the Reds are building up heavily in Tibet next to the disputed Ladakh area. Since the Reds already control the most essential parts of Ladakh, and the Indians are in no position to kick them out at the moment--it seems unlikely that anything will actually happen there in the near future.

Laos is still a strong potential trouble spot. Militarily it has been quiet since the United Nations made known its concern last summer--but the Reds have not slowed down their propaganda agitation there.

A more explosive situation, I fear, is in South Vietnam, where there are increasing indications of considerable Communist guerilla activities. From what I understand, the Saigon government has been playing down its troubles with the Reds. There certainly have been few reports of incidents from the South Vietnam side. However, the Communist reports regularly indicate that some type of military activity has been taking place.

Of course, there is always the possibility that the Chinese Reds will tone down their activities and anti-American propaganda as quickly--and as unexplainably--as they built it up. The current anti-American campaign is running about two months ahead of the one in 1958 which culminated in the off-shore island crisis. It will be hard for the Reds to maintain its intensity through the summer if they are working toward an autumn incident.

Regardless, I think the current situation out here is something we must watch very, very closely, and keep reporting on with reasonable regularity. The buildup in 1958 went generally unreported because there were too many other affairs taking the top news in other parts of the world--particularly at that time in the Middle East. As a result, when the off-shore island fracus started, most of the world was caught by surprise.

There is, of course, the problem that the anti-American propaganda and the hate America demonstrations are so repetitive that they become routine, and it becomes difficult to continually make them sound like news. For instance, I could give the same broadcasts today that I gave last Sunday, and except for the changing of a few figures, they would be just as accurate.

With indications being, though, that the Chinese Communists are building up to something, I don't think we can afford to belittle the seriousness of the situation merely because it appears repetitive.

I will keep you informed of any developments as they appear to me here.

Best regards,

Guy

Guy Searls

GS:al

cc: Ralph Paskman
Robert Skedgell

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. • PLAZA 1-2345

JAMES M. SEWARD

Executive Vice President

April 19, 1960

Dear Mr. Searls:

I am enclosing Mr. Murrow's check in the amount of $13.44 to reimburse you for the costs incurred in shipping one of Mrs. Murrow's suitcases back to the States.

We will, of course, show your letter to Mr. Murrow as soon as he returns to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Guy Searls
CBS News
84 Hing Fat Street
Apartment 15B
Hong Kong, CHINA

Enclosure

84 Hing Fat St., Apt. 15B
Hong Kong.
April 12, 1960

Dear Ed:

The suitcase your wife left here in Hong Kong was put aboard the "Queensville" of the Barber-Wilhelmsen Line last week and should arrive in New York about May 14.

I have sent the bill of lading and key to the case directly to Mr. Hunter of Travelers Van & Baggage Transport as your wife requested.

This turned out to be an amazingly easy chore, as I didn't do anything on it myself ! I turned the whole works over to a Chinese shipping firm which collected the case, obtained the necessary papers, and made the shipping arrangements.

The whole cost turned out to be but a fraction of the $50 that American Express estimated it would be. The total was HK$76.90, which I figure amounts to US$13.44.

OK
Ins

I hope the final stages of your trip went well, and would like you to remember me to your family.

Regards,

Guy

Guy Searls

GS:al
Enc:

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.
U. S. A.

Mr Guy Seals
(王主礼先生代)

Hong Kong, 9 APR 1960 19

行 光 源

八一八五四：話電　樓二號三三二街西樂永港香

Dr. to **YUEN KWONG HONG**

NO. 233, WING LOK STREET,
PHONE: 45818

D/N No. 576

叢咖四日五日要代蓋皇上威利
行李一件
臺灣卜朱口手續費港幣
(另經台灣收轉送海收貨)
代結運費 港
運腳費 港
運費中轉 港

共計 港

E. & O. E.

Segal, V.

January 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Segal:

Your letter directed to Mr. Murrow has been turned over to me for reply.

Mr. Murrow has always welcomed the suggestions of listeners, and on many occasions has received programming ideas in this way.

He has asked that I convey to you his thanks for your interest, and for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Victor Segal
4618 Osage Avenue
Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

4618 OSAGE AVE.

PHILA.43 PENNA/

EDWARD R MURROW

DEAR MR. MURROW ;

I AM NAIVE ENOUGH TO WRITE DIRECTLY TO YOU,BECAUSE I THINK I HAVE AN IDEA FOR A GOOD T.V. PROGRAM,AND ONLY YOU OR SOMEONE LIKE YOU COULD CARRY IT THROUGH.

IT WOULD HAVE THE COMBINED FORMAT OF "SEE IT NOW" AND MEET THE PRESS",WITH A POINT OF VIEW LITTLE USED IF NOT COMPLETELY NEGLECTED. IT WOULD CONTINUE THE IDEA OF EXCELLENCE IN T.V. PROGRAMMING AND SHOULD HAVE WIDE AND IMPORTANT APPEAL.

I THINK SPONSORSHIP FOR SUCH A PROGRAM SHOULD BE RATHER EASY TO SELL,SINCE THE TIE-IN I SEE FOR IT IS A MOST NATURAL ONE.

I HOPE YOU CAN FIND TIME IN YOUR BUSY SCHEDULE TO GIVE THOUGHT TO THE POSSIBILITY FOR AN IDEA THAT MIGHT BE GOOD

SINCERELY YOURS

Victor Segal

VICTOR SEGAL

Shalett, Lew

October 6, 1960

Dear Mr. Shalett:

I have your nice letter of September 26th and 1960 poster designed to "get out the vote" during our election.

It was most thoughtful of you to send it to me. I gladly accept it and shall display it in my office.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lew Shalett
The Sheldon-Claire Company
540 Lake Shore Drive
Chicago 11, Illinois

CHICAGO
MONTREAL
LONDON

THE SHELDON-CLAIRE COMPANY
Chicago 11, Illinois
540 LAKE SHORE DRIVE · TELEPHONE MOHAWK 4-4662

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

Tmf

September 26, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have taken the liberty to send you our 1960 poster designed to "get out the vote" during the very important forthcoming election. This poster, which is part of our regular employee motivation service to our clients, will be displayed in thousands of industrial plants throughout the United States.

We hope you will accept this poster with our compliments and in the spirit in which it is being sent to you.

Sincerely yours,

Lew Shalett

LS:rb

Sheehan, Sally R.

May 12, 1960

Dear Mrs. Sheehan:

Thank you for your most gracious letter of April 19th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow has not yet returned from his year's sabbatical and is presently traveling in the South. I have therefore sent your letter on to his next forwarding address.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Sally R. Sheehan
Room 432
Merchandise Mart Building
Honolulu, Hawaii

JOHN A. BURNS
AT LARGE, HAWAII

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
ARMED SERVICES
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

DANIEL T. AOKI
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

MARY NAKAKO ISA
SECRETARY

NOBLEEN KAUHANE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Room 432
Merchandise Mart Bldg.
Honolulu, Hawaii
April 19th 1960

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Firstly, I would like to congratulate and thank you for most stimulating and exciting observations on the East West Culture Center on KGMB-TV last evening.

As gal Friday (unpaid and amateur) to Hawaii's last Delegate to Congress, the Hon. John A. Burns, I am particularly interested in this the brain-child of Mr. Burns. You see, Mr. Burns has a history of fighting for the emergence of the various ethnic groups of Hawaii. For one example: in November of 1941 he was quoted in a Star Bulletin editorial as believing that the Japanese of Hawaii would remain loyal to the United States in the event of conflict with Japan. As you may well assume, this was a very unpopular opinion to hold at that time. And during the war, he worked closely with the FBI and military intelligence in keeping local Japanese from being evacuated. He was also instrumental in obtaining the formation of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and holds a lifetime honorary membership in their veterans' group.

But - in the most important fight of all - it was on the basis of Hawaii's people and what they could contribute that John Burns sold statehood to the Congress, impressing them with the fact that Hawaii should become a state BECAUSE of her people and not in SPITE of them. Previous delegates had not used this approach. By his persistent building-up of the various groups and what they could accomplish, he convinced such die-hards as Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn. In some period earlier Mr. Rayburn had said that Hawaii would get statehood over his dead body. That Mr. Rayburn is still alive and that we have statehood is due to the persuasive efforts of Jack Burns - in selling his people. Though he was born at an Army fort in Montana, he has lived here since the age of four and was brought up in a residential area which was comprised of all races.

Back to the East-West Culture Center. Mr. Burns has been living with the idea for years - but in his opinion, statehood had to come first. After statehood, when he presented the idea of using Hawaii as a melding point - bridge - meeting ground, or whatever, in the cultural exchange between the East and West, to Lyndon Johnson, Johnson said, "This is the

freshest idea for peace to cross my desk in many a year." This, with their combined efforts - Mr. Burns in the House and Sen. Johnson in the Senate - the bill is now a reality in every sense except financially. Although Mr. Eisenhower has paid great lip service to the concept in his speech in India and other areas, nothing concrete in the way of appropriations has been forthcoming from the administration.

And now it's time to come to the point of the long preface above. In the interview last evening, you expressed your great excitement about the project - and from comments I've heard, your enthusiasm was contagious. You also intimated that you intended to spread the word to areas other than our own. If part of your plan is to make use of the "Small World" series or other shows that CBS has for you (this from a recent New York-originated column), I'd like to suggest, perhaps, the use of the co-authors of the bill. Both Mr. Burns and Mr. Johnson, of course, are in Washington. Others who would add greatly to any program on the subject would be James Michener (now in Mexico but due to return to Bucks County soon) and our Congressman, Daniel Inouye.

By the way, I have acquired a tape of the interview and am taking the liberty of forwarding it to Rep. Inouye urging him to insert it in the Congressional Record for distribution to Senator Johnson and others. I hope you do not object.

We are very grateful and excited about your interest and enthusiasm and feel that your help could do nothing but insure its success.

If there is anything we can do here to help you, we would be most eager to cooperate.

Many many thanks.

With sincere aloha,
(Mrs.) Sally R. Sheehan

Shelley, Richard

April 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Skelley:

Thank you for your letter of April 4th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Mr. Murrow is currently on a year's sabbatical and is traveling abroad. I am therefore answering your letter in his stead.

In reply to your inquiry regarding THIS I BELIEVE, two books were published by Simon & Schuster under the same title. Unfortunately, these are now out of print. A recording was also made by Columbia Records, and your local record dealer may be able to obtain it for you if it is not in stock.

We appreciate your interest, and thank you for taking the trouble to write to us.

Sincerely yours,

Gabriele Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Richard Skelley
University of Dubuque
Dubuque, Iowa

April 4, 1960
University of Dubuque
Dubuque, Iowa

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. TV
New York City
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a student here at the University of Dubuque, and upon graduating this spring I plan to go on to a Presbyterian Seminary and study for the Ministry. Tonight as I was sitting in my room reading a book I came upon the words which some author had written in his book, "this is what I believe". Upon reading just these five words there came to my memory a program which you were in charge of several years ago. I can recall this program very clearly, and I Don't believe it is still on the radio now, if I am wrong would you correct me. Every morning as I drove out into the field to get my herd of cows, when I was farming, after getting out of the Marine Corps. in 1948, I would have the radio tuned to the program of yours, which was entitled, "This I Believe". Each morning a different person, of great stature would state very briefly in just a few seconds what he believed. I was often amazed at what some of these men stated, and after four years in college I am able to see how they arrived at some of their beliefs.

I am writing this letter to inquire if these beliefs which were expressed by these men and women were ever put in a book form, or were printed so that I might obtain a copy of some of their statements. I am aware that it has been over four years since I heard this program, but I would be interested to know if I could procure a script or some kind of record of what these persons believed. I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as it is convenient with you. Thank you very much Ed.

Sincerely, Richard Shelley
University of Dubuque
Dubuque, Iowa

Archbishop Sheil

June 22, 1960

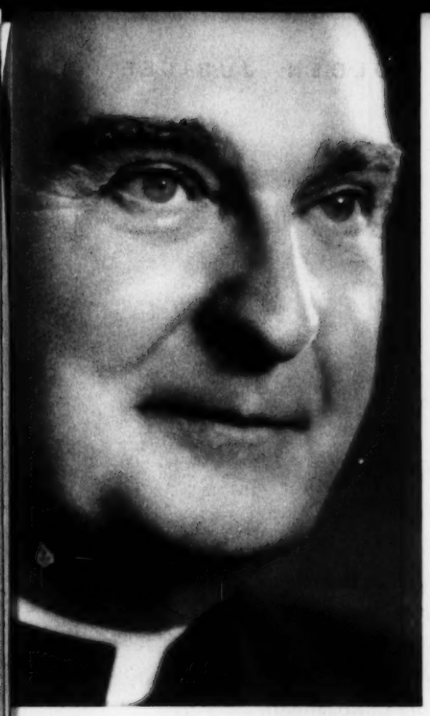
Your Excellency:

I have returned to my office to find a letter from Mayor Daley requesting that I send a message of greeting on the 50th anniversary of your ordination as a priest. The time for the celebration has passed, the honorary committee established for the purpose is a matter of memory, but I could not refrain from sending you this note to say that I have long regarded you as the epitome of all that is good, and just, and courageous, and I am honored that upon occasion I have been privileged to place cameras and microphones at your disposal. You have without exception conferred dignity and distinction upon those instruments.

Sincerely yours,

The Most Reverend Bernard James Sheil
Saint Andrew's Church
3546 North Paulina Street
Chicago, Illinois

ERM:gw



GOLDEN JUBILEE · 1910-1960

General Chairman
HON. RICHARD J. DALEY

Co-Chairmen
Wm. L. McFetridge
Hon. Wm. J. Campbell
Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr.
Col. Jacob M. Arvey

Treasurer
Charles R. Swibel

Committee in Formation
(see reverse side)

May 26, 1960

ALL CHICAGO TRIBUTE TO ARCHBISHOP BERNARD J. SHEIL 50 YEARS IN THE PRIESTHOOD

7:00 P.M.
JUNE 16, 1960
CONRAD HILTON HOTEL

Dear Mr. Murrow:

One of the outstanding events of this year will be the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the ordination as a priest of our revered friend, the distinguished spiritual leader, His Excellency, Archbishop Bernard J. Sheil.

Because of his great service to his fellowman, particularly on behalf of youth and the underprivileged, we feel this dedicated man is deserving of fitting public recognition on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee.

A committee of outstanding citizens of Chicago has been formed to prepare a suitable tribute to Archbishop Sheil who will be honored at the Golden Jubilee Dinner to be held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel on Thursday, June 16.

We felt you might also be interested in joining the Honorary Committee and sending a message of greeting on this happy occasion. It would be very much appreciated by all concerned.

Sincerely,

Richard J. Daley

Mayor

75 E. WACKER DRIVE • RAndolph 6-2067

LIST OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR ARCHBISHOP SHEIL'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

John Alesia
Henry B. Anderson
Rubin Arvey
Stephen M. Bailey
Rev. Bernard J. Bak
Samuel J. Baskin
George M. Belk
Ragnar Benson
Samuel Berke
I. S. Berlin
Morris Bialis
Rabbi Louis Binstock
David Borowitz
Joseph Brady
Britton I. Budd
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Jacob Cohn
Leo T. Crowley
Col. Henry Crown
P. J. Cullerton
Pierre DeMets
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Norman J. Dinkel
Sen. Everett M. Dirksen
Very Rev. Francis Domanski, S.J.
James C. Downs, Jr.
Leonard B. Ettelson
Milton Faber
Thomas Faut
Bernard Feinberg
Joseph C. Fusco
Angelo G. Geocaris
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Oscar Getz
Fred A. Goldberg
William J. Goldberg
Samuel A. Goldsmith
Patrick E. Gorman
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William J. Halligan
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Maurice F. McElligott
Paul Hecker
Ben W. Heineman
Ralph Halstein
Barnet Hodes
Harry I. Hoffman
M. Z. Holland
A. N. Horwich
Pat Hoy
Neil C. Hurley, Jr.
Dr. Paul Hurwitz
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Rev. Sigismunt Jakubowski, S.J.
Robert Johnston
Stanley L. Johnson
Mort Kallis
Rev. Valerian Karcz
Wallace I. Kargman
Isadore Karzen
George M. Keane
Thomas E. Keane
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Ernest L. Klein
Gen. Julius Klein
Rev. Jerome Klingsporn
Philip M. Klutznick
Hon. Win G. Knoch
Everett Kovler
Herbert M. Kraus
Judge Walter J. LaBuy
Rev. Stanley Lisewski
Park Livingston
Jerrold Loebl
William Lynch
John J. Mack
Rev. Anthony Makiel, S.J.
Col. Leon Mandel
Dr. Louis L. Mann
Hon. Abraham L. Marovitz
Hughston M. McBain
Earl J. McMahon
Daniel J. McNamara
David X. Meyers
Dr. Karl Meyer
Lawrence J. Miller
Walter Mullady
Thomas Murry
Rev. Francis Myszke
Benjamin Nelson
Dr. Ernest Nora
Michael R. Notaro
John Nuveen
Thomas J. O'Brien
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Morris A. Pancoe
Paul J. Paterni
Louis F. Peick
Rev. Thaddeus Pelczar, S.J.
Don Peters
Rev. Edward Pazybylski
James C. Petrillo
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John W. Scallan
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John G. Sevcik
Manuel Smerling
Reuben G. Soderstrom
Dr. Edward J. Sparling
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Elmer T. Stevens
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Bernard Weissbourd
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Dr. J. Lester Wilkey
Samuel L. Workman
Louis Zahn

Sheraton-Carlton

May 25, 1960

The Manager
Sheraton-Carlton Hotel
923 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I regret to inform you that, due to a sudden change of plans, Mr. Edward R. Murrow will now be unable to come to Washington on June 4 and 5. I should be grateful if you could cancel the reservation of a parlour and bedroom which you are at present holding for him for those dates.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

SHERATON HOTELS

RESERVATRON CONFIRMATION

TRS ☐ TWX ☐ ALCON TWX ☐

DATE: MO. 5 | DAY 23 | YR. 60

SHERATON-CARLTON HOTEL, 923 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C., MEtropolitan 8-2626

It is a pleasure to confirm your reservation for:

REQUIREMENTS	NO. PERSONS	ARRIVAL BY	HOTEL REQUESTED
DBL. TW. SU.	1	A O	SHERATON CARLTON

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW

ATTN: MRS. SHEILA HOGG

C.B.S. NEW YORK, NEW YORK

L. S. E. TA ☐ FP ☐

IF POSSIBLE P AND 1

G. C. No.

Tel. No. PLAZA 1-2345

RESERVATIONS CONFIRMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONDITIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

NAME	ARRIVAL DATE MO.	DAY	No. Nights	ARR. TIME	IDENT. NO.
MURROW, MR. EDWARD R.	6	4	2	NOON	

NOTICE:

We regret it is not always possible to provide accommodation requested on early morning arrival because of the checkout hour. Be assured we shall always do our best.

This confirmation is being sent on the basis of your stated time of arrival as follows:

1 - arrival before 12 noon
2 - arrival between 12 noon and 6 P. M.
3 - arrival between 6 and 8 P. M.
4 - arrival after 8 P. M.

This last arrival time (4) automatically guarantees payment by you for the accommodation requested unless cancelled before 8 P. M. of the reservation day.

Upon cancellation you will receive a cancellation notice which will prevent the automatic invoicing for the accommodation requested.

Sherman, Mrs Lytle

January 10, 1960

Dear Mrs. Sherman:

Your letter reached us in roundabout fashion - thus the delay in getting back to you before this.

Mr. Murrow always enjoys hearing from old friends, and has asked me to tell you he appreciates you're taking the time to write him as you did.

I hope you will listen to BACKGROUND, Mr. Murrow's radio show each Sunday at twelve-thirty. And, too, you will certainly enjoy the bi-monthly presentations of CBS REPORTS, in which Mr. Murrow makes almost regular appearances. These take place every other Thursday night at ten o'clock.

Thank you again for your interest.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Lytle G. Sherman
62 Pleasant Street
Rutland, Vermont

62 Pleasant Street
Rutland, Vermont.

Dear Sirs:

Where is Edward R. Murrow?

I miss him very much from your news programs. I miss him particularly in the Election coverage. Walter Cronkite is excellent, but you can't beat Murrow.

I don't agree at all that they weren't as good as Huntley and Brinkley on the Campaign coverage either - Possibly they weren't up to their best standard, but they were, to me, far and away ahead of the light chit chat of H and B.

who will never to my mind be able to give the profound news coverage of Murrow and Cronkite.

Very sincerely yours,

Kathleen Sharman.

(Mrs. Lytle G. Sharman)

Shirts, Garry

February 25, 1960

Dear Mr. Shirts:

Thank you for your recent letter and for your very gracious comments regarding Mr. Murrow's programs. We hope that future broadcasts will continue to merit your approval.

Since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling in Europe, I have forwarded your letter on to him there.

Thank you again for taking the time and trouble to write.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Garry Shirts
3780 So 2300 East
Salt Lake City, Utah

January 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Just a note to let you know that I sincerely appreciate your programs. They bring dignity to the field of communications. The honest and informative nature of Small World and Hidden Revolution are truly pearls of great price.

I am a high school teacher and it is refreshing to be able to recommend at least one program for steady listening. If I can ever be of any service to you, I would be more than happy to donate my time and talent.

Thank you.

Cordially yours,

Garry Shirts

Garry Shirts

Garry Shirts
3780 So 2300 East
Salt Lake City, Utah

Sholinary, L.

Budapest, March 9.1960

Kálmán Ledovits
Pengő-u.5.

Dear Mrs.Wachsner,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of you letter of February 25.

Thanking you very much for the trouble taken in my affair, I remain

sincerely yours

Budapest 1960-III.9-én

Ledovits Sholinary

Dan Green
Dr Shotwell

February 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Green:

Thank you for your letter of February 11th and for a copy of Dr. Shotwell's new book, THE LONG WAY TO FREEDOM, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to do as you ask, since he is traveling abroad and moving about such a great deal that it would be some time before your letter caught up with him and a reply was received.

However, I shall certainly bring Dr. Shotwell's book to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner

Mr. Dan Green
Director of Public Relations
The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc.
717 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

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NEW YORK OFFICE
717 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK
MURRAY HILL 8-6350

February 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the suggestion of Dr. James T. Shotwell, I am sending you a copy of his new book, THE LONG WAY TO FREEDOM, which Bobbs-Merrill will publish on February 29.

Dr. Shotwell considers this history of man a summing up of his life's work. I know that both Dr. Shotwell and we, the publishers, would be very interested in hearing what you think of this book. I hope you will give us your permission to use these comments in our advertising and promotion so we may focus attention on this major work.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Green

Dan Green
Director of Public Relations

DG:rt
enclosures

RHinelander 4-2816

Shuster, Geo. N.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON GERMANY, Inc.

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MARCIA L. KAHN
European Representative

(*Director)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

September 21, 1960

Ignore

Dear Mr. Murrow:

If the now rising Soviet aggressiveness continues, it is bound sooner or later to involve a real showdown over Berlin. This makes understanding and cooperation between the U.S. and West Germany more vital than ever. The best way to foster such understanding is through meetings between German and American leaders in and out of Government with organized discussions of the key political and economic issues which affect both countries.

I am enclosing a report on the American-German Conference at Bad Godesberg in October, 1959, the first such meeting since the war. As the report shows, the Conference was extremely successful. Senator A.S. Mike Monroney wrote, "I got a good deal of mileage out of the German attitude on Berlin, on economics, and on their desire to participate in economic development causes. It was very worthwhile." Professor Henry A. Kissinger, Director of the Harvard University Center for International Affairs, said, "It was one of the few conferences I have attended that I thought was really worthwhile, and having talked with other members of the American delegation, I know these feelings were shared."

As the report indicates, the effect on the Germans was even more marked. Prior to the Conference many, especially in the Social Democratic Party, believed that large sections of U.S. public opinion favored a soft attitude on Berlin and some form of Disengagement. Discussions with the American delegates convinced them that this was not so; and this may have been instrumental in causing the SPD to modify a few months later its advocacy of Disengagement as a means of reunifying Germany.

The success of this initial effort has led us to make plans for a second conference to be held in Washington in February, 1961, again under the joint auspices of the American Council on Germany and the Atlantik-Bruecke. This date will enable the German delegation to meet members of the new Congress and the new Administration. Since Germany will hold important national elections late in 1961, the Conference will also acquaint Americans with German attitudes, and lay the groundwork for future cooperation between our two countries no matter which party wins.

In addition to acting as host for this conference, the American Council on Germany is continuing its active program of education and information in the many areas of mutual concern to our two countries. Since funds are urgently needed to carry out these ambitious projects, we hope that you will contribute as generously as you can.

Sincerely yours,

George N. Shuster

George N. Shuster

Contributions to the Council are tax deductible.

Revised
9/9/60

AMERICAN-GERMAN CONFERENCE
October 1-4, 1959
Bad Godesberg, Germany

On October 1-4, 1959 a conference was held at Bad Godesberg, Germany, with distinguished delegations of Germans and Americans from the fields of politics, journalism, business and education.

The subject of the conference was "EAST-WEST TENSIONS: PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS." It was divided into two panels, one political and military, the other economic. The purpose of the Conference was to have a top level, off-the-record, unofficial exchange of views on the common problems of the world crisis, between political and intellectual leaders of the two countries, and, through personal contact to increase understanding rather than arrive at any specific agreed conclusions.

On the German side of the sponsoring organization and the host of the conference, was the Atlantik-Bruecke, while the American delegation was organized by the American Council on Germany. The expenses of the American delegation were met by a generous grant from the Ford Foundation.

There were 27 members of the German delegation and 23 from the United States. The political delegates were divided on a bi-partisan basis in the American delegation, and represented all three main German parties on the German side.

Though there have been similar annual meetings over the last ten years between the British and Germans at Koenigswinter, and between the French and Germans, this was the first American-German conference; and although the greater expense and time involved in such a trans-atlantic meeting made the organization more difficult, it was generally felt that the Bad Godesberg conference surpassed the other efforts both in the eminence of the delegations and in the fruitfulness of the discussions.

Probably the greatest single contribution to the meeting's success was its timing which, by sheer good fortune, happened to come right after Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the United States and after the agreements at Camp David for a Summit conference and for President Eisenhower's return visit to the Soviet Union. The interest was increased by the fact that Mr. John J. McCloy, former High Commissioner to Germany, whose work is remembered with deep respect and gratitude by German leaders regardless of party, visited Washington just before leaving for Bad Godesberg. He was fully briefed by the President, Secretary Herter and others on the impression of the Camp David meeting and on some of the off-the-record details.

Partly because of this tremendous interest and as a tribute to Mr. McCloy, to former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and the other distinguished American delegates, the opening session was attended not only by Chancellor Adenauer but by the President of the Federal Republic, Dr. Hans Luebke, the President of the Bundestag, Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, and the President of the Bundesrat, Dr. Kaisen. This w as unprecedented in the case of a private meeting. Fortunately the conference was able to live up to this setting.

Although the debate on such questions as Disengagement (in the political panel) was frank and sharp, the spirit was cordial not only between the two delegations, but between the various political parties involved. There was little or no difference in the position taken in the political debates between Democratic and Republican members of the American delegation, but there were important differences between the German members of the government parties and delegates representing the German opposition. The effect of these Bad Godesberg debates, and the deeper understanding of American attitudes which the conference provided, was to soften some of the German political disagreements on NATO and on Disengagement. This was made evident in the foreign policy debate which took place in the Bundestag early in November, in which repeated references were made to the Bad Godesberg conference.

Moreover, the conference seems to have started a trend towards improved relations between the two parties which has continued ever since, though it may now be obscured by Germany's approaching elections. Naturally other factors must have contributed to this development, such as the rising star of Mayor Brandt (who also attended the Bad Godesberg meeting) as well as the increasing opposition of Khrushchev to German unification. Nonetheless, many Germans who took part at Bad Godesberg have told us that they thought our meeting was a helpful factor in the improved mood between the German parties.

Opening Session

The opening of the conference took place at a luncheon in the Palais Schaumberg on Thursday, October 1, given by Chancellor Adenauer. The Chancellor welcomed the delegates and was answered by former High Commissioner John J. McCloy. The conference proper opened at three o'clock at the Hotel Dresen with a welcoming address by the President of the Federal Republic, Dr. Hans Luebke. The President was followed by Professor Arnold Bergstraesser, President of the Atlantik-Bruecke and Professor of Philosophy at the University of Freiburg, and by Christopher Emmet, Executive Vice President of the American Council on Germany, who represented the Council in the unavoidable absence of Dr. George N. Shuster who had to attend a UNESCO conference as the American delegate. Mr. Emmet then introduced former High Commissioner John J. McCloy.

Then came an interesting address by Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, President of the Bundestag, who posed some of the questions which agitated the German people and which he hoped the conference would help to answer. This formal ceremonial plenary session ended the proceedings for the first day.

The next morning the conference opened with another plenary session with reviews of the world military situation, as seen from American and German viewpoints, by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger of Harvard University and by Dr. Adelbert Weinstein, military editor of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. After these addresses the conference divided into two committees which immediately went into session and continued morning and afternoon on Friday and Saturday.

The Panels

The political panel was under the chairmanship of former Ambassador James B. Conant. The rapporteur was the distinguished German political scientist and authority on Soviet Russia, Dr. Klaus Mehnert. The economic

panel was chaired by Mr. Erik Blumenfeld, head of the CDU party in Hamburg, and Vice Chairman of the Atlantik-Bruecke. The rapporteur was Mr. Leo Cherne, Executive Director of the Research Institute of America.

Among the Americans who took part in the economic panel were Senator A.S. Mike Monroney; Governor Robert B. Meyner; Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College; Dr. Carl Landauer, Professor of Economics at the University of California; and Eric M. Warburg, President of the banking firm of E.M. Warburg & Company, as well as Mr. Leo Cherne and Mr. Leonard F. McCollum, President, Continental Oil Company.

The German participants in that panel included Mr. Erik Blumenfeld; Dr. Hellmut Becker, President of the German Society for Adult Education; Freiherr von Falkenhausen, President of the banking house of Burckhardt & Co., Essen; Fritz Erler, one of the three principal leaders of the German Social Democratic Party; Dr. Paul Leverkuehn, member of the Bundestag; Dr. Alexander Menne, Director of Hoechst AG of Frankfurt; Dr. Werner Traber, Director of HAPAG, and Professor Constantin von Dietze of the University of Freiburg.

The other members of both delegations took part in the political panel which was larger than the economic panel.

The Political Panel

Here the most intensively debated issue was that of Disengagement. Carlo Schmidt, Social-Democratic member of the Bundestag, outlined a plan leaving a reunited Germany free from alliances but with sufficient arms so that she could assist the guarantors of her independence against any aggressor. His views were tentatively supported by one of the most prominent members of the C.D.U., Dr. Gerstenmaier, President of the Bundestag, who rejected Disengagement as an isolated proposition but declared that he and some of his political friends would accept it in a package deal for reunification of Germany.

The American delegates unanimously rejected Disengagement (which recently has also been abandoned by its creator, George Kennan). It was felt that the strategic position of the Western Powers in Europe must not be permitted to deteriorate further. Dean Acheson dramatically described the heart-breaking responsibility of a President of the United States who would be called to push the button for the destruction of the enemy--and, unavoidably, of his own country--in defense of a nation which was neither an ally of the United States nor a full contributor to its own defense, as would be true of a disengaged West Germany.

General Gavin explained the immense financial cost and length of time it would take to move the NATO bases from Germany, as well as the almost insuperable political difficulties of finding the space for our installations elsewhere--all this aside from the strategic weakening of NATO's position, which would not be compensated for even if Soviet troops withdrew an equivalent distance in the East.

Marion Doenhoff wrote in her column in Die Zeit: "Visibly a chill crept down the spine of every American whenever the word 'disengagement' was uttered." She and Ernst Friedlaender, distinguished independent journalist,

remained unconvinced of the American position on Disengagement. However, the American arguments seem to have had a tremendous impact both on Dr. Gerstenmaier and on the leader of the FDP Party, Dr. Erich Mende. Both expressed themselves as convinced that a change in German thinking was required by the evidence of American opinion on this issue. Dr. Gerstenmaier said this privately on more than one occasion, while Dr. Mende said it publicly at the closing plenary session of the Conference. Dr. Gerstenmaier made his admission reluctantly, but nonetheless forcefully, conceding that the Germans had been cherishing illusions based on wishful thinking about the American attitude.

Later, in the Bundestag debate on foreign policy early in November, Mr. Erler argued that the American delegation had not been entirely representative of U.S. and Senatorial opinion on this question. He mentioned in that connection the names of Senators Humphrey and Fulbright, not realizing that both had been urgently invited to join the American delegation. However, the other Germans concluded that regardless of the slightly different views of some U.S. leaders, the American delegation at Bad Godesberg clearly represented the overwhelming majority of U.S. opinion at this time on the Disengagement question. (The change in the Social Democratic Party's position which came later, when they withdrew their all-German Plan, may also have been partly influenced by the Bad Godesberg debates.)

In the military field, General Gavin and Professor Kissinger criticized the Pentagon for neglecting conventional armament, and thus preventing the United States from meeting local aggression with limited force. The argument that over-emphasis on "big war" continually tended to confront the United States with the dilemma between "massive retaliation" and no counter-action at all, made a strong impression. The view of a German military expert that NATO should come to the help of France in Algiers was rejected by both the German and the American group.

In the discussions at Bad Godesberg, the S.P.D. appeared to have abandoned its Pacifist tendencies. Dr. Mommer, a party leader, stated that the German people were determined to defend their liberty. He expressed, nevertheless, his great respect for those who, for reasons of their Christian conscience, refused to endorse any violence.

Concerning relations with Poland and the Oder-Neisse line, the Germans agreed that this problem could not be solved by force, but by peaceful understanding, and in this guarantee to Poland a reunited Germany would carry more weight than an agreement signed merely by the "Democratic Republic."

Regret was expressed about the rift between the Six and the Seven. Mr. Acheson proposed that this might be kept from spreading into the political sphere by establishing an economic NATO embracing the thirteen countries of the Common Market and the Free Trade area plus the United States and Canada. He also called for strengthening the political machinery and the military ground forces of NATO. This so-called Acheson Plan aroused wide publicity and has begun to bear fruit in the present plans for an expanded O.E.E.C.

The Economic Panel

The Economic Panel discussed thoroughly the problems which have arisen in connection with aid given to underdeveloped nations. In the light of American experience, the need for preparatory steps such as education, road-building and coordinated planning, was stressed. German willingness to co-operate in this field was in evidence and has since been officially confirmed.

Senator Monroney outlined the plans for the new international credit agency which he had first developed as Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the United States Senate (the I.D.A.). This bank would permit repayment of some loans in so-called soft currencies.

Visit to Berlin

The conference was, of course, united in rejecting any concessions to Russia which might jeopardize the freedom and independence of Berlin. The American group demonstrated the strong interest of the United States in this policy by accepting an invitation of Mayor Willy Brandt to come to Berlin. There Mayor Brandt gave them an interesting survey of the situation.

According to Mayor Brandt, Berlin has fully recovered from the slight depression which followed Mr. Khrushchev's "ultimatum". Industrial activity is at record level and unemployment has come down to 35,000 mostly unemployable people. In pursuance of a policy in which Berlin will eventually be the capital of a reunited Germany, the Federal Republic has transferred to Berlin some central administrative authorities, such as the newly founded Kartellamt (an anti-trust organization which administers the 1957 law against restraint of competition), and the highest administrative court. Also, a network of roads has been built to fit a capital which is expected to house additional millions of inhabitants.

Activities of the U.S. Delegation Outside the Conference

Some of the constructive results of the Conference undoubtedly flowed from the delightful social occasions arranged by our German hosts, some of them in private houses, for different groups of delegates. There were also several background press conferences, as well as formal on-the-record press conferences, by leading members of the American delegation both in Bad Godesberg and in Berlin, which were widely publicized in Germany and in America. Indeed, the coverage in the New York Times was almost unprecedented for an unofficial conference held abroad.

One of the good effects of the Conference which cannot be measured, but which was undoubtedly present in some degree, was in relation to the American reaction to the German swastika incidents beginning on Christmas Eve of 1959. Certainly the impression which so many American political leaders had gained of the democratic convictions and ability of leading German politicans of all parties, helped to maintain both the perspective of American public opinion and the U.S. Congress toward the neo-Nazi incidents. The presence among the American delegates at Bad Godesberg of Mr. Irving Engel, former President of the American Jewish Committee, as well

as the European director of that committee, Dr. Zachariah Schuster, also contributed to this result. Mr. Engel, in his eloquent address to the final plenary session of the Conference, as well as in many private meetings, showed a prophetic insight into certain elements of neglect in German education and certain dangers in the political apathy of large sections of the German population. Some of the constructive measures propsed by his committee and other American-Jewish organizations, including particularly the anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, are now in the process of adoption in various German states.

Considering the physical, economic, political and moral ruin left by the w ar and the Nazi regime; and considering the fact that West Germany's economy and political life had to be built up in a divided country and in the face of a new totalitarian menace from the East, the situation in Germany at the time of our conference deserves to rank not only as an economic miracle but perhaps still more as a political miracle. And since this result would have been so clearly impossible without the American contribution, personified by John J. McCloy and others at the conference, it was an occasion which justified the feeling of pride, happiness and optimism which prevailed at Bad Godesberg.

The high calibre of the membership of the German delegation caused a distinguished member of the American group to wonder how it could happen that a country which had produced such mature democratic leaders so quickly could have fallen into the Nazi nightmare. But, of course, the new German leadership, however satisfactory, is still extremely thin, hence the future is not yet secure.

That is why the organizers of the Conference felt that in buttressing and broadening the ties between German and American leaders of different parties it had rendered a contribution to future developments, and that is why it was felt that similar conferences should be held if possible at least every two years.

Finis

Jack Siegal

November 28, 1960

Dear Jack:

Thanks for the letter and "them kind words."

I did miss not being on deck Election night. It was my first absence from a major news broadcast in twenty five years.

Delighted anent the possibility of a new production and the prospect of our getting together again.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jack Siegal
590 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

J. L. SIEGAL
590 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

November 9, 1960

Dear Ed:

I am very sorry to learn of your illness. We certainly did miss you on the election coverage last night.

I hope this finds you on the mend, and that we'll have the pleasure of seeing you again real soon. We have been talking with Jesse and John about a new production, and I hope it will give me the chance to work with you again.

Sincerely,

Jack Siegal

JLS:mb

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Siegel, Sheldon
m

December 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Siegel:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 14th. Mr. Murrow is out of town, and I am therefore taking the liberty of answering your letter in his stead.

I regret very much that Mr. Murrow will not be able to fulfill your request. We receive several such requests each year and if Mr. Murrow were to agree to one, he would have to agree to all. With his presentsschedule of radio and television broadcasts, it is impossible for him to devote time to any such extracurricular activities. I am sorry to disappoing you and hope you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Sheldon P. Siegel
Production Manager
KAET, Channel 8
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

TEMPE · ARIZONA

1885 Diamond Jubilee 1960

December 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Arizona State University will be activating Channel 8 in Phoenix, Arizona as an educational non-commercial television station in January 1961.

A part of our programming day, of course, will be a station sign-on, sign-off, and station identifications. We would be greatly appreciative if you would consider taping a sign-on announcement, a sign-off announcement, and one station identification for us.

I realize that it is somewhat irregular for a non-commercial educational television station to make such a request, and because of budgetary limitations, I am afraid we would not be able to pay you for this. However, we would indeed consider it an honor to have your voice lend an authoritative air to our station.

Of course, we would provide you with the continuity and a tape upon receiving notification that you would be willing to help us out in this matter.

My deepest thanks for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Sheldon P. Siegel

Sheldon P. Siegel
Production Manager
KAET, Channel 8

SPS/jc

A TRADITION OF GROWTH . . . A COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

James Simpson

May 25, 1960

Mr. James B. Simpson
Public Relations Department
Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

I delayed answering your letter of May 17 to Mr. Murrow, in the hope that he himself would be able to send you a reply. However, he has only been in the city very briefly.

I shall of course show him your letter as soon as possible. In the meantime, however, you may find it useful to know that, as far as I have been able to discover, the CBS news staff for the conventions has already been assigned.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.
ELdorado 5-5800
383 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York

Advertising

17 May 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you may remember, I assisted H. V. Kaltenborn in covering the conventions of 1952 and 1956. HVK will be 83 this summer and while he isn't feeling his years too keenly, he does prefer to take it easy and so I am looking around for another interesting news job.

The convention weeks coincide with my vacation from BBDO and, as you can readily understand, it is always a wonderful experience to get back to the field of fast-breaking news.

If you think there might be a spot for me someplace in the organization, I certainly would be grateful and could stop in anytime to talk about it for a few minutes.

Sincerely,

Jim Simpson

James B. Simpson
Public Relations
Department

Albert Sims

January 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached is a summary of developments on the Young Diplomats Project during the year 1959. As a member of the project's Advisory Committee, we hope you will find this report informative.

Although we are not able at this time to name the project's next candidate, it is hoped that negotiations can be completed soon with the Embassy of Morocco for a Moroccan participant.

We would appreciate receiving any comments you might wish to make in connection with the attached report or any suggestions which might be helpful to us in the operation of the project.

Yours sincerely,

Albert G. Sims
Vice President

Enclosure

Sinclair, A. M.

July 28, 1960

Dear Mrs. Sinclair:

It was most kind of you to write to Mr. Murrow and, as he is away in Chicago covering the Republican Convention, I just wanted to send you an acknowledgement and thank you so much on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Agnes M. Sinclair
564 Emil Avenue
St. Paul 12, Minnesota

ST.PAUL-12-MINNESOTA
JULY-18TH-1960

MR.EDWARD R.MURROW
C/O NATIONAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM
NEW YORK CITY NEW YORK

DEAR MR.MURROW-

ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO ON ONE OF YOUR BROADCASTS YOU MENTIONED THAT A FRIEND OF YOURS WOULD PAY A LARGE SUM OF MONEY FOR A WHITE ZENIA (FLOWER) PLANT.

IT SEEMS THAT NO ONE HAS BEEN ABLE TO GROW WHITE ZENIAS.

I HAVE WITH THE HELP OF FOUR BUMBLE BEE S THAT WERE CONTINUALLY IN THE FLOWER GARDEN LAST SUMMER .

THE NEAREST TO WHITE EVER GROWN IS CREAM COLOR

I WILL HAVE ABOUT FIVE WHITE BLOOMS THIS SUMMER

JUST THOUGHT THAT YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED TO

KNOW THAT YOUR BROADCASTS ARE NOT FORGOTTEN

VERY TRULY

564 EMIL AVE

Mrs Agnes M Sinclair

Singer, Mrs M W.

January 10, 1960

Dear Mrs. Singer:

Your letter reached here in roundabout fashion, and thus the delay in getting back to you before this.

I always enjoy hearing from old friends like yourself and, as a matter of fact, many programming ideas evolve from the suggestions of interested listeners.

I regret that no transcripts of "THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN" are available to send to you. Instead, here is a copy of the transcript of YEARS OF CRISIS which you might enjoy reading.

Thank you for taking the time to write to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Marvin White Singer
1848 Turner Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania

1848 Turner St.
Allentown, Penna
October 9, 1960.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
C/o C.B.S Broadcasting Company,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:
Thank you from the bottom of my heart for the wonderful reenactment of the "Battle of Britain" which I have just heard - I too have always admired Britains so very much and while their incredible trial by fire and bullet was in active progress always awaited your broadcast - I sensed even then how much they had caught your imagination with their very palpable intrinsic integrity and strength of character and the depth of your real affection for them - They are so worthy of understanding and admiration and from me they get full measure.
I have reached and passed my 76th birthday and have been retired from my very rewarding work in one of our

(2.)

local Hospitals but I do now have more opportunities to hear good things on my chosen medium (radio) as my hours were 3.00 - 11.00 P.M and just completed ten and a half years - I used to work very Saturday and Sunday so did miss some very good programs.

Thank you again -

Sincerely yours,
Mary Harlerman Singer
(Mrs. Marvin White Singer).

J. J. Singh

17 East 54th Street
New York 22, New York

F

October 3, 1960

Mr. & Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a line to tell you that I am back in New York.

This time I have come here on behalf of the Afro-Asian Council of New Delhi to help the Tibetan cause, both at the United Nations and outside.

I would naturally like to see you at an early date.

Regards,

J. J. Singh

JJS:rp

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg June 15.

Mr. J.J. Singh telephoned. He will be in New York until the end of June, and wishes to come in and see you. Will you suggest a time?

Call- give to Wash
by C
Conv
aug 1

JJ Singh

101 Friends Colony
New Delhi 14

May 4, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

It was good to see you in New Delhi, even though it was for such a short time.

This is just a hurried note to tell you that I am coming to NewYork for about six weeks.

I will be leaving New Delhi on May 5, for Moscow - a city I have never visited before. After a week's stay there, I will go to Paris to be there at the time of the Summit Conference. I will leave Paris on May 21, by Pan American Jet and will reach New York the same evening.

I would naturally love to see you. My secretary, Miss Pate, (Tel: Plaza 3-7876; Address: 17 East 54th Street) will be kept informed if there is any change in my plans.

Looking forward to seeing you and with our warm regards to you and Mrs. Murrow,

Sincerely yours,

J.J. Singh

JJS:ms
Enc: 1

Any T.V. programme I can be involved in during my stay in

Spyros Skouras

June 8, 1960

Mr. Spyros P. Skouras
Room 1533
14 West 49th Street
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Skouras:

I have your telegram and letter concerning the change of date of the Dr. Dooley tribute dinner. Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow will still be unable to attend, as he is scheduled to do some filming in another part of the country during that week.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

SPYROS P. SKOURAS

June 7, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As I informed you in my telegram, the date originally set for the Dinner in honor of Dr. Tom Dooley has been moved to Thursday, June 23rd, and I hope it will now be possible for you to sit on our dais at this event.

I know you will want to join us that evening to pay tribute to Tom Dooley, the young doctor who is waging single-handed such a noble battle for the good of humanity and has earned for America and the American people the respect and admiration of the world.

In honoring Dr. Dooley, we pay tribute to everything that is dear and sacred to all of us, and I am counting on your presence and that of your friends to make this event a tremendous success.

For your convenience, I enclose a reservation form and request that you let me know as soon as possible about your guests so that we can reserve desirable seats for them.

I look forward to your early reply and send you my warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Spyros P. Skouras

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

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AA245 BA159 B UDA096 UDZ1 NL PD 1960 JUN 5 PM 2 49

UD NEW YORKNNY 5

DELIVER MONDAY JUNE 6 10 AM

EDWARD R MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

485 MADISON AVE NYK

DINNER TO DR. TOM DOOLEY ORIGINALLY SCHDULEDNJUNE NINTH HAS BEEN MOVED TO JUNENTWENTY-THIRD, ASTOR HOTEL, TO ACCOMMODATE MANY DISTINGUISHED HONORED GUESTS WHO WERE UNABLE TO ATTEND EARLIER DATE. HOPE IT WILL NOW BE POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO SIT ON OUR DAIS. I AM SURE YOU AGREE DR. DOOLEY GREATLY DESERVES OUR TRIBUTE FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO HUMAN WELFARE WHICH HAVE EARNED ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD FOR HIM AND FOR OUR COUNTRY. LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING YOU WILL PARTICIPATE AND THAT YOU

WILL INVITE A GROUP OF FRIENDS. AWAIT YOUR FAVORABLE RESPONSE.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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1960 JUN 5 PM 2 47

LETTER FOLLOWS

SPYROS P SKOURAS CHAIRMAN SUITE 1533 14 WEST 49 ST COLUMBUS

5-7460

Spyros Skouras

May 31, 1960

Mr. Spyros P. Skouras
Room 1533
14 West 49th Street
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Skouras:

I had hoped that Mr. Murrow would return to New York before this to answer your letters of May 12 and 25 concerning the tribute planned to honor Dr. Dooley. However, as he is still away, I feel I should not delay a reply any longer and must regretfully tell you that, in his absence from New York, he cannot join the Honorary Committee. I have already sent his refusal to the dinner which he will be unable to attend.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

SPYROS P. SKOURAS

May 25, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Today, when we so urgently need the Good Will of foreign nations, a courageous young doctor, Tom Dooley, has been an outstanding Ambassador for our Country. His dedication to the sick in remote jungle outposts has won him international acclaim.

I cordially invite you to join an Honorary Committee, of which I am privileged to be Chairman, which is being formed to honor Dr. Dooley and I am happy to tell you that our tribute will take the form of a dinner on June 9th, 1960, at the Astor Hotel.

To give the event greater tangible significance, our Committee has decided to raise $105,000 to build three vitally needed hospitals in Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam. Surely there can be no finer tribute than to give him these urgently needed medical facilities and thus enlarge his humanitarian work.

I very much hope you will attend the Dinner to Dr. Dooley. It will be a wonderful opportunity to express your appreciation for what he is accomplishing and, at the same time, enjoy a delightful evening. If you cannot come, won't you invite some of your friends or associates to attend as your guests?

In any case, I urge you to participate by giving your donation, in as generous an amount as your heart dictates. A form is enclosed for your convenience. Your tax-deductible contribution to the hospital fund will help to build friendship for our Country abroad.

Sincerely,

Spyros P. Skouras

P.S. I have just been informed that Dr. Dooley has been voted the Bronze Medallion of the City of New York, which will be awarded to him at the Dinner.

SPYROS P. SKOURAS

May 12, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Tom Dooley is the courageous doctor who has won international acclaim by building jungle hospitals and teaching native volunteers the rudiments of first aid in the remote villages of Laos.

Dr. Dooley has just returned to America and a group of men and women who include Winthrop W. Aldrich, John S. Bierwirth, George Champion, Mrs. C. Suydam Cutting, Frederick H. Ecker, James A. Farley, Herbert H. Lehman, Walter Hoving, George C. Leib, John E. McKeen, Percy Magnus, Joseph A. Martino, George Meany, Thomas A. Morgan, Charles S. Munson, Charles Shipman Payson, Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, Ralph T. Reed, John I. Snyder, Jr., Juan T. Trippe, Gene Tunney, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Edmund F. Wagner and Arthur K. Watson are forming a Committee to plan a fitting tribute to this selfless humanitarian. It is my privilege to be Chairman of this Committee, which I invite you to join with my assurance that no obligation is involved.

I know you will agree that Dr. Dooley deserves recognition both as a benefactor of the underprivileged and as an Ambassador of tremendous Good Will. In these days of world-wide turmoil, the example set by this young doctor of complete dedication to the welfare of others, regardless of nationality or race, speaks well for our Country.

We are anxious to complete formation of our Committee, so please advise me of your acceptance at your earliest convenience at Committee Headquarters, Room 1533, 14 West 49th Street, New York 20, New York.

Sincerely,

Spyros P. Skouras

P.S. I am glad to announce that Peter Grimm will serve with me as Co-Chairman of the Honorary Committee.

SPYROS P. SKOURAS
Chairman

PETER GRIMM
Co-Chairman

TRIBUTE DINNER TO

DR. TOM DOOLEY

Thursday Evening, June 9th, 1960 – Astor Hotel

Total

Please reserve_____seats @ $35* _____
(Tables seat 10 or more)

☐ I would like to send my (additional) contribution of $_____,* in honor of Dr. Dooley, toward the $105,000 fund to build three hospitals in Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam.

* Tax deductible.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Please make checks payable to "DR. DOOLEY TRIBUTE" and mail to DR. TOM DOOLEY TRIBUTE DINNER, 14 West 49th Street, New York 20–Room 1533 (CO 5-7460)

If you have not as yet prepared your guest list, will you please detach this portion and mail to us at your earliest convenience.

NAMES OF GUESTS (Mr., Mrs., Miss)	ADDRESS
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

Please make checks payable to "DR. DOOLEY TRIBUTE" and mail to DR. TOM DOOLEY TRIBUTE DINNER, 14 West 49th Street, New York 20–Room 1533 (CO 5-7460)

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

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RK NEW YORK NY 19

EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVE NYK

TO BE DELIVERED AFTER 10:00 AM MAY 20 1960: CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO BE HONORED GUEST AT TRIBUTE DINNER TO DR TOM DOOLEY IN RECOGNITION OF SELFLESS DEVOTION TO HUMANITARIAN CAUSES, JUNE9, HOTEL ASTOR. I KNOW YOU WILL AGREE THAT IN THIS PERIOD OF WORLD TURMOIL HE IS MOST DESERVING OF HONOR AS OUTSTANDING AMBASSADOR OF GOOD WILL FOR HIS COUNTRY. YOUR PRESENCE WILL ADD GREATLY TO THE SUCCESS OF THIS TRIBUTE AT WHICH HE WILL ALSO RECEIVE MEDALLION OF NEW YORK CITY. LOOK FORWARD HOPEFULLY YOUR EARLY ACCEPTANCE

SPYROS P SKOURAS, CHAIRMAN CO 5-7460 14 WEST 49TH STREET NEW YORK 20 NEW YORK

No Regrets

1960 MAY 19 PM 9

Slane, H.A.

January 21, 1960

Dear Mr. Slane:

Thank you for your letter of December 29th and for your enclosed article.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad, he will not be able to reply to your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner

Mr. Harold A. Slane
Cast Iron Soil Foundation
6723 South Western Avenue
Los Angeles 47, California

6723 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE, LOS ANGELES 47, CALIFORNIA • PLeasant 3-2277

members
Alabama Pipe Company
The American Brass and Iron Foundry
Pacific Cast Iron Pipe and Fitting Company
Rich Manufacturing Company

CAST IRON HOME SEWER SYSTEMS
YEAR GUARANTEE

CAST IRON SOIL PIPE FOUNDATION

(A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION)
Harold A. Slane
LEGAL COUNSEL AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 29, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In view of the World wide problems that exist on Foreign Trade, I thought you might be interested in my comments to the Policy Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, attached hereto.

Please feel free to use this in any manner you may see fit.

Very truly yours,

Hal
HAROLD A. SLANE

HAS:em

Enc.

IT IS TIME TO REEXAMINE OUR TARIFF POLICY

Following is a summary of remarks made before a special panel of the Policy Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on December 10, 1959, by HAROLD A. SLANE, Executive Secretary and Legal Counsel of the Cast Iron Soil Pipe Foundation:

The entire world is going through a series of rapid changes in economic conditions which have lead to serious inroads on our foreign markets and most important substantial increases in the import of products into the United States. These conditions have brought about some strong reactions by many members of Congress. Recently Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand, of California, made the statement: "We are importing a depression". Senator Clair Engle, of California, made the statement, "We must equate the situation". Congressman Gordon L. McDonough made the statement: "This changing condition abroad constitutes the greatest single threat to the economy of the United States".

Following World War II, we rebuilt the industry of the free world which certainly was highly commendable. This has resulted in our, directly or indirectly, subsidizing foreign producers to make great inroads on our markets, both at home and abroad. We have made possible, directly or indirectly, for foreign producers to bring into the United States various products at prices far below our cost of manufacture. This is a problem which affects all phases of the American economic life; practically every industry has been affected, or will be affected through the coming years.

We used to think of imports primarily in terms of their effect in the immediate marketing areas surrounding our seaports, but with the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway we now find these products are being brought directly into the heart of the United States.

The World, in fact, is faced with a condition in which in many lines, production exceeds the demand and it will take generations to educate and raise the economic standards of the billion and a half people who will eventually be the potential market for these products.

The GATT has served a major purpose. Tariff concessions were necessary just prior to and following World War II, but today we have a changed condition. Other countries are now prosperous and do not need preferential treatment. Production in the United States is at a peak and there is no need for tariff reduction such as has been made, particularly in 1948 and in other years to induce more imports to meet the shortages of materials in the United States, and perhaps more important to offset the balance of dollars throughout the World. Today we find the balance of dollars is fast moving across the ocean. One of the most serious problems we find ourselves confronted with in trying to meet competitive foreign products, is the method of operation which exists in many foreign

countries, such as the cartel system and common market policies among various nations. We in the United States believe in our anti-trust laws and do not want to see them changed. We do not want subsidies nor do we want quotas on imports.

We believe that our tariff policy as we have known it for the past century and a half is outmoded. Originally, the Tariff Act was adopted for the purpose of raising revenue, then later it became a tool of those in power for the protection of special interests. Now we have a hodge-podge which does not specifically relate to either revenue or protection. The entire system based as it is on ad valorem percentages is unreal. It is like going to a discount store where you get 10% off - but 10% off of what? Valuations placed by the Customs Department on foreign products are artificial and unsound. To quote one specific instance, cast iron soil pipe is being brought in from Mexico at a valuation of $77.00 per ton. This is the declared valuation, but the cost to manufacture this same soil pipe in the United States if $178.00 per ton! Tariff, to be realistic, should be based upon the average cost of production in the United States and not some unreal percentage of nothing. In other words no product which is being produced in the United States in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the people of the United States should be brought into the United States at a cost less than that which the average manufacturer finds to be his cost. The excess revenue which would be derived from this type of a tariff policy could be used as a credit against the foreign aid to the countries affected. This credit could also be worked to take care of deficits on imports.

American business today is confronted with extremely high overhead costs, including taxes of all types, City, County, State, Federal and others; these continue to rise year by year; freight rates, utility rates and other fixed expenses also go up almost every year. The cost of production in the average industry in the United States including overhead goes up from 3% to 5% per year. This has been true for the past ten years and there appears to be no change in this condition. Labor costs go up each year 3% to 5% and the cost of living goes up about the same percentage in general. Plant modernization and replacement is extremely costly and we have no subsidation as exists in many of our competitive nations, and we do not want a subsidy.

We find that in the case of the cast iron soil pipe industry where we are paying our employees approximately $3.45 per hour, including all fringe benefits, that we have to compete with Japan, who pay 26.6¢ per hour and Mexican Foundries whose average pay is from $3.00 to $5.00 per day for 14 hours work. Neither of these have the high overhead expenses that the industry in the United States has to pay.

It is time to equalize this situation and this will require a complete reanalysis of all the phases of the problem including our International Relations, Foreign Relations are of great importance and must be taken into consideration in studying this whole problem. It is important to note that the balance between exports and imports has changed. The old rule was that to have a prosperous America our

exports must exceed our imports by not less than 5%. Now, our imports exceed our exports. I refer specifically to a speech made on November 23, 1959, by United States Senator Kenneth B. Keating, at a building dedication dinner of the New York Produce Exchange, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, and would like to quote from that speech the following:

> "On the basis of my experiences abroad during the past few weeks and in light of recent events related to America's trade and aid policies, I think this would be an appropriate time to make some observations with regard to the overall international economic situation with which our country is today faced.
>
> Let me say at the outset, that it is my opinion that the world economic picture has changed significantly in past months and that as a consequence we are today faced with a considerably different situation from that of the early postwar period. Many of the war-torn and hobbled nations of Europe are now riding the crest of a great and heartening recovery. Their economies are booming, their currency is sound, their people are prosperous as never before. The nations of the Free World are stronger than at any time since the end of the war. The success of America's herculean postwar foreign aid program was to a large extent responsible for this strength. Of this, the beleagured taxpayers of a great nation can be justifiably proud.
>
> First of all, it is now evident that the revival of the Free World has enabled many of our close allies to compete more actively and effectively with the United States both on the American domestic market and in every market of the world. There has been a great deal of discussion recently of the increasingly less favorable foreign trade position of the United States. All of us recognize this problem and we are concerned about it. At the same time, it must be pointed out that we would be naive had we not expected this to happen when we inaugurated our far-reaching postwar aid program.
>
> Our allies would have been just as naive not to have recognized that when their economies had been substantially revived, they would have a clear cut responsibility to work with the United States in our efforts to aid and assist the less fortunate nations of the Free World. There is little question that our more prosperous Free World allies are becoming increasingly aware of this definite responsibility.
>
> To sum up, we are nearing or have reached an important turning point in that many of the war torn economies of Europe and Asia are revived and are extremely prosperous. Our own trade position, consequently, is somewhat less favorable. In this same context, the responsibility of the now revived nations of Europe and Asia to participate in America's efforts to assist the underdeveloped and less fortunate nations of the Free World is altogether clear.

In June of this year, for the first time in decades, total American imports of goods and services exceeded total exports. This figure does not stand alone. It is indicative of a growing trend whereby American exports have not kept pace with the gradual and consistent increase in imports over the past several years.

Another important statistic which is frequently cited in this connection is the recent marked increase in the outflow of gold from the U.S. In mid-1959, total holdings of gold fell below twenty billion dollars for the first time since the end of the war. They have remained below this level since then.

Several weeks ago, Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon attending the Tkyo Conference of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, commented on America's declining trade position and sternly warned the nations of the world that they must remove outdated and discriminatory barriers on U. S. goods. I quote the Under Secretary: "The present situation is inherently unstable with America Running a four billion dollar deficit this year in net transfer of assets tothe rest of the world."

I have given quite a bit of thought to this nation's broad foreign trade problems. It is my view that we must seriously consider proposals for action to remedy America's foreign trade difficulties. Any sound proposals must be consistent with this country's aspirations for world peace and freedom and at the same time, to the fullest extent possible, must be beneficial to American industries which have been damaged or are seriously threatened by foreign competition. This is no easy task. I am well aware of this fact. Nevertheless, I cannot accept the premise that the best way to understand our trade difficulties is to leave them alone and see if they get worse.

However, as I have indicated, I believe that the U.S. is faced with a new international economic and political situation. We must be prepared to reexamine and readjust our trade policies accordingly.

One's views on America's trade policies must, of course, be formed and appraised in the context of the pressing world struggle between the Soviets and the West. The Russians seem to think that the best way to "bury" us is to devote a great part of their resourses to the economic battle to "woo and win" the uncommitted nations of the world and those less developed nations now aligned with the West.

Everything that we do is somehow and by someone related to this great economic struggle. Everytime we dedicate a building, pass a bill in Congress, pay a tax, make a scientific discovery or mark a cultural advance we are reminded that the Russians are trying to do it faster, better and more often. Indeed, our entire lives are somehow inextricably wound up in the world struggle against communism.

Certainly, in the field of foreign trade it is absolutely imperative that we now initiate straightforward and positive

action and at the same time that we take full cognizance of Soviet strategies and intentions. In the final analysis the world economic struggle in which we are now engaged may be the greatest challenge of our history."

I would also like to quote from a speech by the Hon. Stuart Symington, United States Senator from Missouri, which was put into the Congressional Record by the Hon. Clair Engle, United States Senator from California; the speech was made before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco on May 29, 1959:

"Seven weeks ago in New Orleans, Allen Dulles, the Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, made an important address. It was a speech intended to alert the American people to the economic challenge of our possible enemies.

It was closely packed with disturbing information gleaned from the best and presumably the latest intelligence reports.

It was a chilling report, which ought to have sobered a great number of people.

Tucked away in the text, however, was a warning not to take the claims of the Soviet 7-year plan at face value; and amazingly, press reports of the New Orleans speech featured this lone bit of reassurance and all but ignored the rest.

Readers who had before them both the news report and the complete speech must have had great difficulty in believing one was taken from the other.

Most of us simply do not want to believe that the Russian economic threat is as great as it appears to be--and we are ready to grasp at every little straw which offers us reassurance.

The biggest fool is the fool who fools himself.

"The threat to the United States is not the ICBM, but in the field of a peaceful production. We are relentless in this and it will prove the superiority of our system", warned Mr. Khrushchev.

The Soviet 7-year plan envisions an annual expansion in production of 8.6 percent, and concedes us an annual increase of only 2.2 percent.

"If this is true," Mr. Dulles told his audience in New Orleans, that is, if we are unable to increase production more than 2.2 percent a year, then--and let me emphasize--"the United States will be virtually committing economic suicide."

From 1953 to 1958, U.S. production moved ahead and sideways and backward; and in the overall, achieved a forward progress of only 1.3 percent a year.

This is not just a two-sided competition. The economic transformation now underway on the Chinese mainland is, in its way, even more significant than the performance of the Soviets.

In the 6-year period from 1952 to 1957, the Chinese Communists increased their production of coal at an annual rate of 14 percent; their production of oil, 28 percent; electric power, 21 percent a year; iron, 25

percent a year; steel, 31 percent a year.

The Chinese rate of growth far exceeded that of the Soviet Union in the period of the first 5-year plan, 1928-32.

The Russians are also out to crack the Western Trade marts.

Between 1952 and 1956, the Soviet bloc increased its trade with Latin America by 609 percent.

The strength of a nation depends upon the will of the people, and in our democratic form of government that will can function properly only when the people are informed.

That is why it is so important for the people to know the truth--then they will do whatever is necessary to remain strong and free."

From these, and many other speeces and articles which have appeared in newspapers such as the Washington Post, on December 10th, and the Los Angeles Times on November 26, 1959, it is clearly indicated that at the present rate our deficits in foreign transactions exceed Four Billion Dollars per year and that should this trend continue at the present level and it certainly has been going up in almost geometrical rates during the past years, Fort Knox would be empty within five years.

The World has two primary standards: one known as the Sterling Block and the other is the Gold Standard, so it is vitally important to us as businessmen to make sure that we protect the Gold Standard upon which our fiscal policy is based. Should this increase in foreign production continue we will see more and more of our businesses close and great unemployment will result. Mere reduction of wages alone will not solve this problem because we are saddled with basic overhead expenses which are necessary to our economy and to our system of government that make labor only one of the major factors in our cost. So true are the remarks of Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand, when he stated: "We are importing a depression", and this should be heeded by all of us as we reexamine this entire problem.

Management and labor, Democrats and Republicans must all unite to work together to seek a solution to this most comprehensive problem which I believe will be the most serious one that the United States will face during the Sixties.

Most of the corporations and individuals who support the "status quo" policy of the United States are either in the import-export business, or own a very substantial interest in foreign countries including production plants and these facts makes it attractive to them to retain the present tariff system while the great mass of American industry which is solely owned and solely operated within the United States desire that these conditions be corrected at the earliest possible date.

I wish to make the following specific recommendations:

1. That the Treasury Department immediately reexamine their appraisal system of foreign products coming into the United States and use a more realistic appraised value in assessing present tariffs;

2. That Congress at its session, January, 1960, amend the Tariff Act to expedite relief under Section 7- the so-called "escape clause" so as to make the relief available forthwith and without the delay that in many cases has resulted in businesses having to close their doors while waiting for action.

3. I wish to recommend the plan proposed in the Senate version of the 1958 Trade Agreements Extension Act which was removed in Conference Committee, namely, that a Committee of five members of the United States Finance Committee, five members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and five persons not connected with any Governmental Agency be appointed by the President and this Committee make an immediate reanalysis of our entire T riff policy and report to the Congress of the United States not later than February, 1961.

These steps are of immediate importance. I hope that in the near future it may be possible for the Congress of the United States to revise the status of the Tariff Commission and make it a Tariff "Court" where its decisions would only be subject to the review of the Federal Courts in the same manner as decisions of the Court of Claims are subject to review and are removed entirely from administrative or political pressures.

HAROLD A. SLANE, Attorney
6723 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 47, CALIFORNIA

Wm Small

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President

WHAS INC.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
TEL. JUNIPER 5-2211

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

August 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your note of August 10. I understand perfectly.

With best regards,

Bill

William J. Small
Director of News
WHAS AM-TV

WJS:km

Small, Bill

August 10, 1960

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of August 3rd.

I am, of course, interested in the project scheduled for December 1st, but am reluctant to take on such an assignment because I have no status other than that of a hired hand. Furthermore, when I do talk again either about the responsibility or the maturity of television, I would prefer to do it as an individual rather than in a public dialogue such as you suggest.

Many thanks for the kind words. With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William J. Small
President
Radio Television
News Directors Association
WHAS-TV
Louisville, Kentucky

mcc

RTNDA

Radio Television News Directors Association

PRESIDENT
Bill Small
WHAS-TV, Louisville, Ky.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
Bill Monroe
WDSU-TV, New Orleans, La.

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Mid-West — Bruce Palmer, KWTV
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
West — John Thompson, NBC-KRCA
Hollywood, California
Canada — Paul Boudreau, CKAC
Montreal, Canada

August 3, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I had hoped to find you for a brief moment at the GOP Convention but I think the only times our paths crossed were when you headed for the men's room which was located adjacent to our broadcast booth. It hardly seemed like the time to interrupt your train of thought.

When last we communicated, I was busily making arrangements for your appearance before RTNDA. As I remember, you opened your remarks by saying that "This may do none of us any good". I don't know what hardship it caused Ed Murrow but I do know that the widely reprinted and oft-quoted comments that followed did to our industry a great deal of good.

I find myself now in a similar situation, asking you to appear before a professional journalism group. As you probably know, Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalism fraternity, is holding its annual convention in New York City this year. Red Newton, National President and editor of a paper in Tampa, Florida, has asked me if I would moderate a radio-television panel and if I would invite you to appear. I told him that rather than a panel, I would prefer having Ed Murrow, one of the leading newspaper critics (perhaps Gould or Crosby) and engage in a discussion of "How Mature is Broadcast Journalism?".

What do you think? Would you be available? It is scheduled for Thursday afternoon, December 1st at about 3:30 P.M..

Red and the New York host committee are urging me to firm up a panel so that they might get it widely publicized in advance. I would appreciate your RSVP soon.

Incidentally, despite the critical orgasm over NBC's comedy team, most people I have spoken to say CBS did a better job at both political conventions and as one put it, "I would rather hear what Ed Murrow had to say than anyone else in TV".

With warm personal regards,

Bill Small

William J. Small, President

1960 International Convention, October 5-8, Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, Canada

CC Red Newton Louisville Professional Chapter

Adm D. Smith

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CHIEF OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON

31 October 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please accept my sincere thanks for the luncheon you so kindly held for me at the Century Club last week. It was a real privilege for me to meet your CBS associates and I look forward to seeing them again.

I am going to work on your suggestion, and plan to get together with the other two Service CHINFOS to figure out some way of circumventing the restrictions placed on all of us in dealing directly with any one organization in the development of a story. In all honesty, however, I think real progress on this must wait until next January.

In the meantime, please let me know what we can do to assist in your forthcoming Quemoy-Matsu trip. As an item of possible interest, I heard your show, "The Year of POLARIS", highly praised by NBC!

Again, many thanks. With very best wishes for your continued success, I am

Faithfully yours,

Dan Smith

D. F. SMITH, Jr.
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy

1

Smith, Dan'l F.

September 22, 1960

Dear Blair:

I am arranging a small luncheon in honor of Rear Admiral Daniel F. Smith, the new Chief of Information, for the United States Navy.

It will be at the Century Club at 12:30 on Tuesday, October 25th. I do hope you can join us.

Cordially,

Mr. Blair Clark
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

September 22, 1960

Dear Charles:

I am arranging a small luncheon in honor of Rear Admiral Daniel F. Smith, the new Chief of Information, for the United States Navy.

It will be at the Century Club at 12:30 on Tuesday, October 25th. I do hope you can join us.

Cordially,

Mr. Charles Collingwood
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

September 22, 1960

Dear Dick:

I am arranging a small luncheon in honor of Rear Admiral Daniel F. Smith, the new Chief of Information, for the United States Navy.

It will be at the Century Club at 12:30 on Tuesday, October 25th. I do hope you can join us.

Cordially,

Mr. Richard C. Hottelet
CBS News
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

September 22, 1960

Dear Larry:

I am arranging a small luncheon in honor of Rear Admiral Daniel F. Smith, the new Chief of Information, for the United States Navy.

It will be at the Century Club at 12:30 on Tuesday, October 25th. I do hope you can join us.

Cordially,

Mr. Larry LeSueur
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

September 22, 1960

Dear Walter:

I am arranging a small luncheon in honor of Rear Admiral Daniel F. Smith, the new Chief of Information, for the United States Navy.

It will be at the Century Club at 12:30 on Tuesday, October 25th. I do hope you can join us.

Cordially,

Mr. Walter Cronkite
CBS News
70 East 45th Street
New York, New York

September 22, 1960

Dear Doug:

I am arranging a small luncheon in honor of Rear Admiral Daniel F. Smith, the new Chief of Information, for the United States Navy.

It will be at the Century Club at 12:30 on Tuesday, October 25th. I do hope you can join us.

Cordially,

Mr. Douglas Edwards
CBS News
70 East 45th Street
New York, New York

September 22, 1960

Dear Fred:

I am arranging a small luncheon in honor of Rear Admiral Daniel F. Smith, the new Chief of Information, for the United States Navy.

It will be at the Century Club at 12:30 on Tuesday, October 25th. I do hope you can join us.

Cordially,

Mr. Fred Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

September 22, 1960

Dear John:

I am arranging a small luncheon in honor of Rear Admiral Daniel F. Smith, the new Chief of Information, for the United States Navy.

It will be at the Century Club at 12:30 on Tuesday, October 25th. I do hope you can join us.

Cordially,

Mr. John Day
Columbia Broadcasting System
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

September 22, 1960

Dear Sig:

I am arranging a small luncheon in honor of Rear Admiral Daniel F. Smith, the new Chief of Information, for the United States Navy.

It will be at the Century Club at 12:30 on Tuesday, October 25th. I do hope you can join us.

Cordially,

Mr. Sig Mickelson
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

September 22, 1960

Dear Allan:

I am arranging a small luncheon in honor of Rear Admiral Daniel F. Smith, the new Chief of Information, for the United States Navy.

It will be at the Century Club at 12:30 on Tuesday, October 25th. I do hope you can join us.

Cordially,

Mr. Allan Jackson
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Adm. D. F. Smith

September 21, 1960

Dear Admiral Smith:

We all thank you for your gracious letter of September 17th.

We shall of course consider your request regarding the profanity on the occasion of the first delayed firing, although as you say that decision will have to be ours.

We have considered your suggestion regarding Admiral Burke's reply to my question about the destruct capability and have edited Admiral Burke's reply to read as follows:

BURKE: No, he can't destruct it but none of those missiles have ever gone in the wrong direction and I think that this danger is very, very remote - so remote that it's practically negligible.

We propose to insert the following dialogue between Admiral Burke and myself:

MURROW: How vulnerable to detection is this ship?

BURKE: It's not very vulnerable. The reason for that is that this ship is for the purpose of being on station to fire its missiles. It's not searching for enemy ships or enemy submarines. It will steam at low speed. It will use various types of cover. It does not have to expose itself at all. It's very invulnerable.

Sincerely yours,

Rear Admiral D. F. Smith, Jr.
U. S. Navy, Chief of Information
Washington 25, D. C.

ERM:gw
cc: Fred Friendly

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

17 SEP 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a distinct pleasure being with you, Mr. Friendly, Mr. Williams and Mr. Beck yesterday. As I told you at the time, I was thoroughly pleased with "The Year of Polaris" and am happy to report that the reactions I have heard subsequently from other Navy viewers have been highly enthusiastic, also.

There are two points, however, upon which I have heard several objections. One is the exclamation "Jesus Christ!" at the time of the first delayed firing. I realize this is within CBS' bailiwick editorially, but since it was a Navy man's voice, several officers have asked me if the Navy could prevail upon you to have this profanity cut.

The second involves Mr. Murrow's asking Admiral Burke if a Polaris might head the wrong direction and hit Chicago, rather than an enemy target. Admiral Burke replies that there is no "destruct" capability built into Polaris, but that the FBM subs will be operating far away from the United States. Since our allies are aware that FBM's will likely be operating in the Mediterranean area, it seems to us this statement might tend to cause them some unnecessary alarm. Would it be possible to cut this particular question and answer also? If so, we would sincerely appreciate it.

Except for these two points, I have heard nothing but praise for this film. CBS Reports and the Murrow-Friendly team have produced another outstanding informational program, and one which I know will be of great value in educating the public to the Navy's contribution to national deterrent strength through Polaris.

We are sending a notice throughout the Naval Establishment alerting Navy personnel to this program and urging them to watch it. We also are making plans for the distribution of prints.

Sincerely,

Dan Smith

D. F. SMITH, Jr.
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Chief of Information

Adm. D.F. Smith file

September 1, 1960

Dear Admiral Smith:

I write to thank you for your gracious telegram regarding my commission in the United States Naval Reserve. I hope to be able to pull my weight.

You may care to know that we are progressing on Polaris. I spent Tuesday at New London and did what I think will turn out to be a first class interview with Commander Osborne.

If you will let me know when next you are to be in New York, it would give me great pleasure to get together with a few of my radio and television colleagues for a luncheon in order that they might have the opporutnity of meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Rear Admiral D. F. Smith, Jr.
U. S. Navy
Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

ERM:rg

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AUG 25 1960

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PASS TO CDR EDWARD R. MURROW, USNR. CONGRATULATIONS UPON THE ACCEPTANCE OF YOUR COMMISSION AS COMMANDER IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE. AS CHIEF OF INFORMATION I AM DELIGHTED TO WELCOME YOU ABOARD AS A MEMBER OF THE NAVY'S PUBLIC INFORMATION TEAM.
SIGNED D. F. SMITH, JR., REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. NAVY.
BT
24/2128Z

Smith, D. M.

October 6, 1960

Dear Mrs. Smith:

Your letter of September 26th has been forwarded to our office.

Unfortunately, transcripts of THIS I BELIEVE are no longer available for distribution. However, record albums can be purchased at any leading music or recording store.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Mrs. D. M. Smith
11303-110 Avenue
Edmunton, Alberta
Canada

No.

1 1303-110 Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada
Sept. 26, 1960

Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York
U.S.A.

Dear Sirs,

Recently I heard a program over C.B.C. which was compiled from the recordings of Edward S. Murrow's series "This I Believe". Is the script of "This I Believe" available and what would the cost of one copy?

Yours truly,
Margaret Smith
(Mrs. D. M Smith)

bc: Edward R. Murrow

Smith, John C.
fm

Lyons Plains Road
Weston, Connecticut
August 29, 1960

Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Vice President of the United States
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Hon. John F. Kennedy
United States Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

We are sure that you were grieved as we were to observe that the United States Olympic team on the opening day of the 1960 Olympics committed an act of international discourtesy by omitting the dipping of the national flag which is customary on these occasions.

You must also have observed that of all the eighty-five nations represented in the Olympics, the Soviet delegation alone followed this example of poor sportsmanship.

No doubt you share with us the sense of humiliation that the United States should thus appear to be in agreement with the Soviet Union in giving unnecessary offense to the free people of the world, after every effort to get Soviet agreement on constructive action has been unsuccessful.

To the best of our knowledge, the refusal of the United States Olympians to dip the flag to the host nation originated in the political hostility between Ireland and England on the occasion of the 1908 Olympics in London. Since then, Eire has become a free nation, and Olympics have been held in many nations outside the British Commonwealth.

Today's Olympians have no concern in the political disputes of either 1908 or 1960 -- their concern is purely with sportsmanship and athletic achievements. The continuation of such an unfortunate tradition of discourtesy is unworthy of a nation which has attained the position of world leadership occupied by the United States.

We therefore appeal to you both, as candidates for the nation's highest office, to exercise your leadership by publicly repudiating the no doubt well-meant but ill-advised action of the United States Olympic team, and demanding that they repair the insult done to the Italian nation, as hosts, and to other nations (except the Soviet Union), as participants.

We await your action.

Yours sincerely,

B. James Burke

John Chabot Smith

B. James Burke

John Chabot Smith

cc: Senator Prescott Bush
Senator Thomas E. Dodd
Representative Donald Irwin
Mr. Avery Brundage

Smith, Joseph D., Jr.

April 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your recent letter and for the enclosed pamphlet, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow is currently on a year's sabbatical and is traveling abroad. I am therefore keeping your letter and will show it to him upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Joseph D. Smith, Jr.
126 Martha Road
Glen Burnie, Maryland

LET'S GET OUT OF THE RUT!

by HOWELL APPLING, JR.

A Help-Your-Self Booklet

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EMPLOYEE RELATIONS, INC.

13 East 53rd Street, New York 22, N. Y.

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Illustrated by Jack Sparling Litho in U.S.A.

IN REVIEWING WHAT I wish to discuss in this booklet, there were many issues of state, local and national government that came to mind. Almost everyone is concerned about taxes. Recently much attention has been given to the problems of unemployment and social welfare. There are problems in state institutions—the penitentiary, the mental institutions, and public schools. There is, obviously, no lack of current, specific and urgent problems. However, in my experience I have learned one thing—problems of government are seldom so clear-cut and so easily defined that they can be discussed in isolation from many other related issues.

And, too, it seems to me that there is an underlying rule that to hope for a solution to the complex problems we constantly face, we need . . . in fact we must have . . . a definite set of standards or values by which we might make a logical, reasonable and practical judgment.

And so I would like to talk about principles . . . my personal philosophy and ideas about government.

I SHOULD LIKE TO talk about the great need, as I see it, for better human understanding, better communication between peoples, better appreciation of our American free enterprise system, and a radically changed attitude toward government and toward the political processes that so vitally affect the kind of government we get.

We hear a lot of conversation about the tremendous progress we have made in this country. And, of course, we have. We certainly have made tremendous material progress. But where are we *really* in some other respects?

We're at a point, for example, where to be a businessman today makes one a little suspect, and the concept of profit is one which requires apology and rather labored explanation.

We're at a point where state governments are forced in many cases to sugar-coat their tax climate propaganda in an effort to lure industries that have become almost totally discouraged in some other state.

We're at a point where those who can afford to do so go from state to state looking for one where they will not be taxed higher and higher and higher so that government can spend more and more and more.

We're at a point where a lot of political opportunists try to exploit the vote-getting and the power-seeking potential of pitting one group of our citizens against another . . . of pitting labor against management to the detriment of both.

We're at a point where to be a politician is to bear a public taint . . . a suspicion that one is all mouth and all pocket . . . that politics, the science of self government, is somehow a dirty word.

It used to be permissible to stand up for some of our time-tested values and ideals and to have a healthy reaction to a situation . . . but now if someone does, he is a "reactionary," and that, too, is somehow a nasty thing.

We're at a point where government is a kind of a nebulous and remote and far-removed thing and one about which most of us just don't have the time to be bothered.

I met Judge Phil Gilliam of Denver a while back and his thoughts on this subject parallel my own so closely and he expressed them so eloquently that I should like to enlarge on what he had to say:

> "It seems to me that there has been sweeping America . . . an attitude of how much can I get for nothing . . . a kind of a free-lunch philosophy . . . an arbitration between right and wrong.

"Even with the kids. You know, you see it with the adults so often: Don't be a sucker, why should I pay my taxes if there is any way to get out of it? Why should I get mixed up in dirty politics—what did they ever do for me?

"But you see it in the kids, too. Every now and then you talk to one of the kids we get in our training school for delinquent boys, and you say, 'Son, why did you break the law?' And they say, 'I didn't want to be a square.' I didn't want to be a square. The word 'chicken'—'I didn't want to be chicken.'

"Golly, friends, is there something wrong with being a decent guy, with being a responsible citizen . . . interested in community betterment . . . interested enough to make the effort for good government. Is decency becoming unpopular in this country? The great challenge of America is to be a decent guy, a constructive citizen, a responsible businessman, an honorable employee.

"And the apathy and indifference. I'm not worried about Communism; I'm worried about people that aren't getting angry any more. We need angry people. The great people of America were angry people.

"Can you imagine Thomas Jefferson sitting back and saying, 'I didn't want to be chicken. Why should I get mixed up in politics, what did they ever do for me.' That kind of thing.

"It's just as simple as this: It's good to be a good guy, and a responsible citizen, and an enlightened businessman; and it's bad to be a bad guy and an apathetic and indifferent citizen, or a fellow who is content to just let things drift along as they are as long as he is getting his.

"It's time to get angry about some of the things that are going on in America today and it's too late to just sit around and wait

for somebody to do something someday. Some day is now and somebody is us, and some as-yet-undetermined-Joe is not going to assume the responsibilities of citizenship that are ours.

"You know, you go back to Washington and you go out to see the Lincoln Memorial. You see that fellow Lincoln sitting there and you think 'this is one of the finest men we ever produced.' The old-fashioned Dad in his shiny, blue serge suit. Has he been sent to the attic? Is the American prototype the wise guy and the apathetic and indifferent citizen and the fellow who just can't be bothered?

"No, I don't think so. I think our great drive today is for the kind of responsible, well-informed citizenship that made this a great country in the first place. The test of civilization is not how many cars you own or some of the things that have been glorified on TV and in the movies. The test of civilization is the kind of people we turn out. I'm sure that is absolutely true."

WELL, THE PAST is behind us now and no amount of talk is going to change that fact. The future is what we have to worry about now. And it seems to me that within every one of us is the power to change this world for the better, if we but make the effort. There still is a lot of goodness in human nature, lots of things to live and strive for, if men and women have the will to succeed and to work for the decent things they believe in.

During the next twelve months it seems to me that there is the opportunity to make more progress in the field of human understanding and economic education and political responsibility than has been possible in a long time.

Consider, for example, Congressional action on the labor bill. Consider the more watchful attitude of rank and file members of organized labor to their responsibilities as citizens . . . and consider their more watchful attitude toward those who are in turn responsible to them as leaders. It seems to me that there is now even greater opportunity for management and labor to work together in harmony and without the fear of threat and of corruption and of coercion that has so often obscured the realization that they are in the same boat together, and it's time they started acting like it.

Take this matter of communication between peoples. I think there is an air of almost animal expectancy in America today. National and international affairs don't seem nearly so remote when you're sitting on the fuse of an atomic bomb. And the vastly increased government spending programs that the liberal spenders are still promoting are to the point where the tax money is going to have to come out of the hide of the middle and lower income groups because the rich people have already been taxed

about to the arithmetical limit. Some of these things are beginning to take on a direct and a personal significance, and it seems to me that people are beginning to ask questions they've never asked before and they're hungry for answers.

Take the example of politics. Isn't it true that people are beginning to realize once again that this is after all *our* government—that whatever it may be or fail to be is up to us as citizens?

I think that people are inherently decent and they want to do the right thing, and if properly educated in basic economics and in practical politics they will respond as real Americans have always responded in times of crises since the days of the American revolution.

What have we accomplished in this country? We've certainly made tremendous material progress. But it seems to me that our greatest advance and yet our greatest potential is in the field of human understanding.

We've gradually learned the value of the individual at all levels of our society—whether he is a high-priced industrial manager, an efficient employee in the plant or office, or a consumer living out his life on a pension. We've learned to develop leadership . . . we've learned to overcome personality problems that have so often obscured the real issue involved . . . we're learning to communicate more effectively with people.

And we've learned that we owe a debt to the free enterprise system which has brought us the highest standard of living on earth. We have an obligation, first of all, to insure that our businesses are conducted in such a way that they will be truly deserving of public support. But we also have the duty to speak out to our neighbors and to our communities so that they, too, will understand the problems of business and understand the mutual benefits of our industrial success.

What kind of a nation and what kind of communities is it that we will be speaking to? It is not entirely a pretty picture.

AMERICA TODAY HAS one of the highest divorce rates in the world; the average marriage today in our country has little more than a 50-50 chance of success. Juvenile delinquency is expected to double in the next ten years. We have more cases of violence, of assault and battery and murder, than any other nation. We have more cases of nervous breakdown. One out of every 15 Americans is an alcoholic. And, at the most, only about 17% of Americans are in any way active in politics . . . that is to say, active in the biggest business in the nation, one which they own, one for which they pay all the bills and one which so intimately affects all that they do or are admonished not to do.

I think we have to consider, too, the diversity of our potential

audience . . . of the people whose civic and social consciousness must be awakened. We have to consider what the words we say are apt to mean to them in terms of their own experiences. The same words don't always mean the same things to those of us with different backgrounds and with different conditioning of experience.

How can the average doctor, for example, living a lifetime with human grief and suffering and with the intricate technical details of modern medicine . . . how can he be expected to fully understand the words or the problems of politics and government? Or to even have much time to spend worrying about them?

How can the college professor, living as he does a somewhat cloistered life . . . how can he be expected to fully understand and to teach economics and business techniques sympathetically . . . and in light of the fact that the motives of business have not always been noble ones?

The dentist puts on a white coat, the policeman dons his badge, the bellhop wears a uniform . . . and the public accepts them wholeheartedly for what they expect them to be, competent or not. But the businessman who wears an ordinary suit and merges with the crowd? Who *is* he? What is *he* like?

The human tendency of each of us is to dig our own rut and stay in it. Indeed, the energy we expend in that rut, we feel, doesn't leave us much leeway to move out of it.

I heard one of the foreign visitors to our International Trade Fair comment on the fact that we Americans never seem to relax. And I thought to myself, "If we ever stopped to relax, we wouldn't be able to pay all those bills we're running up in foreign countries all over the world."

But we must get out of our rut, of course, if we are to make any headway against the problems that face our society today.

JUDGE GILLIAM TOLD the story of a club for underprivileged kids which he helped to organize in Denver. It's called the Friday Club and they have boxing matches there every Friday night. One night a little Catholic boy came out for the first round and made the sign of the cross as good Catholic boys sometimes do. A Catholic priest happened to be with him and a fellow leaned over and said, "Father, will that help that guy?" And the priest said, "It will if he can fight."

Do you like that philosophy: It will if he can fight?

There are a lot of fields in which we can fight. I think you know some of the statistics: Among high school students, 82% feel that most industries are monopolies; 60% feel that profit is not necessary as an incentive; 60% feel that owners get most of the profits; 55% feel that new machines and better production methods benefit the owners, but not the employees.

This is the country in which the free enterprise system has brought us the highest standard of living in the world. This is the country in which we talk about Socialism as if it were some remote and abstract thing. We fear Communism like the plague,

but we forget that the only difference between Communism and Socialism is the means by which it is imposed on us, and Socialism is *being* imposed on us.

It is not only the kids who must be taught, it is sometimes the teachers, too, and I submit that they must be taught on the basis of demonstrable fact and not propaganda. Don't forget that more than half of the kids go directly from high school to work with these ideas in their minds.

You may remember other signs—the farm survey which revealed that farmers in large part feel that business is in a conspiracy against the public in order to get higher profits. Who convinced the farmer of this? Who failed to show him otherwise?

How many of *us* have ever taken the time and the trouble to show anyone that it is our productive efficiency that increases our standard of living and not government, as so many working people have been led to believe?

I'm sure that as you go back in your memory and review the

fallacies that crop up constantly; and that underlie so many of our problems today, you'll readily see where we have to work and where the golden opportunities lie.

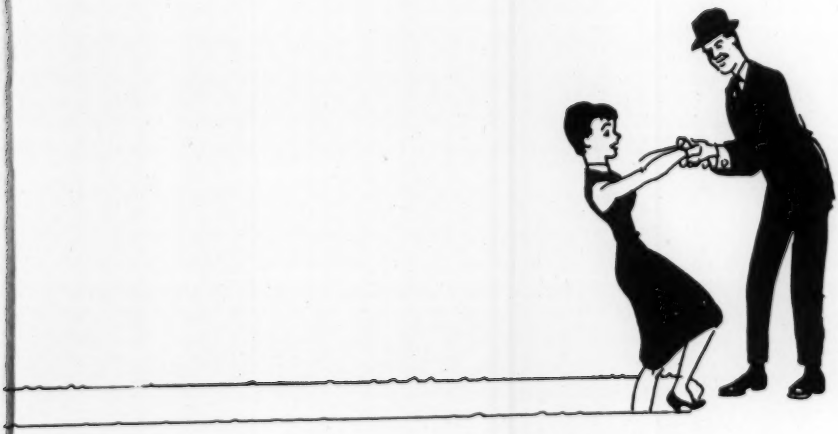
I'M NO EXPERT in the fields of human communication, or economics, or politics—or much of anything else. But I do know that there are some basic ideals and values and basic truths that are as valid today as they ever were.

The year that a principle or an ideal was born has nothing to do with its validity. Human nature doesn't change the fundamental rules just because two thousand years have elapsed since the Gospel was preached by the disciples.

I have a boy nine years old who is a Cub Scout. And let me tell you that you can see more living ideals at a Cub Scout pack meeting—more dreams, more visions of great goals and noble purposes—more confidence in human decency and destiny—than you'll ever find at a faculty meeting, or a political convention, or a union hall, a Chamber of Commerce meeting.

When those stubby fingers fold in a two fingered salute to their country's flag . . . for God and for Country . . . doesn't it make you wonder why grown-ups can't be as genuine . . . and as sincere . . . and as dedicated to truth? Doesn't it make you wish that we had worked a little harder to instill mutual respect and love of truth in our adult world—and don't you wish that we had their confidence and faith, not only in themselves, but in their country and all that it has stood for?

These are some of the things I think about. These are some of the things I hope everyone who reads this booklet will be thinking about, too—and more importantly, *doing* something about. If you do, we'll *get* out of that rut.



April 1, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
585 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Referring to my recent letter to you concerning the need for more public information on the threat of socialism to our Country, I am attaching pamphlet entitled "Let's Get Out of the Rut." where I again find the subject of socialism portrayed as "being imposed upon us". I am attaching this pamphlet in hopes of nudging you along a little further toward the preparation of a television program on this vital subject.

As I have not heard from you in connection with my first letter, I can only assume that you are still on holiday and have not read my note, or are contemplating the matter.

Please read the attached pamphlet.

Sincerely,

Joseph D. Smith, Jr.

Joseph D. Smith, Jr.

126 Martha Road
Glen Burnie, Maryland

Smith, R. K.

May 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of April 26th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical since last July. He is still traveling abroad and is expected to return to the office on July 1st. I am therefore holding your letter here and shall call it to his attention upon his return.

Thank you again for taking the time and trouble to write.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Richard K. Smith
History Department, 415 L. H.
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

26 April 1960

Richard K. Smith
History Dept., 415 L.H.
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Here at the University of Illinois, where I am an assistant instructor (and that is the lowest man on the scholastic totem pole), while working on an advanced degree in history, I have been experiencing a pretty tough time with my students in putting across the forces of recent times and the effect they have had upon the present. Toward this end I have used your "Here it Now" (Vol. I), with some effect, but it needs more.

I am but thrity years old, but I recall FDR, and particularly his voice. And recent re-recorded collections of his speeches I have found to be very effective in class, for very obviously even the jaded kids of the Great Prosperity are as hypnotized by FDR's voice as much as were their parents twenty years ago. The classroom reaction is remarkable. But there is another side to the coin, and it is that which prompts this letter.

This is in regard to the events in Europe, 1933-40, and specifically Hitler & Co. Today I was told of an LP record of Hitler's speeches with a running interpretation, and I went down and bought it--at a discount house where you can't listen before you buy, but it is cheaper. But the record, "Hitler's Inferno," (Audio Parities, No. 2445, narration by Bill Forrest), was not what I hoped it would be. It was labelled as Hitler's inferno, "in words and music." Unfortunately there was too much music, too few words, and only the most amateurish interpretation. The raw materials of the record are good, but lack of balance and lack of good interpretation destroy its value. Yet something like this is needed.

As suggested above, I almost missed Hitler. I was seven years old at the time of the Anschluss. And this might have meant nothing to me except that at that time my family had a girl who helped my mother with the housework once a week, and on that day she came to work in tears and all shaken, because most of her people were still in Austria. It didn't make much sense to me at that time because my seven-year-old mind confused Austria and Australia, and I couldn't figure out what Germany was doing so far-far away from Europe. But the moment has stuck.

The fragment of Hitler's "Lebensraum" speech which you include with "Here it Now" is excellent for my purposes, for it so vividly conveys the intense emotionalism evoked by that man, and his psychotic nature. In class, the kids sit transfixed in what appears to be amazement at those words which they cannot understand, but whose tone of voice is frightening even out of context. Unfortunately the Hitler record I bought today does not quite doe that.

What I am getting at is, how about another "Hear it Now"? May I suggest a 12-inch LP with one side of Hitler (and a little bit of Mussolini, perhaps even a smattering of Franco), while the flip side would provide the confused and contradictory reactions of the Western Democracies. This would cover the period 1933, the accession of Hitler, to 1940, the Zenith at Compiegne---his Nazi idea, the Racial Dogma, Nuremburg decrees, Rhineland, Lebensraum, Anschluss, Sudetenland, Munich, the Corridor, Danzig, the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, and the quickening of events thereafter. To me, Hitler's own speeches are extremely effective in providing the flavor of the time in Germany; the hysterical pitch, their feverishness and emotionalism. When I hear those "Sieg Hiels" today, they still give me the creeps. Significantly, they do, too, to the kids in class, who never knew the period personally.

On the other hand there is the confusion of counsels within the democracies. France divided from within (as usual), where poor Leon Blum, with the best of intentions, is calling for disarmament as Germany arms; England where the hope is that Hitler's Germany will wither up and blow away; while in the U.S. the European situation is unpleasant and uncomprehensible, and FDR's quarantine speech is rejected by public opinion. And underneath it all is the selfish hope that Hitler's Germany will be a bulwark between the West and the Bolshevik East. France sees the Rhineland reoccupied and does nothing, and it's the same with Anschluss. Czechoslovakia is ready to fight but is sacrificed for "peace for our time," while France watches her Little Entente---the creation of almost twenty years diplomatic labor--dissolve, and her own security with it. And so to the Polish frontier....

The period is just too good to be let go with a cursory treatment.

I realize that you are a very busy man much taken up with the press of current events, but it should be clear that some attention must be given to the past. Without it the present is incomprehensible. Sometime in the not too distant future I hope you will have the time to give to this idea. It needs doing.

I know that you people are forever haunted by the spectre of lawsuits by "idea-providers" such as myself who may seek royalties or the like. Let me say here this is not my aim. All I want is to be able to go down to the local record shop and buy such a record as I have described above.

Sincerely,

R. K. Smith

Smythe, D. W.

January 27, 1960

Dear Professor Smythe:

Due to the increased activity engendered by Mr. Murrow's additional travelling during this past month, he has fallen slightly behind in his correspondence.

As he was about to leave for Birmingham, where he shall be filming for an upcoming CBS REPORTS presentation, Mr. Murrow asked that I acknowledge your letter of January 23rd, and send you a copy of the talk he delivered before the Radio and Television Executives' Society on January 12, 1961.

Cordially yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

P.S. As of this date, we have not received the copies of the two talks referred to in your letter.

Professor Dallas W. Smythe
Institute of Communications Research
The Univeristy of Illinois and Urbana
1203 W. Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

INSTITUTE OF COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS + URBANA

1203 W. Illinois
January 23, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C/O Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Could you send me a copy of the talk which you were reported to have given to the Radio and Television Executives Society, according to last week's Variety?

For your information I am sending you under separate cover copies of two talks I have given in recent months, one on "The Spiral of Terror and the Mass Media" and the other on the mass media and the political process.

Cordially yours,

Dallas W. Smythe

Dallas W. Smythe
Research Professor
of Communications

DWS:jb

Oron South

August 17, 1960

Professor Oron P. South
Professor of Recent American History
Research Studies Institute, Air University
Route 4, Box 181
Montgomery 6, Alabama

Dear Professor South:

I write to thank you for your thoughtful letter of July 29. I greatly fear that television as such is not likely to address itself to the important matters you indicate.

There is not very much I can do about it, since I no longer have any responsibility for things other than the programs which Fred Friendly and I produce.

You may care to know that we have now edited a one-hour documentary on Polaris, which we hope to present some time during the first two weeks of October.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Route 4, Box 181
Montgomery 6, Alabama
July 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Considering the importance which the state of our defenses has reached, and the fact that this state will be an important issue in the upcoming presidential election, I wonder if CBS has given any thought to adding a reporter whose assignment is to report on developments and problems in national defense.

This is not a plea for a job, but rather a hope that CBS will make some attempt to explain, continuously, the meaning of some present developments, and the difficulties associated with strategic planning.

As a member of Research Studies Institute, Air University, my personal feeling is that some effort should be made to acquaint TV and radio audiences with the manner in which the armed forces have changed since World War II, and how these changes have effected national policies and international relations. Sitting here listening to men like Adolph Berle, Henry Kissinger, Frank Pace, General Medaris, General Taylor, and Walter Judd, and reading the testimony before Senator Jackson's committee, one cannot help but feel how little of what they feel and what they, as well as a host of others, say, arrives at public understanding of the issues involved.

The newspapers cannot do the job that needs to be done. TV can, although it may be difficult. I hope CBS will attempt it, hence my inquiry.

Sincerely,

Oron P. South

Oron P. South
Professor of Recent American History,
Research Studies Institute
Air University

Spence, B.

January 10, 1960

Dear Miss Spence:

I regret the delay in forwarding to you the biographical data you requested anent Mr. Murrow.

Unfortunately, at the time you requested same, we were in the process of up-dating the biography, and I determined you would prefer the more recent version.

I hope it will aid you in your study of news commentators throughout our nation.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Bertha Spence
Senior Committee
Cochranton Area Joint Schools
Cochranton, Pennsylvania

P. O. Box 127

COCHRANTON AREA JOINT SCHOOLS

COCHRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

BEVERLY M. DEETER, Board Secretary
R. D. 4, Cochranton, Pa.
Phone 5686

L. M. HELSEL, High School Principal
Phone 4751

JOHN R. KERR, Elementary School Principal
Phone 2105

HARRY W. RAY, Supervising Principal
Phone 4751 - 5801

October 17, 1960

Send bio

Dear Sir:

On behalf of my fellow classmates, I am writing to you. We are making a study of news commentators throughout our nation.

If possible we would appreciate any possible information you could furnish us about the following:

Your background
Present position
Your feelings about our commentators
Any bias toward them
Anything possible

Thank you for your time and information.

Yours respectfully,

(Miss) Bertha Spence
Senior Committee

BS:c sc

Dr. Matthew Spetter

November 9, 1960

Dear Dr. Spetter:

Many thanks for your very gracious note of October 12th. Because of Mr. Murrow's frequent absences from the city and the pressure of election activity, I regret that he has not yet had a chance to look at your enclosed letter. As you may know, he was not able to participate in the election coverage last night due to a bad cold which developed into pneumonia and will keep him out of the office for some time.

I shall therefore hold your letter until such time as Mr. Murrow returns and is able to give it the attention it deserves and hope you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dr. Matthew Ies Spetter
Palisade Avenue at W. 256th Street
New York 71, New York

DR. MATTHEW IES SPETTER

October 12, 1960

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
NY 22, NY

Dear Miss Wachsner:

Returning from a prolonged lecture tour I find your kind note of September 12 on my desk. I am sorry for the delay in answering you.

Of course I regret that my original letter was somehow lost, but, as the "boss" of another secretary worked to the bone, I can well appreciate your problem.

Much of the freshness of what I wanted to communicate to Mr. Murrow has gone, I am afraid, after these many months and so, instead of sending a copy of the original, I am enclosing a somewhat revised statement.

Thank you for your good offices which I trust implicitly this time.

Sincerely yours,

Matthew Ies Spetter

Matthew Ies Spetter

is/ps

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DR. MATTHEW IES SPETTER

October 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to seek your advice on a matter of some personal importance.

I would not take the liberty to intrude upon your time were it not that, over the years, I have felt a deep respect for and a growing sense of kinship to the way in which you seem to see your work as a journalist.

A statement sent to you in response to your significant address to the executives of radio and television stations somehow never got to you.

I sincerely hope that you may find occasion to give me the benefit of your judgement, since a professional decision will be upon me in a month or two.

My apologies for this lengthy introduction.

Yours truly,

Matthew Ies Spetter

Matthew Ies Spetter

re: MATTHEW IES SPETTER
Palisade Ave at W 256th St.
New York 71, N.Y.
Tel. KI 9 6998

In 1951 I came to the US from the Netherlands, where I had been working as Chief Foreign Editor for the second largest Dutch weekly "Vrij Nederland", Amsterdam, (a publication we started as an illegal sheet during the German occupation).

I also appeared regularly on radio programs to discuss foreign affairs, functioned as one of the BBC Overseas Service correspondents on the continent and was a lecturer at the Netherlands Institute For Adult Education.

Prior to my work at the weekly I had been Foreign Editor of the largest Dutch daily "Het Vrije Volk", Amsterdam and before that Foreign Editor and Acting Chief Editor of the Dutch Radio News Service, Hilversum (the only radio news service in the country).

As a lecturer for the Confederation of Free Trade Unions I participated in the deliberations of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Dutch Social Democratic Party (Dr. Willem Drees chairman) in the House of Representatives, the Hague).

During World War II I was liaison officer for Allied Intelligence, London, between Dutch and French resistance groups.
The Nazis caught up with us in 1943 and I was sentenced to death in Bordeaux in July '43. Lateron, however, I was sent to Auschwitz and Buchenwald and liberated by the US Army near Nordhausen in 1945.
After the war I was an interrogation-officer for political prisoners at the Dutch Security Section of G2-G3 US Army at Seine HQ, in Paris. In 1947 I functioned as a witness for the US Prosecution at the Nurnberg trial against the I.G.Farben Industry.

After my arrival here I was accredited to the United Nations in New York and started to write weekly columns on the US scene for different Dutch papers. Soon, however, my wife and I felt that staying in this international climate would help neither us nor our children to achieve what we had come for, namely, to become Americans. - Giving up a meaningful existence

in Europe seemed justified in terms of the future we saw for our children in what still appeared to us the workshop of democracy.

We decided to settle in Ohio where Dr. Arthur E. Morgan of Antioch College offered me a part-time position on his monthly, combined with some lecturing on European affairs elsewhere in the Middle West.

I spent about a year speaking, writing, travelling and falling in love with America. But I also discovered that my kind of independent journalism would not fit in with the journalistic concepts of the dailies and radio-stations which showed interest in my background and capacities.

Since teaching proved a continual challenge I more or less abandoned the idea of returning to my original field. Teaching in the fields of International Affairs, Political Science and Philosophy has become my major occupation (on the undergraduate, graduate and adult-education level. I hold a Ph.D. degree in Philosophy and Sociology).

A special facet of my present position has been an increasing amount of personal counseling. This, combined with the educational work, has brought me close to the intimate problems and hopes of American men and women of all walks of life.

As Associate Editor of a bi-monthly in the field of Social and Political Ethics and as an occasional broadcaster I have kept a life-line open with editing and journalism. But I probably need not tell you that the deep wish to get back to reporting is still very much alive.

Soon I will have to make the decision whether or not to concentrate entirely upon the field in which I have been so generously received in America. (We have become citizens in the meantime, of course. My age is 39).

My purpose in writing you is to make one more serious attempt to get back into journalism, which - as you well know I am sure - has a strange and potent hold over a man.

My straightforward question is: do you see any position opening up anywhere in the CBS news organisation, where my experience and training could be used? (My friends assure me that my use of English is thoroughly "American". Part of my graduate work was done in England at Leicester University.) Editing of international newscopy comes first to mind. However, there are research possibilities at CBS, I understand, where I might well fit in too.

Travel is and always has been part of my life - even in my present position I have to make 15 to 20 trips per year outside of New York.

I think that both my past experience and continual involvement in international affairs have given me a background from which I could make a contribution to any newsmedium where independent thinking, reporting and writing would be appreciated.

This is the story. If you think that it might serve any purpose I will be happy to send you a complete curriculum vitae with references. But in that case I would hope that you would want to have a chat with me some time soon.

My sincere thanks.

Spe

September 12, 1960

Dear Dr. Spetter:

Thank you for your letter of August 10, which was received here via Pawling, New York.

I have checked our files, and unfortunately, have been unsuccessful in locating your original letter. If you will send a duplicate copy to this office, I will bring it to Mr. Murrow's attention at the first possible moment.

I very much regret this inconvenience to you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dr. Matthew Ies Spetter
Palisade Avenue at W. 256th Street
New York 71, New York

DR. MATTHEW IES SPETTER

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
New York.

Truro, Aug. 10 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I apologize for sending this to your home address. However, I am afraid that this communication too might disappear in the mass of mail you no doubt receive daily, if I would direct it to your office.

About eight months ago I sent you a rather personal letter with a specific request for your attention to a matter on which I now soon must make a decision. The brief letter was accompanied by a statement of facts of about three pages.

Your office was kind enough to acknowledge both statements almost immediately, adding that you would give the more lengthy statement your attention as soon as possible.

I realize, of course, how hectic the past year must have been for you, for I have followed you on your many trips.

Would it be possible now for you to ask your secretary to dip into your files and show you my letter once more? (Of course I will be happy to come to any place at your convenience for a chat if you feel so inclined. Also, if the statement got lost I will be happy to send you a carbon copy).

Again, my apologies for this intrusion.

Yours truly,

Address:
Palisade Ave
at W 256 St.,NY.
until Sept.1st.:
P.O.B. 277,Truro,Mass.

Spetter, Dr. M.

DR. MATTHEW IES SPETTER
Palisade Ave/W 256th St.
NY 71, NY.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, NY.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your note of February 26th. I was happy to see that my letter somehow got through to you.

Of course I realize how hectic your schedule is and I feel bad imposing upon you further.

I do hope, however, that before you start on your well-earned vacation you may find a few free minutes to read my letter.

Yours truly,

Matthew E. Spetter

mis/ps

Spitzer, John W.

JOHN W. SPITZER

October 4, 1960

File

no address

Mr. Ed Murrow,
TV & Radio Commentator,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a pamphlet we believe to be a little out of the ordinary. Its purpose is clearly expressed in the foreword.

The material therein has been collected, prepared, published and paid for by the writers, both of whom have travelled widely in the U. S. for many years.

The pamphlet is entirely a personal effort and is completely unofficial. Its distribution mainly will be, of course, in the United States. Feel free to use any of the contents (and we hope you will) without credits if you desire.

J. M. Skinner and John W. Spitzer are both semi-retired Canadian business men. The former resides in Windsor, the latter in Toronto, Ontario.

J. W. Spitzer

J. W. Spitzer

Sometimes . . .

we are shocked

by

How LITTLE you know about CANADA!

This leaflet is published by
J. M. Skinner and J. W. Spitzer
because we feel it is needed.

In a friendly way, and because we feel that Canada is almost as important to you as it is to us, we present a few facts, a few figures and a few interesting items about our country.

We are truly hopeful that this information will make you want to know more about Canada . . . and will lead to an even better understanding than now exists between us.

We doubt if any other two groups of people in the world are as interlocked as those who live in United States and Canada. By geography, racial origins, business, and perhaps most importantly . . . by our standard and philosophy of living, we are bound together so closely that our future is inescapably similar.

Because our common future offers such rich reward, any misunderstandings which retard our progress towards it are to be regretted indeed. So if this booklet helps you to know us better, it has served its purpose.

WE ARE A FREE NATION

Canada is completely free and independent. We pay no taxes or tribute of any kind to England. While we belong to the British Commonwealth, this is entirely a matter of choice and is at our own discretion. England has no voice in our government. Our government, as is yours, is elected by popular vote. National elections are compulsory every five years.

We have no unpaid debt of any kind for past or present wars nor unpaid obligations of any kind. We are, by choice, with yourselves, members of the Atlantic Pact Nations.

Our governing body is similar to yours. We have a Prime Minister (President), a Parliament (Congress) and a Senate. We have political parties as you have. Our Conservatives are somewhat like your Republicans, our Liberals like your Democrats.

Our system of government, however, is different than yours. Our Prime Minister is the elected leader of that party which has a majority in our Parliament. Both he and his cabinet normally must be elected as ordinary members of Parliament. This system makes it almost impossible for the majority in our Parliament to be in opposition to the Prime Minister and his elected cabinet. We believe this system promotes fast and united action in important areas of governmental administration . . . like foreign policy, for instance.

The capital of Canada is the city of Ottawa located in the Province of Ontario.

Canada is divided into ten provinces (similar to your States) and two Territories which, starting at the Pacific Ocean travelling eastward, are as follows:

PROVINCE	CAPITAL CITY
British Columbia	Victoria
Alberta	Edmonton
Saskatchewan	Regina
Manitoba	Winnipeg
Ontario	Toronto
Quebec	Quebec
New Brunswick	Fredericton
Nova Scotia	Halifax
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown
Newfoundland	St. John's

Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

Canada and the United States are about the same size, Canada covering an area of 3,845,144 square miles while The United States and Alaska cover an area of 3,608,787 square miles. The Canada-United States boundary is 3,986 miles long. The boundary between Canada and Alaska is 1,539 miles.

The population of Canada is headed toward the 18,000,000 mark. The ten largest cities of Canada, with their approximate populations, are as follows:

Montreal	1,750,000
Toronto	1,500,000
Vancouver	750,000
Winnipeg	420,000
Ottawa	370,000
Hamilton	350,000
Quebec City	330,000
Edmonton	300,000
Calgary	230,000
Windsor	190,000

OUR CURRENCY is the same as yours—dollars, half-dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels and one-cent pieces; and Pounds, Shillings and Pence are as foreign to us as they are to you.

Most of our *Banks* operate coast to coast and you will find them friendly and co-operative when in need of financial information. They are as follows:

ROYAL BANK	827	branches
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE	767	branches
BANK OF MONTREAL	715	branches
BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE	587	branches
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	498	branches
TORONTO-DOMINION BANK	487	branches
PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA	347	branches
IMPERIAL BANK	298	branches

The two largest railroads in the world are both in Canada and operate coast to coast—The Canadian National Railway, owned by the country, and The Canadian Pacific Railway, a private company, "spans the world" with its rails, ships and planes.

The great St. Lawrence Seaway, which will be of inestimable benefit to both of our countries was financed mostly by Canada. We paid about 75% of the cost. Now, 80% of the world's merchant fleet can serve both you and we by sea.

Canada is among the world's largest producers of paper, nickel, gold, silver, lead, zinc, and manufactures most all kinds of goods from automobiles to baby buggies. We grow practically everything from lettuce to tobacco.

OUR CLIMATE is much the same as yours—
Ontario about the same as Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and West Virginia;

Manitoba about the same as your Wisconsin and Minnesota. Quebec and our eastern provinces are similar to New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Main and Connecticut;

Saskatchewan and Alberta similar to your Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Idaho — and Southern British Columbia about the same as your Northern California.

SOME CANADIANS WHO HAVE ATTAINED PROMINENCE ARE —

The Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, our Prime Minister for 21 years, died in 1950.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, Statesman, Father of Confederation
HON. VINCENT MASSEY ..... Statesman
SIR EDWARD BANTING . . Discoverer of Insulin
LORD BEAVERBROOK Publisher and Statesman
CYRUS EATON ..... Finance
TOM LONGBOAT . . . Sports - marathon runner
JIMMY MCLARNIN ..... Sports - boxer
LIONEL CONNACHER ..... Sports - lacrosse
HOWIE MORENZ ..... Sports - hockey
BARBARA ANN SCOTT ..... Sports - skating
FRANZ JOHNSON ..... Artist
STEPHEN LEACOCK ..... Writer
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police

AND IN THE ENTERTAINMENT WORLD —

GUY LOMBARDO AND HIS ROYAL CANADIANS

MARY PICKFORD	RAYMOND MASSEY
MARIE DRESSLER	EDWARD JOHNSTON
WALTER HUSTON	JEAN DICKINSON
GISELLE MCKENZIE	WAYNE & SHUSTER
GLEN FORD	JACK CARSON
DOROTHY COLLINS	ALAN YOUNG

CANADA HAS CONTRIBUTED MUCH TOWARDS THE BETTERMENT OF MANKIND.*

INSULIN — was discovered by two Canadians, Sir Frederick Banting and Dr. C. H. Best, in Toronto, Canada.

TELEPHONE — One of the greatest scientific inventions of all times was conceived by Alexander Bell at Brantford and the first word spoken over a wire was in Brantford and Paris. The Telephone was later developed and financed in Boston.

SLEEPING CAR — The first railway sleeping car was built in Brantford and Hamilton, Ontario. That's where George Pullman got the idea of making them in the U.S.A.

STANDARD TIME — Sandford Fleming, Canadian, originated and brought into being Standard Time, adopted by nearly all countries of the world.

PAPER — The manufacture of paper from wood pulp was discovered by two Canadians, (in St. John and Napanee) about the same time around 1850.

WHEAT — Marquis and Reward, world famous Wheats were developed in Canada.

STEAMSHIP — The first vessel to cross the Atlantic under Steam Power was "The Royal William". She was Canadian made and Canadian financed. On board was Samuel Cunard, resident of Halifax, one of the owners, and out of his observations came the famous Cunard Line. The world's first Trans-Atlantic service started from Halifax in 1840.

STEAM ENGINE — Prior to 1844 all steam engines had been of the one cylinder type. Benjamin Tibbets, a Canadian, designed and built in Canada the compound steam engine. After 1849 none of the former type was built.

OIL WELL — The first commercial Oil Well in North America was dug in 1857 by James Williams at Oil Springs, Ontario.

SUBMARINE CABLE — Frederick Newton Gisborne, of Halifax, developed a method of insulating a wire so that it would be impervious to salt water corrosion; successfully laid an Undersea Telegraph Cable from Tormentine, N.B. to Carleton Head, P.E.I., and conceived the idea of a Trans-Atlantic cable linking America with Great Britain.

ELECTRIC HEATER — The first Electric Heater was invented in Ottawa, by Thomas Ahearn, a Canadian. The world's first demonstration of Electric cooking took place in Ottawa, Canada, in April 1892.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY — The first practical Electric Railway in the world was demonstrated in Toronto in 1883.

STEAM FOGHORN — Robert Foulis, Canadian, invented the Steam Foghorn in 1854.

SUPER-DYNAMO — Canadian Engineers developed the world's first Super-Dynamo.

HELIUM GAS — was developed in the University of Toronto during World War 1.

PABLUM — The Baby Food, was developed at the University of Toronto.

LIFE INSURANCE — In 1843, Morris Robertson, Canadian, established in New York the business of modern Life Insurance on the American Continent.

SPORTS — HOCKEY originated in Canada.

FIVE PIN BOWLING originated with Tommy Ryan, a Canadian in 1912.

BASKETBALL was invented by Dr. James A. Naismith, a Canadian in 1891.

METAL SPRING SKATES patented by John Forbes, of Nova Scotia, in 1865.

BOARD OF TRADE — The earliest Board of Trade (later called the Chamber of Commerce in some places) was founded in Halifax in 1780.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES — It was at Brantford, Canada that Mrs. H. Hoodless conceived the idea of the Women's Institute which has spread to all parts of the world.

AND MANY OTHERS —

* Courtesy Henderson Business Service, Limited

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT AND LEND-LEASE

It's a little late to talk about it, and we only do because so few of our American friends seem to know it, but during the Second Great War Canada received not one single penny of American aid. As a matter of fact, Canada had her own Lend-Lease and freely provided tremendous supplies of goods and much money to England and her allies.

FOREIGN AID

Canada has not received any American Foreign Aid. While we ourselves have no direct aid program, through certain United Nations organizations and other committees we, as you, contribute ample amounts of money and goods and educational personnel to needy and retarded nations.

Specifically, Canada has donated two hundred and fifty million dollars to the Colombo Plan for underdeveloped countries . . . and since 1950, to the Mutual Aid program (Nato allies) one billion, six hundred million dollars. By the end of 1960 our total contribution to "Foreign Aid" will have reached four billion, six hundred and two millions of dollars .

TAXES

Our Income Taxes and Corporation Taxes are pretty much the same as yours. While sometimes your tax rates may be higher, you have many more deductions and allowances than we have so the amounts we pay work out fairly evenly on a dollar basis. We have no capital gains tax in Canada. That means if you sell your house for more than it cost, you are not taxed on this gain. Our government also recognizes the inequity of double taxation (corporate and personal income tax) on dividends. We are allowed to deduct from our personal income tax, 20% of all dividends received each year from taxable Canadian corporations. We also are not taxed on sweepstakes or quiz show winnings.

WE ARE GREATLY IN YOUR SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN . . .

RADIO AND TV — Because the most densely populated areas of Canada are close to the U.S. border, the listening and viewing areas of your radio and television broadcasting stations can be heard and seen by most of our people. And because many of our largest commercial organizations are subsidiaries of your big companies, their radio and TV programs are brought into Canada for promotional purposes through the facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting System. So what you do on radio and television has an enormous influence on the thinking of everyone in Canada. So think of us when you plan or prepare these programs. They can make us glad . . . and they can also make us mad.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES — Millions of copies of your magazines and newspapers are sent into Canada. Your magazines have much more money to spend on art and editorial material, so frankly, in lots of ways they are better than our own. We read and like Life, Time, Good Housekeeping, Saturday Evening Post, etc., and in the newspapers, we like to read the Landers girls and many of your other syndicated features. But please, please, don't talk down to us.

MOVIES AND ENTERTAINMENT — Most of your movies come to Canada. Most of your plays send their road shows and many of your entertainers play our hotel and night club circuits. We love them. And our appreciation of them sends money back to you in the form of the price we pay to see them. But please remember, we're almost a captive audience.

IN CANADIAN BUSINESS AND FINANCE YOUR INVESTMENT IS TERRIFIC!

U.S. INVESTMENT IN CANADA

Just listen to this—as long ago as 1957, (it is probably greater now) through the investment of your money in Canada, you control the largest share of our raw material and manufacturing industry.

For instance, in 1957 it was estimated that through percentage of capital employed, you controlled:

71% of our oil industry
66% of our mining and smelting of non-ferrous ores
46% other mining industry
43% of our pulp and paper industry
64% of our electrical apparatus manufacturing
95% of our automobile manufacturing

And your ownership of secondary industry is probably greater. You see, in the drug and food business, for instance, we have your giants like Standard Brands, General Foods, Procter & Gamble, Colgate's and many others. We buy the same brands of breakfast foods, soaps, and toiletries, drugs, etc., as you do.

Of course, most of these companies process all or part of these products in Canada. That makes work for our people, and it also gives us fine products to buy and use. We're glad to have it that way. But sometimes it worries us that the control and direction of these companies is almost wholly in the U.S., giving us little right to direct or advise. It is only lately that some of your Canadian subsidiaries have started to appoint a percentage of Canadians as directors. This is good, and we hope it grows, because whether nationalistic pride is good or bad, we have it . . . and we like to feel we have something to say about what is made in Canada from our own materials.

And remember, too, because you own such a huge amount of our industry, anything you do to hurt its progress, such as putting restrictive quotas or extra duties on Canadian products going into the U.S., hurts you too — because when these Canadian subsidiaries have profits, they eventually will come back to you folks in the U.S. Of course, some of these profits are reinvested in Canada. That we like. But the ownership is vested in you. Be careful not to hurt it. As far as we know, Canada has never taken over a foreign industry as many other countries have done.

WE ARE YOUR BEST CUSTOMER

To make progress and improve the standard of living for the people living in it, a country needs what they

call a favourable trade balance. That is, you've got to sell more outside your country than you buy outside. Possibly if a country just exactly balanced its trade it would be best for *all*. We're not sure.

Anyhow, during the 10 years from 1950 to 1959 inclusive, we in Canada bought more than $7,500,000-000 (seven billion, five hundred million) *more* from you than you did from us. That's an enormous amount isn't it? And think of how many jobs that made for your folks.

That's why too, it bothers us a little (we try not to show it) when you folks put restrictions on some of the things we want to sell to you. Wouldn't it be marvellous if we could just even things up a bit voluntarily. It would be very bad if we had to cut down on our buying from you to reduce our unfavourable balance. The only thing that helps us now is that we have a favourable trade balance with some other countries. We sometimes try to buy more from them, but you're so close... and you have so many manufactured goods that we like to have, because you've sold them to us with your advertising. And these things help us to enjoy life more. So please don't think we're complaining — we're just explaining why it would be good for both of us if you bought more from Canada.

WHAT DO YOU BUY FROM US?

Well, you buy mostly raw or partly processed materials like wood pulp, newsprint, iron ore, uranium ore, nickel, aluminum and asbestos.

Just think how nice it is for you to have us as a huge reservoir of raw materials that you can call for when you need them. Of course, we do buy a lot of these materials back from you, in finished form, after your factories have processed them. It's a good arrangement, except sometimes you forget that because you own so much of our raw material industry, when you restrict their imports to any extent, you're hurting yourselves almost as much as you're hurting us. You may not be able to change these things in a hurry, but please keep them in mind.

WE DO LIKE YOU FOLKS AND WE'VE GOT TO LIVE TOGETHER

Yes, we like you, because you're very much like us. And those of you who have lived with us in our country, or who've visited us in the summer to fish and swim and loaf and see the sights have come to know us pretty well. Lots of we Canadians visit you too, especially in the wintertime to get away from the snow and cold weather—and we've come to know you pretty well. And what we've seen we've liked. So, all in all, it makes us feel pretty good to know we've got a hale and hearty great big brother just south of us. Sure, like other families, we may have our little squabbles . . . but when the chips are down, we'll back you up with everything we've got. So here's how . . . brother.

WHEN YOU COME TO CANADA

Here are the visiting "musts" in each of our Provinces

BRITISH COLUMBIA - Buchart's Gardens, Legislative Buildings, Stanley Park, Capilano Canyon, Okanagan Valley, Kootenay Park.

ALBERTA - Banff, Jasper, Lake Louise, Waterton Lakes, Yoho National Park (Great Divide), Calgary Stampede, Zoo and Dinosaur Park, Edmonton Storyland Valley, Jubilee Auditorium.

SASKATCHEWAN - Legislative Building, Wascana Lake, Provincial Museum, University of Saskatchewan, Lac La Ronge (North Central), Cypress Hills Park (South West), South Saskatchewan River Dam (under construction at Outlook), Qu'Appelle Valley.

MANITOBA - Fort Garry, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Whiteshell Forest Reserve, International Peace Gardens, Lake of the Woods.

ONTARIO - Niagara Falls, Parliament Buildings and Rideau Canal in Ottawa, St. Lawrence Seaway, Muskoka Lakes, Algonquin Park, Casa Loma in Toronto, Fort York, Royal Ontario Museum, Canadian National Exhibition, Fort Henry at Kingston, Thousand Islands.

QUEBEC - Laurentians for winter and summer sport, St. Joseph's Oratory, Wax Museum, Citadel in Quebec City.

NEW BRUNSWICK - Reversing Falls, Magnetic Hill, Beaverbrook Art Gallery, New Brunswick Museum, St. Andrew's - by - the - sea, Fundy National Park, Fort Beausejour.

NOVA SCOTIA - Halifax Citadel, Basin, Lunenberg (commercial fishing), Cape Breton Highland National Park, Grand Pre Park (Land of Evangeline), Peggy's Cove.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - Confederation Hall, P.E.I. National Park, Historic Fort Edward, Ann of Green Gables Museum.

NEWFOUNDLAND - Signal Hill at St. John's (overlooks St. John's Harbour), Trout, Salmon and Tuna fishing unexcelled in North America, Moose and Caribou hunting in the interior.

. . . . . .

Each year, Canadians spend about a hundred million dollars *more* in the U.S., than American visitors spend in Canada. Remember—of all the money left in the U.S. by visitors, more than half comes from Canadians.

. . . . . .

Additional single copies may be secured for cost of mailing and handling by enclosing 10¢ to J. M. Skinner, 2236 Parkwood Ave., Windsor, Ontario, Canada. This material may be copied or reprinted without written permission.

Squires, R. B.

2149 Peola Road
Pittsburgh 16, Pa.
August 16, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% C.B.S.
New York, N.Y.

V. C.
Non Contact Hauptmann

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In December, 1958, I sent you a list of active Nazis in the Middle East and in China; the one in China, Franc Hauptmann, little known to the outside world but an advisor to Mao.

At the time, you said you had turned this, my letter, over to Mr. Burdette and that I would hear from him. Since I never have and the very thing I wrote you about in 1958 has come to pass, may I suggest a full run-down on Hauptmann.

My informant advises me this man left Germany about the time of Martin Borman, 1943. Hauptmann went ~~to~~directly to China and was affiliated with the Japanese in and around Canton and Amoy. When the war ended, Hauptmann either flopped immediately to the cause of Mao or was -- unknown to the Nips at the time -- already affiliated with him.

Both British and American Intelligences knew of this man before 1943 as part and parcel of the far flung Nazi espionage ring. He is said to be an "expert" in Oriental affairs, and is believed the "father" of the squeeze recently put on India.

For the list of active Nazis in the Middle East, still there, please refer to my initial letter. My informant also says Nazis are in Cuba; that the liason runs from Cuba to Dominican Republic, Panama, Columbia, Venzuela, Peru, and Argentina.

I have no direct way to check this information out except through the regular channels. May I suggest you try it. It is possible all the upheaval now seen in Cuba is still part of the old Nazi tactics to create disturbances between "powers".

Very truly yours,

R B Squires

Squires, R. B.

January 7, 1959

Mr. R.B. Squires
2149 Peola Road
Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

Dear Mr. Squires:

I cannot of my personal knowledge confirm the accuracy of the contents of your letter of December 31. I have heard rumours of former Nazis in high places in Egypt, but have not myself spent sufficient time there to be able to confirm or deny them. I am taking the liberty of passing your letter along to Winston Burdett, my colleague, who has spent a great deal of time in the Middle East during the past several years and, if he can cast any light on the situation, I am sure he will.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Robert St. John

September 1, 1960

Dear Bob:

Thanks for yours of August 12. I am looking forward to reading the Nasser effort, and will try to do so as soon as the page proofs arrive.

Hope to see you at the Eichmann trial, if not before.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert St. John
Au Coin du Chateau
Coppet (Vaud)
Switzerland

ERM:rg

August 12, 1960.

Robert St. John
Au Coin du Château
Coppet (Vaud) Switzerland

Edward R. Murrow,
580 Park avenue,
New York, NY.

Dear Ed:

After doing the biography of our mutual friend Ben-Gurion (which is now in its tenth edition and has been translated into nine other languages) and after several other pro-Israel books, I became overwhelmed with a curiosity to meet, study and write about Nasser.

How I got the visa and how I managed to obtain more time with Nasser than he had until then accorded any correspondent or diplomat (except Tito and Nehru) is a long story.

The book is being published on October 1 by McGraw Hill under the title, THE BOSS. McGraw's publicity dept. asked me to suggest two or three friends interested in that part of the world who might be willing to read a set of bound page-proofs and give them a sentence or two of pre-publication comment.

Are you willing to take a few minutes to flick pages and see what you think of THE BOSS

I am sending a copy of this letter to Sonia Leventhal, McGRaw's able public relations gal, with a request that she phone you and find out if you are willing to let her send you proofs (bound) ?

I hope someday our paths cross long enough for a drink. Maybe in Jerusalem at the start of the Eichmann trial ?

As ever... Bob

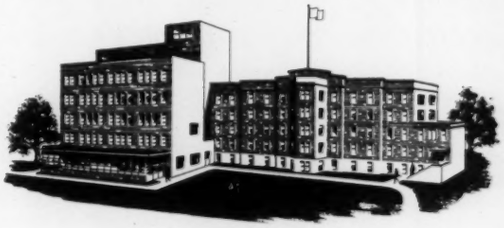
P.S. I saw BG last month in Israel & he talked of you.

ST. JOSEPH'S GENERAL HOSPITAL
BUILDING FUND

St. Joseph's Genl Hospital

FM

File



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207 Bellingham Hotel
REgent 4-0330

255 NORTH FOREST ST.
BELLINGHAM
WASHINGTON
REgent 4-6720

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September 6, 1960

Dear Mr Murray:

In behalf of the Women's Division of our hospital I wish to express our appreciation for your generous donation of your commentaries "See It Now".

You are probably familiar with the wooden wing of our hospital now being demolished. The chapel was razed last week after serving the Sisters and members of their faith for 69 years.

As an employee of the Hospital in addition to heading the Women's Division I found much of the old very sentimental but are looking forward to the "New" to better serve the people of our community.

The best wishes to you

Sincerely

Jessie W. Terry
President

St. Mary Church
151 Front Street
Berea, Ohio

May 20, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

St. Mary Parish is having their annual festival on June 17, 18 and 19 to secure building funds.

One of our most popular features is the Auction Corner in which we are planning to auction neckties that have been worn by prominent people. We feel that one of your neckties would be a great attraction.

The Committee would be very grateful if you would take a few minutes from your busy schedule to put one of your neckties in an envelope, and mail it to St. Mary Church, 151 Front Street, Berea, Ohio.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Teresa Manning
(Mrs. R. K. Manning)

sent tie

Stadelhofer, Lt. R. R.

October 24, 1960

Dear Lieutenant Stadelhofer:

Thank you for your very gracious note, and for sending me the SEA DRAGON Polar ice photograph.

It was most thoughtful of you to do this, and I want to let you know that I am deeply appreciative.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Lieutenant R. R. Stadelhofer
Acting Head, Audio-Visual Branch
Office of Information
Department of the Navy
Washington 25, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

27 SEP 1960

K C. - say thanks -

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the absence of Lieutenant Commander Robinson, who is on a brief leave, it is my pleasure to forward the SEADRAGON polar ice photograph which you noticed in the passageway outside our office.

Best wishes,

R. R. Stadelhofer

R. R. STADELHOFER
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy
Acting Head
Audio-Visual Branch

Encl:

Glen Stadler

GLEN STADLER
KEED
EUGENE OREGON

UNHAPPILY FIND MY COMMITMENTS NOT SUFFICIENTLY FLEXIBLE

PERMIT ME TAKE ADVANTAGE YOUR OFFER STOP MANY THANKS AND

WARMEST SEASONS GREETINGS

ED MURROW

514-70
SW
12-13-60

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: JAMES SEWARD

from: Ed Murrow

December 9, 1960

I know this chap reasonably well. His record is I think good, but I have the feeling we aren't very interested. Would it be worthwhile asking someone in Station Relations or elsewhere to look into the business?

gw
att

December 9, 1960

Dear Glen:

Thanks your letter. Give me a few days to consider and will telephone you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Glen M. Stadler, President
KEKD
Box 1161
Eugene, Oregon

KRM:gw

EUGENE
SPRINGFIELD

BOX 187 SPRINGFIELD, ORE.
BOX 1161 EUGENE, ORE.

4 Dec. 1960

Dear Bret, and Casey:

It's been quite a while since we've gotten together for a hello, but I don't know whether you might be interested in investing in the broadcast business in Oregon. In any case, I'm forming a corporation to buy two stations and would like to hear from you right away if you are interested. Here's the proposition:

KGAY, Salem. Est. 1951. 5,000 watts, daytime, but signs on at [illegible] year around, on 1430 kcs. Two other [illegible] Equipment and building in excellent condition, on 2.2 acres in [illegible] residential area. Real property worth $[illegible]. Personal property worth $15,000.

Monthly income, $7,500 cash.
Payroll, exclusive of owners, $3,000.
Operating expenses 2,000.

KGAL, Lebanon. Est. 1950. 1,000 watts, daytime, 920 kcs. No other station in Lebanon. KGAL has studios in Albany. Equipment and building in excellent condition, on 5 acres in outer suburban area. Real property worth $[illegible]. Personal property worth $15,000.

Monthly income, $8,500.00, cash.
Payroll, exclusive of owners, $3,500.
Operating expenses 2,000.

This year KGAY will gross about $95,000, cash. KGAL, $105,000.

The first year under our operation, I am certain that I can put at least $15,000 more business on KGAY, and at least $5,000 more on KGAL. The second year our gross for the two stations should be at least $[illegible], with the increase meeting the payments of principal and interest.

The conditions of sale are:

Total price for both properties (purchase of assets) owned by [illegible] Corporation, $300,000. This is only 50% more than the annual gross. Properties like these are selling for double the gross. Recently in Medford, Ore., KRCY, a limited daytimer like mine, sold for $220,000.

Lane County's No. 1 Multiple Station

Downpayment: $6,795.00 at FCC approval, with $10,205 to be paid at the beginning of the second year of our operation.

Payments of interest only the first year. We assume a $690.00 per month equipment lease which runs four years, but this is deducted from the interest payments, so our payment total would be the same: Just over $1,500 per month the first year. This is a combined payment for both equipment.

At the beginning of the second year, payments of principal, monthly, also will begin, on the declining balance, which would be about $5,000.00 per month, on the average for the year. Payments will extend over ten years, beginning with the second year of our operation, with the final payoff date eleven years from the date of FCC approval.

Here is what I believe is a fair and equitable proposition, which I am making to several others, as time is of the essence.

For your investment of $70,000, with $18,000 payable into the escrow account not later than Dec. 15, and the remainder of $52,000 payable at the time of FCC approval, you receive 49% of the stock in the new corporation, Radio Wonderful Willamettieland, Inc.—I am now forming to purchase the assets of KGAY and KGAL.

You would be president of the new corporation, and for this office you would be paid not less than $4,200 per year, either as salary or an interest (six per cent) arrangement. This is a definite guarantee, in any case. In addition, you would receive 49% of the profits. All payments of principal and interest would then be made from income from the properties.

I have already put up $6,795 as earnest money. One year after FCC approval I will pay the additional $10,205, due on what actually is the total downpayment of $87,000, or 29% of $300,000. This at the request of the seller, for tax purposes.

In addition I personally will operate and constantly increase the two stations, which certainly will be worth $400,000 after one year, and will take no salary at all the first year, depending entirely on my share of the profits for my gain. There will be expenses, some in the form of advertising trades, which would not run more than $400 or $500 per month. But, I would even forego these if necessary to secure and increase our investment, as my main source of income will continue to be KSED, which Helene and I own. (We are grossing about $115,000 here with a limited daytimer in a highly competitive six-station market. We started six years ago, even helping to construct the building.)

I'm positive, Ed, that this is a good investment, either on a long-term basis, or capital gain, with your $70,000 being worth $200,000 in a year. We'd love to be associated with you. And then you'd just have to stop by frequently....with a little time off for golf and some McKenzie river trips.

Our best to you,

73's,

P.S. Will you please phone me, whether you are interested, at Eugene, Ore., Parkway 6-6591 or PA 6-7090 (home)?

TO Mr Seward —

FROM Mr Munson as per conversation 12/13 Jim

neither of these two stns would be suitable to us since KOIN Portland is the dominant station in both market areas. NCS #2 gives KOIN over 50% of the audience in each market. This coupled with the other Portland stations do not see how either could hope to gain much in national business under any circumstance. It would be rough sledding.

Eric

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: JAMES SEWARD

from: Ed Murrow

December 9, 1960

I know this chap reasonably well. His record is I think good, but I have the feeling we aren't very interested. Would it be worthwhile asking someone in Station Relations or elsewhere to look into the business?

Ed

gw
att

AM 1050 Kcs. 1000 Watts FM 93.1 Mcs. 1350 Watts

KEED

EUGENE
SPRINGFIELD

BOX 187 — SPRINGFIELD, OREGON
BOX 1161 — EUGENE, OREGON

GLEN M. STADLER, PRESIDENT
HELENE N. STADLER, VICE-PRESIDENT
KEITH D. SKELTON, SECRETARY
DR. WALTER A. STADLER, TREASURER
ROD LOUDEN, MANAGER

4 Dec. 1960

Dear Ed, Janet, and Casey:

It's been quite a while since we've gotten together for a hello, so I don't know whether you might be interested in investing in the radio business in Oregon. In any case, I'm forming a corporation to buy two stations and would like to hear from you right away if you are interested. Here's the proposition:

KGAY, Salem. Est. 1951. 5,000 watts, daytime, but signs on at 6 a.m. the year around, on 1430 kcs. Two other stations in Salem.
Equipment and building in excellent condition, on 2.2 acres in suburban residential area. Real property worth $25,000. Personal property worth $15,000.
Monthly income, $7,500 cash.
Payroll, exclusive of owners, $3,000.
Operating expenses 2,000.

KGAL, Lebanon. Est. 1950. 1,000 watts, fulltime, 920 kcs. No other stations in Lebanon. KGAL has studios in Albany.
Equipment and building in excellent condition, on 8 acres in outer suburban area. Real property worth $35,000. Personal property worth $15,000.
Monthly income, $8,500.00, cash.
Payroll, exclusive of owners, $3,500.
Operating expenses 2,000.

This year KGAY will gross about $95,000, cash. KGAL, $105,000.

The first year under our operation, I am certain that I can put at least $15,000 more business on KGAY, and at least $5,000 more on KGAL. The second year our gross for the two stations should be at least $230,000, with the increase meeting the payments of principal and interest.

The conditions of sale are:

Total price for both properties (purchase of assets) owned by W. Gordon Allen, $300,000. This is only 50% more than the annual gross. Good properties like these are selling for double the gross. Recently in Medford, Ore., KBOY, a limited daytimer like mine, sold for $220,000.

lem.

Downpayment: $76,795.00 at FCC approval, with $10,205 to be paid at the beginning of the second year of our operation.

Payments of interest only the first year. We assume a $690.00 per month equipment lease which runs four years, but this is deducted from the interest payments, so our payment total would be the same: Just over $1,600 per month the first year. This is a combined payment for both stations.

At the beginning of the second year, payments of principal, monthly, also will begin, on the declining balance, which would be about $3,000.00 per month, on the average for the year. Payments will extend over ten years, beginning with the second year of our operation, with the final payoff date eleven years from the date of FCC approval.

Here is what I believe is a fair and equitable proposition, which I am making to several others, as time is of the essence.

For your investment of $70,000, with $18,000 payable into the escrow account not later than Dec. 15, and the remainder of $52,000 payable at the time of FCC approval, you receive 49% of the stock in the new corporation--Radio Wonderful Willametteland, Inc.--I am now forming to purchase the assets of KGAY and KGAL.

You would be president of the new corporation, and for this office be paid not less than $4,200 per year, either as salary or an interest (six per cent) arrangement. This is a definite guarantee, in any case. In addition, you would receive 49% of the profits. All payments of principal and interest would then be made from income from the properties.

I have already put up $6,795 as earnest money. One year after FCC approval I will pay the additional $10,205, due on what actually is the total downpayment of $87,000, or 29% of $300,000. This at the request of the seller, for tax purposes.

In addition I personally will operate and constantly increase the value of the two stations, which certainly will be worth $400,000 after one year, and will take no salary at all the first year, depending entirely on 51% of the profits for my gain. There will be expenses, some in the form of advertising trades, which would not run more than $400 or $500 per month. But, I would even forego these if necessary to secure and increase our investment, as my main source of income will continue to be KEED, which Helene and I own. (We are grossing about $115,000 here with a limited daytimer in a highly competitive six-station market. We started six years ago, even helping to construct the building.)

I'm positive, Ed, that this is a good investment, either on a long-range basis, or capital gain, with your $70,000 being worth $200,000 in a year or so. We'd love to be associated with you. And then you'd just have to stop by frequently....with a little time off for golf and some McKenzie river trout?

Our best to you,

73's

Glenn Helene

PS: Will you please phone me, whether you are interested, at Eugene, Ore., PArkway 6-6591 or PA 6-7090 (home)?

Ed: Missed Sechi you election night. Hope you're completely recovered.

Stautenberg, 8

January 27, 1961

Dear Mrs. Stautenberg:

I have been delaying this letter in the hope that I might have some encouraging news regarding the possibility of your coming in to see Mr. Murrow in the very near future.

Quite frankly, due to the increased activity engendered by Mr. Murrow's additional travelling these past months, not only has his correspondence fallen behind, but also his appointments.

I wish very much that I could say there might be some date later on, but I cannot. As you know, Mr. Murrow was in Washington last week, and in Birmingham this week filming for a CBS REPORTS upcoming presentation. Then, upon his return, we shall be making arrangements for a long-delayed trip to Quemoy and Matsu. Mr. Murrow shall go subsequently to Israel for the Eichmann trial. So you see how things are.

I am sorry to disappoint you, and wish you luck in your research concerning discrimination in northern schools.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Ellen Stautenberg
32 East 68th Street
New York City, New York

Steeb, H. M.

January 7, 1960

Dear Mr. Steeb:

Thank you for your gracious letter of November 28th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and is traveling abroad, he will be unable to reply to your letter.

I am indeed sorry to disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Harold M. Steeb
Portasoft
Water Conditioning Service Co.
148 High Street
Pottstown, Pennsylvania

WATER CONDITIONING SERVICE CO.
23 Years of Water Conditioning Experience
148 HIGH ST. — POTTSTOWN, PA.
FAculty 3-3293

Portasoft Water Softeners and Conditioners
Fischer and Porter Chemical Feeders
Wyandotte Chemicals
Acid Descaling

November 28, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murro
Columbia Braodcasting Co.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murro;

I suppose everybody has an idea for a Television show. Here is mine:

I have been a fan of yours since the days of the London broadcasts. I consider you one of the very few broadcasters who have a genuine sense of communication. You seem to have a sense of the beat of our civilization and its relation to history. Your broadcasts reflect this.

I consider real cummunication between peoples one of the major problems of our time. I have been a professional salesman all of my life and I feel deeply that to truly understand other people and ourselves is to iron out many difficulties. I believe that the greatest block to communication is articulation. To be able to express oneself in word tone and gesture such as you do so ably is really a rare gift. Not many people can do it and not many even care to try. But there is one area where almost everyone expresses himself well and that is through his work. I can learn more about a man working with him side by side for an hour than I could in a week of interviews. It even operates remotely. Drive a new car and you will have a closer sense of communication with the people responsible for the design and production of that car than you would by a personal contact. This brings me to my idea for a show.

You might call it a Person to Person plus Sidewalk Superintendant kind of thing. Person to Person satisfies the natural inquisitiveness of people to see how other people live. To see a person in his home delivers a personal message of great power far beyond anything that is said in these programs. Likewise to see a person in his place of work and possibly actually performing some of his work gives the observer more knowledge of that person than the most artfully constructed interview.

WATER CONDITIONING SERVICE CO.
23 Years of Water Conditioning Experience
148 HIGH ST. — POTTSTOWN, PA.
FACULTY 3-3293

Portasoft Water Softeners and Conditioners
Fischer and Porter Chemical Feeders
Wyandotte Chemicals
Acid Descaling

It would be my idea to do a series using the Person to Person foremat on American family enterprises. Much of my work in the past few years has been with such groups. For example, right now I do considerable business with the mushroom growers around Kennett Square. The foundation for these businesses was in a group of Italian imigrants who came into this section about 50 years ago. They were farm laborers for the most part, uneducated but with generations of farming in the old country behind them. A man would start a mushroom house in a small way and after 30 or 40 yrs would wind up with a large family, large assets and a good life but with very little cash or material wealth. With the second generation these assets are now being expanded and signs of real wealth are beginning to appear. To me this is the real promise of America and the free enterprise system.

I also do business with a large number of greenhouse operators. Here we have the same pattern of wealth being created over the space of several generations. Since this industry is older we find considerably more education and refinement among this group. Actually our entire farm economy is based on a similar pattern. I think a series of programs telling this story would be fascinating viewing and would contribute very tangibly to better understanding of our own people and our own country.

To present such programs convincingly I think the key is people who can establish confidence between the broadcasters on one hand and the subject group on the other hand. There are not too many people I believe who could be relied on to do this liaison job well. I believe that my own personal background would suit me well to do such a job effectively. I have my own profitable business, but I am so enthusiastic about this idea that I would welcome a chance to work with you. If you are interested, let me know.

Very truly yours,

Harold M. Steel

We still miss your afternoon 5 P.M. program and hope you will be back ere long. But we always tune in your Sunday noon program and enjoy your analysis of the news.

Elizabeth Steele

7 M

LOS ANGELES
SEP 6
4 PM
1960
CALIF.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

SAVE T AY
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LIBERTY

Mr. E. Murrow
485 Madison Ave
New York City, 22.
New York.

Steinberg, J
re "Background"

September 9, 1960

Dear Mrs. Steinberg:

Many thanks for your nice letter of August 15th.

It was indeed most thoughtful of you to write a letter expressing your enjoyment over my BACKGROUND broadcasts. I hope you will continue to listen to them and derive pleasure out of them.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. Steinberg
2132 Longshore Avenue
Philadelphia 49, Pennsylvania

B August 15, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It's a "mikyah" to hear you on radio again. Since CBS television has been slowly deteriorating, how nice that they decided to do something decent on radio.

I have many friends who also have been listening to "Back ground." They echo my sentiments. Good luck to you.

Yours truly;

Mrs. J. Steinberg

Stepherson, Elton, Jr

February 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Stepherson:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 26th, which was finally received at this office after being misdirected elsewhere.

I regret that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to reply to your letter at this time, since he is still traveling abroad and moving about such a great deal that his time for correspondence is extremely limited. However, I have enclosed his biography, which may be of interest to you.

Mr. Schoenbrun whom you mention is with our Paris office and Mr. Kendrick is with our London office, and I would suggest that you write to them directly.

Mr. Murrow is expected to return to the States in July, and if you feel so inclined, please write again.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Elton Stepherson Jr.
1712 East 137 Street
Compton 4, California

December 26, 1959
Compton 4, California

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News Bureau
London, England

Dear Sir,

I should like to begin my letter by congratulating you on the excellent job you do. I have watched and listened to you regularly for approximately five years. Your very literate analysis of issues and events has assisted me considerably in understanding the national and international scene. I miss your daily broadcasts very much.

I am twenty-five years of age, single, and a graduate of the University of California ('57). I received an A.B. degree in political science. My field of concentration was international relations. I have had one year of high school Spanish, one year of college Spanish, and one year of college French. I read both languages well. I plan to study in France during most of 1960 and all of 1961.

Upon completion of my formal studies I would very much like to work for one of the networks as a foreign correspondent. I would sincerely appreciate any information you can give me regarding

prerequisites for this field. I would like information regarding educational prerequisites, opportunities for getting into this field, etc. If possible, I would like information regarding the educational background of three of my favorite CBS correspondents - Daniel Schorr, Alexander Kendrick, and David Schoenbrun. I sincerely thank you for taking the time to read my letter.

Sincerely yours
ELTON STEPHERSON JR.
1712 EAST 137th STREET
COMPTON 4, CALIFORNIA
U.S.A.

Sterling, R.

1906 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.
December 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C/O CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the present time I am engaged in a research project in conjunction with The Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research.

I am very interested in one of your TV presentations, which you gave last year. It was concerned with "Morals and the Business World".

I shall be in New York this week from Wednesday December 9 until Friday, December 11 at 10.00 AM. Would it be possible to either see a tape of this program or to obtain a verbatim account of the program if one exists in print?

I shall call your office upon my arrival in New York. I shall appreciate any consideration you may give my request.

Sincerely yours,

Richard W. Sterling

Richard W. Sterling

March 16, 1960 Stern, Esther

Dear Miss Stern:

Thank you for your letter of February 14th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to reply to your letter, since he is on a year's sabbatical and has been traveling abroad for some months.

However, if you care to pursue your idea for a television show further, I suggest that you contact Mr. John Lynch, Director of Public Affairs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Gabriell e Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Esther Stern
3330 Bradford Road
Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio

3330 Bradford Rd.
Cleve. Hts. 18, Ohio
February 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I am confident you will agree with me that afternoon TV shows are a total waste of time, both educationally and morally.

Because of your stimulating background which has added so much in the education and enlightenment of our people, I turn to you for help.

I have evolved an idea for an afternoon TV show which I think would be a natural. It would be educational, stimulating and informative, but still have great appeal to the average housewife.

Having nothing but the idea to go on, I am at a loss as to how to proceed from there. I am asking you to work on this idea with me to help it bear fruit, since you have the know-how it requires.

Are you interested? Please may I hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,
Esther Stern

Roger Stevens

October 28, 1960

Dear Miss Kingsbury:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to return the enclosed script, WHITE ALICE to you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Ann Kingsbury
ROGER L. STEVENS
745 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, New York

encl

LYN AUSTIN
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK
Suite 600

PLaza 1-1290

October 25, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Would you be so good as to return WHITE ALICE to us in the enclosed envelope. It was sent to you recently by Roger Stevens. Thank you,

Sincerely yours,

Ann Kingsbury

Ann Kingsbury,
Production Assistant

Roger Stevens

ROGER L. STEVENS
745 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

September 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed find the script of WHITE ALICE which we discussed last night.

As you may probably realise, this is only a draft. There may be some lines that you will not like, but the author is very accommodating and as long as the spirit of the play is left intact, I am sure he would be able to adjust it to suit you.

It would be theatrically most exciting for you to appear on the stage and you might get a great thrill trying something completely different.

However, as you said last night, what is most important is to bring before the people issues that they seem to be ignoring and a play is possibly the best way to do this.

I will have Norman Corwin give you a call in a couple of days to see if you are interested in going further into the matter.

Sincerely,

Roger Stevens

Roger L. Stevens

RLS:ad
Encl.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Stevenson, Bi

Regards
Best
Bill Stevenson

Tanganyika—Upcoming Democracy

By WILLIAM E. STEVENSON

(New Jersey and Balliol, '22)

The author of the following article spent last summer in Tanganyika as Chief of a Mission, organized by the World Bank at the request of the Government of Tanganyika, to study the economic development of that country. Mr. Stevenson had originally visited Tanganyika in 1939. An attorney by profession, he served as President of Oberlin College from 1946 until his retirement last December.

ONE finds that many Americans have rather vague concepts about Tanganyika, its political status, its size and characteristics, or even its location. Some uncertainty seems justified because Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa, became a political entity, under that name, as late as 1920 when it was mandated to Great Britain by the League of Nations. (Since 1946 it has been a United Nations Trust Territory under British administration.)

And yet the geographical area of Tanganyika is probably better known to Americans than generally is realized. The historic and oft-quoted words of H. M. Stanley, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume," were spoken at Ujiji on the shores of Lake Tanganyika on November 10th, 1870. David Livingstone spent considerable time in his explorations and missionary work in what is now Tanganyika, and it was because of conditions which he found and deplored in that part of the world that Livingstone took such effective leadership in bringing about the abolition of the African slave trade.

The fact that Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa—19,340 ft.—is in Northern Tanganyika has drawn attention to that country not only through such books as Hemingway's but also through moving picture productions like "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" or "King Solomon's Mines." From the time of Martin and Osa Johnson there has been extensive writing about the abundant big game on the Serengeti plains of Tanganyika, and Tanganyika has been the locale of many big game safaris.

In British circles, Tanganyika is well known as the site of "the ground-nut scheme," a huge boon-doggle on which something of the order of fifty million pounds was spent between 1947-49. The scheme's objective was rapid production of badly needed vegetable oils and fats from ground-nuts (peanuts) on a huge scale by highly mechanized methods. At one point the cultivation of as many as three million acres was envisaged. The scheme failed for a number of reasons including: inadequate planning and equipment; unfavorable soil conditions and rainfall; personnel difficulties.

Anthropologically, Tanganyika may well have been the place in which earliest man developed. Recent excavations in its Olduvai Gorge have unearthed

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Reproduced from *The American Oxonian.*

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human and animal skeletons dating back to the Pleistocene Age, and extensive enough to give hints as to that early man's way of life. One hand-axe, made at least seven hundred thousand years ago, represents the oldest known implement, not only in all Africa, but in the whole world.

Recently Tanganyika has received unusual recognition through the appointment there, by the Pope, of two African Bishops and the first African Cardinal.

Lying just south of the Equator, between the great lakes of Victoria, Tanganyika, and Nyasa, on the west, and the Indian Ocean on the east, Tanganyika has a land area of 341,800 square miles. It stretches about 725 miles from north to south and 660 miles from east to west, covering an area equivalent to pre-war Germany, France, and Belgium. Tanganyika is somewhat smaller than Nigeria but almost as large as Venezuela or the whole of Pakistan. In American terms, the country is nearly thirty per cent larger than Texas.

Although Tanganyika is nine times larger than a state like Ohio, it has the same nine millions of population, its people being dispersed, however, quite unevenly, geographically. A sizeable part of the country is at present unusable bush land, short of water during certain seasons and often tsetse fly infested. Yet there are extensive highlands and other good areas under cultivation. And there could be vastly more productive acreage if funds could be found for irrigation schemes and insect control measures. To bring African agriculture from a bare traditional subsistence level to an economically productive cash crop basis will require education, leadership—and patience.

At the risk of over-simplification, Tanganyika might be visualized as an arc resembling one half of a wagon wheel bisected vertically. The half hub, on the Indian Ocean, would be the capital and principal seaport, Dar-es-Salaam. A great many of the agricultural, mineral, and other productive areas would be located on the rim as many as five hundred to seven hundred miles from the half-hub. For the most part, the few spokes of the imaginary half wheel would represent inadequate roads traversing long stretches of ~~presumably~~ unfertile and unpopulated territory. Thus, satisfactory all-weather roads and other lines of communication are a primary need. So are more feeder roads in vital areas. Both types of roads are expensive.

Of the nine million people in Tanganyika all are African except for one hundred thousand who are Asian and about twenty thousand who are "European." The bulk of the African population lives under tribal conditions, about one hundred twenty-five separate tribal groups being recognized. The Sukuma, the largest tribe, numbers about one million, or at least an eighth of the total African population. The next twelve tribes in size represent another forty per cent. Special mention should be made of the Masai, a semi-nomadic tribe of pastoralists of Nilotic origin. Once fierce warriors they now are comparatively peaceful. Numbering less than one hundred thousand in Tanganyika, the Masai inhabit a large area in the northern part of the Territory, some of it very good land indeed.

As a rule, tribal divisions are geographically well defined, a fact which is of significance in relation to problems of land tenure. A certain measure of

"detribalization" is in process and substantial African migration to the towns, particularly Dar-es-Salaam, has raised a number of administrative and social problems.

Ethnically most of the African population belongs to the Bantu group, but linguistic differences are considerable. Swahili, the language of the coastal people, is understood in many parts of the Territory. It must be learned by all British civil servants and it serves as a useful *lingua franca,* although ill-adapted for technical purposes or for the expression of abstract ideas. Recently steps have been taken to substitute English for Swahili in the schools but progress is hampered by the fact that, as yet, comparatively few African primary school teachers know English.

Agriculture, accounting for about half of the gross domestic product, is the mainstay of the economic life of Tanganyika. The overwhelming majority of the African population are predominantly subsistence farmers and about eighty per cent of the acreage cultivated by Africans is devoted to food production. The principal subsistence crops are maize, millet, and sorghums, in terms of acreage, and cassava, sweet potatoes, and bananas, in terms of tonnage. The main cash crops are sisal, cotton, and coffee, others being cashew nuts, ground-nuts, tea, various seeds, and tobacco.

It is estimated that Tanganyika has a cattle population of well over seven million head, with an equal number of sheep and goats. However, apart from subsistence production, the livestock industry thus far is a small factor in the country's economy. While organized ranching or mixed farming is in its infancy, the potential scope for development of animal husbandry is agreed to be great. There are hundreds of square miles of grass lands with adequate feeding capacity and an excellent export as well as local consumption potential. There are, however, serious problems to be met, namely, tsetse fly elimination and development of an adequate water supply. Also, because cattle are regarded by many Africans as a status symbol and famine reserve, there is extensive over-stocking, which contributes to soil erosion.

Tanganyika has promising mineral resources but many of its areas are unmapped and so unexplored for mineral production. There are several gold mines and the major mineral enterprise is Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., established in 1940. In 1958 its output and exports had an estimated annual value of £4,500,000. The ownership of the company is divided between the Tanganyika Government and the De Beers interests.

After World War II, Tanganyika's territorial revenues rose rapidly and were sufficient to finance expanding current expenditures and, in addition, to cover a minor part of capital expenditure (the major part having come from loans and grants from the United Kingdom). Since 1954-55, however, territorial revenues have leveled off, largely due to a general decline in export income caused by the drop in international commodity prices. In 1957-58, for example, the Government budgeted for a deficit of £700,000 on current account but, owing largely to restraints on current expenditure, did end the year with a slight surplus.

Tanganyika's problem—like that of most developing countries—is how best to concentrate its available revenues and resources to expedite economic growth and development without sacrificing highly desirable, if not essential, expansion of its social and other services. Obviously most careful planning and development programming is required.

Advancement of education vitally affects the economic and political development of the Territory. In the whole country there are only about a dozen African doctors, and there are only a few African engineers or industrial managers in any large-scale private business. Tanganyika has dire need for craftsmen, artisans, technicians, educators, specialists and professional men and women in all major categories. In 1958, less than one per cent of its African young people completed what we would call high school, and of those one hundred and seventy-four graduates, only eleven were women.

Of the 850,000 African children of middle school age, about 35,000 are attending school. If only fifteen per cent of those 850,000 were to proceed to secondary school, 122,000 additional places would have to be provided. And it would be impossible to secure qualified teachers for such a number, under present conditions. A year or so ago the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations was informed that providing primary and secondary education for fifteen per cent of those completing middle school, plus the training of the additional teachers required, would entail a cost of £40,000,000 in capital and £46,000,000 in recurrent annual expenditure. Compare such astronomic figures with a total current budget for the whole Territory of twenty-one million pounds.

Since the end of the war, considerable progress has been made in higher education and teacher training, although the total numbers are still small. In 1958-59, there were 218 students from Tanganyika at Makerere College in Uganda, the University College of East Africa affiliated with London University; 200 Tanganyikans were taking courses in higher education outside East Africa, and thirty-three students were studying at the Royal Technical College in Nairobi. A special "Working Party" on higher education, sent to East Africa by the British Government in 1958, has recommended the establishment in Tanganyika of a University College comparable to Makerere. Although a site has been selected, financial limitations have prevented this desirable forward step.

From what has been said it can be seen that while Tanganyika faces formidable financial problems and lacks leadership manpower, it does have long range economic potential. The country also has other distinctive advantages. It has no Mau Mau or "white settler" problems as in Kenya, its neighbor to the north. It has comparative tribal harmony in contrast to some of its other neighbors. And, above all, its African leaders, although pushing for independence, have committed themselves to a democratic-multi-racial society. Politically Tanganyika is far more advanced than it is economically.

Much of the credit for Tanganyika's comparatively healthy political climate and its freedom from racial tensions, so customary elsewhere, must go to its remarkable African leader, Julius Nyerere. Son of the chief of one of the

Territory's smallest tribes—about 23,000 people—Julius Nyerere was sent away from home at the age of twelve to attend school. Nine years later he was baptized a Roman Catholic. After obtaining a Diploma in Education at Makerere College, he taught at a mission school for a few years before entering Edinburgh University. After three years there, he took his Master's degree and, in 1952, he returned home to teach at a school near Dar-es-Salaam.

Nyerere's political career began to unfold when he was elected President of the Tanganyika African Association in 1953. Re-organized the following year it assumed the name of "Tanganyika African National Union"—better known as TANU—and since then its strength, under Nyerere's leadership, has grown so that today it is a very powerful political force. So much so, that some British officials have conceded that Nyerere is the only African leader to have greater African support than the Nationalists claim for him. And certainly nowhere in Africa does an African Nationalist have as strong support as Nyerere enjoys from "settlers" and Government officials as well as from Asians.

Nyerere has stressed "national unity," and although Tanganyika is tribal, he has insisted that tribal consciousness must be replaced by national consciousness. Before the United Nations Trusteeship Council in 1956, Nyerere stated, "our country will be developed as a democratic state. Since ninety-eight per cent of the population are indigenous Africans this will be primarily an African State." On a later occasion he added, "What we want is that every resident of Tanganyika should look upon himself as a citizen of Tanganyika."

While TANU's objective has been independence, Nyerere has fought first for "responsible representative government," as he terms it. And his efforts have been remarkably successful. TANU Africans and TANU sponsored Europeans and Asians won Tanganyika's first election in 1958. All three groups—African, Asian, and European—then chose Nyerere as their legislative leader. On July 1, 1959, five cabinet members—three Africans, one Asian and one European—drawn from elected members, took office and became a minority of five against seven appointed ministers in the Governor's Council of Ministers. Nyerere did not accept a ministerial post but has continued to lead the elected members.

This past winter the Governor promised a general election, in the fall of 1960, looking toward a majority of elected members in the Legislative Council for the first time, and a majority of Ministers from elected members. When that step occurs, it is expected that Nyerere will become Prime Minister. While the actual date is uncertain, there can be no doubt of Tanganyika's independence within the next few years.

When Julius Nyerere was in this country this past February, his high-mindedness appeared from this statement:

> "The Africa we must create, the Africa we must bequeath to posterity, the Africa of our dreams, cannot be an Africa that is simply free from foreign domination. It must be an Africa that the outside world will look at and say, 'Here is a continent that has truly free human beings.' The outside world must

be able to say, 'If you really want to see how a free people conduct their affairs—if you want to see a people who live up to their ideals of human society—go to Africa! That is the Continent of Hope for the human race.'

"I feel that Africa's own tradition, her moral strength, her lack of ties with one power bloc or another, and that sentiment of oneness which the centuries of suffering have built among all her peoples, can together fit her for the role I have suggested—the role of champion of personal freedom in the world today."

Whether or not Tanganyika develops into a nation that is economically self-sufficient lies largely in the control of its people, especially those who are the producers. The latter, with skilled leadership and with wise planning, must make their efforts more efficient and effective as they come to realize the inexorable relationship between their efforts and the improvement of their conditions of life.

If a ~~usable~~ viable economic structure eventuates in the not too distant future and if Tanganyika can live up to the idealistic political role espoused by Nyerere, then that country may well set an example of true democracy in practice which will have influence in the world quite disproportionate to its size, its wealth, or its economic status and significance.

Stewart, D.

23033 Harding
Oak Park 37, Michigan
November 10, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a high school senior, and our Psychology Class has just recently heard the tape, which you narrated, about the people involved in the Michael Farmer slaying.

Our class is very interested in the psychological make up of the boys involved. We are also interested in what has happened to the gang and its members in the past three years. We would like to know about those members who were convicted and those who were acquitted. Also any information on Michael Farmer's friend, who was also attacked.

We would appreciate any information you have on these boys since their trial. If you do not have this information we would appreciate it if you could tell us where to write.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

David Stewart

David Stewart
23033 Harding
Oak Park 37, Michigan

OR

Mr. Richard Waite
c/o Oak Park High School
Oak Park 37, Michigan

Copy forwarded to Wm. Acherman 11/14 —

Stockmann, G. R.

SEE FILE #7-B-13 FOR ORIGINAL.

April 22, 1960

Mr. Eduard R. Murrow
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I am a six grade teacher in the Portland system and one of my students brought the inclosed article to class for current events. Needless to say the class was very disturbed when they saw that they considered their favorite actors and actresses on the list. I was very much surprised when I saw your name and also that of Chet Huntley.
Todays school children are very much aware of what Communism is and have very definate feelings concerning it. When they see names like Danny Kaye and others on such a list what are they to believe?
I would like to reassure these children and know that others who read these pamphlets know the truth.

Any information I receive from you will be read to the children. I am sure you realize that no answer at all would indicate to these children, and to others who read the pamphlet, that the information it contains is true. I sincerely hope you can restore some of the shattered faith these children have for their necessary heros. We all anxiously await your reply.

Sincerely,

G. Robert Stockmann

G. Robert Stockmann
3424 S.E. Caruthers
Portland 14, Oregon

SAM JAFFE
LEON JANNEY
GEORGE JESSEL
DANNY KAYE
GENE KELLY
ALEXANDER KNOX
BURT LANCASTER
CANADA LEE
GYPSY ROSE LEE
ELLA LOGAN
PETER LORRE
MYRNA LOY
ALINE MacMAHON
FREDERIC MARCH
MARGO
GROUCHO MARX
MYRON McCORMICK
BURGESS MEREDITH
MARVIN MILLER
HENRY MORGAN
ZERO MOSTEL
MEG MUNDY
EDWARD R. MURROW
LARRY PARKS
GREGORY PECK
SIDNEY POITIER
VINCENT PRICE
ALAN REED
ANNE REVERE
QUENTIN REYNOLDS
EARL ROBINSON
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
SELENA ROYLE
ROBERT RYAN
HAZEL SCOTT
PETE SEEGER
SYLVIA SIDNEY
FRANK SINATRA
GALE SONDERGAARD
LIONEL STANDER
JAN STERLING
HELEN TAMIRIS
JESSICA TANDY
FRANCHOT TONE
ORSON WELLS
SHELLEY WINTERS
JANE WYATT
KEENAN WYNN

WRITERS, DIRECTORS, PRODUCERS, COMPOSERS

HARMON (HY) ALEXANDER
RALPH ALSWANG
HOWARD BAY
LEONARD BERNSTEIN
ALVAH BESSIE
HERBERT BIBERMAN
MICHAEL BLANKFORT
MARC BLITZSTEIN
KERMIT BLOOMGARDEN
RICHARD BROOKS
SIDNEY BUCHMAN
ABE BURROWS
VERA GASPARY
EDWARD CHODOROV
JEROME CHODOROV
HAROLD CLURMAN
LESTER COLE
BETTY COMDEN
MARC CONNELLY
AARON COPLAND
NORMAN CORWIN
CHERYL CRAWFORD
KYLE CRICHTON
JULES DASSIN
AGNES DeMILLE
I. A. L. DIAMOND
WILLIAM DIETERLE
PHILIP DUNNE
CARL FOREMAN
MELVIN FRANK
KETTI FRINGS
MARTIN GABEL
IRA GERSHWIN
SHERIDAN GIBNEY
FRANCES GOODRICH
MORTON GOULD
ADOLPH GREEN
JOHNNY GREEN
ALBERT HACKETT
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II
DASHIELL HAMMETT
MOSS HART
E. Y. (YIP) HARBURG
BEN HECHT
HAROLD HECHT
LILLIAN HELLMAN
NAT HIKEN
JOHN HOUSEMAN
JOHN HUSTON
CHARLIE ISAACS
GARSON KANIN
MICHAEL KANIN
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
ELIA KAZAN
ARTHUR KOBER
STANLEY KRAMER
NORMAN KRASNA
MILLARD LAMPELL
RING LARDNER, JR.
FRITZ LANG
EMMETT LAVERY
JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
RANALD MacDOUGALL
ARCHIBALD MacLEISH
NORMAN MAILER
ALBERT MALTZ
DANIEL (DANNY) MANN
MARY McCALL
LEWIS MILESTONE
ARTHUR MILLER
VINCENTE MINELLI
DUDLEY NICHOLS
CLIFFORD ODETS
JESS OPPENHEIMER
NORMAN PANAMA
DOROTHY PARKER
OTTO PREMINGER
MADELINE PUGH
SAMSON RAPHAELSON
ELMER RICE
JEROME ROBBINS
HAROLD ROME
ROBERT ROSSON
DORE SCHARY
BUDD SCHULBERG
ARTHUR SCHWARTZ
ADRIAN SCOTT
IRWIN SHAW
HERMAN SHUMLIN
DONALD OGDEN STEWART
JAMES THURBER
SHEPARD TRAUBE
DALTON TRUMBO
PETER VIERTEL
JERRY WALD
WALTER WANGER
JOHN WEXLEY
BILLY WILDER
WILLIAM WYLER
NEDRICK YOUNG

Here you have the names of 200 of the most rabid REDS and Fellow-Travellers. There are MANY more, but lack of space prevents the naming of all. However, those in this list are the most important and flagrant—drive **them** out and it will smash the entire RED Conspiracy in Hollywood and in TELEVISION.

NOTE: A more complete list, with their **documented** backgrounds, their techniques, their RED FRONTS, and other invaluable information can be found in "DOCUMENTATION OF THE RED STARS", by Myron C. Fagan. You can get a copy of this **sensational** book by sending $1.00 to "Cinema Educational Guild, Inc."

(Name) .....

.....

Street address City (Zone) State

This tract (RED STARS No. 3) can be obtained at the rate of: 100 copies for $2.00 . . . send your order to:

CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD, INC.
P. O. BOX 46205
Hollywood 46, California

For more information

Compile
RED
THE REDS ARE BA

AMERICAN

To save An
Communist

DON'T PAT

KEEP
OF
LIVING
OUT O
OFF T

This Tract tells

In 1947, in a spe
Fagan, famous Playri
that the REDS had acq
wood and Broadway
Screen and Radio int
most effective Fifth C
RED Stars, Directors, W
wood were the chief s
wise, of Communist p
many films made b
being used by Moscow
out the world to cr
Americans . . . tha
craftily glorify COM

ompiled February 1960
RED STARS — No. 3

RE BACK IN HOLLYWOOD! ! !

CANS . . . .

e America from the
unist Conspiracy —

PATRONIZE REDS!!!

EP THEM OUT
OF YOUR (TV)
VING ROOMS —
UT OF RADIO —
OFF THE SCREEN

t tells how YOU can do it!

a speech in Hollywood, Myron C.
Playright-Director-Producer, charged
ad acquired absolute control of Holly-
dway — **and transformed our Stage,**
dio into the Communist Conspiracy's
Fifth Column in America . . . that the
ctors, Writers and Producers of Holly-
chief supporters, financial and other-
unist propaganda in America . . . that
ade by the Hollywood REDS were
Moscow in Asia, Africa and through-
to create hatred of America and
. that other films were made to
COMMUNISM and ONE-WORLD-

ISM . . . and still other films that **deliberately** created dissensions and hatreds between Negroes and Whites, between North and South, between Minority Groups and Americans.

That speech startled the nation. **The Hollywood Moguls frantically denied everything.** That brought the House Un-American Activities Committee into action. Their Hearings in Hollywood and Washington fully confirmed all the (Fagan) charges against the industry and **all** the **named** Stars — **and sent the notorious "Hollywood Ten" to jail.** That ROCKED the nation! The people, **infuriated,** began to "blacklist" the theatres showing those REDS and the Red Films. Panic swept through the entire industry—it chased Charlie Chaplin out of the country—it drove SCORES of other REDS off the Screen . . . and, far more important, **it closed THOUSANDS of theatres!**

THAT did the job! . . . it hit the Moguls in their most vulnerable spot: **their pocketbook!** — and all their "'righteous" denials changed to piteous pleas for forgiveness. They piously promised that **"never again would they employ any REDS"** — that **"never again would they produce RED-propaganda films"** and for a time they **seemingly** kept their promises—they even barred all tainted Stars from "Oscar" honors.

But **actually** they were merely waiting for the people to **forget.** And even while "waiting" they were scheming and conniving how to keep those REDS "alive" — and finally bring them back into public favor . . . they continued to employ RED writers, (even the "Hollywood Ten") **under fictitious names** . . . they secretly financed pictures made in Europe by banished American REDS . . . other RED Stars were "taken care of" in Broadway plays . . . then, as it grew in stature and importance, TELEVISION became their greatest sanctuary!

And, tragically, the people **did** begin to "forget". And, gradually, the Marches, the Robinsons, the Milestones and all the other REDS began to creep back into Hollywood . . . and once again our theatre Screens are showing films that sanctify MARXISM—ONE-WORLDISM—DESEGREGATION!

In short, TODAY the REDS are back in Hollywood stronger and more brazen than ever — **even the Charlie Chaplin pictures are on the Screens again!**—and all the honors, **including the "Oscar",** have been restored to them . . . **all because the people have forgotten!**

TV AN EVEN GREATER MENACE

Today, virtually all films for TV are made in Hollywood — **by the Hollywood Reds!** RIGHT NOW all the Hollywood Lots are making **thousands** of TV films full of craftily camouflaged RED propaganda, and, **via your TV Set,** they are being piped into your Living Room—**and are brainwashing and poisoning your children right under your very eyes ! ! . . .**

YOU can stop all that!—by **shunning** the theatres that show the REDS—by refusing to buy the products of the Sponsors who bring the REDS into your Living Room! **You did it once—you can do it again!**

Don't ever again FORGET that every time you patronize a Film made by RED Producers, Writers, STARS and STUDIOS you are aiding and abetting Communism . . . Every time you permit REDS to come into your Living Room VIA YOUR TV SET you will be helping Moscow and the INTERNATIONALISTS to destroy America ! ! !

Among the worst offending Sponsors are FORD MOTORS (Ed Sullivan Show in particular); Kraft Foods; General Electric; Chrysler; U. S. Steel, etc. . . . among the worst offending TV Producing Studios are Screen Gems, Inc.; MCA-REVUE; Warner Brothers; DESILU; Four Star Films, Inc.; Theatre Guild, etc. All Sponsors who employ such Studios to produce their TV Shows are, consciously or unconsciously, bringing REDS into your Living Rooms **. . . Watch the Producer's "Credits" on every TV Show you see.**

Here is How

Read the follow
known of the RED
made our SCREEN
"Pied Piper". They
ing Room night af
Radio. . . . WATCH
with you ALWAYS!
on your SET send a
SOR immediately—
bring another RED
never again buy hi
warning! . . . Give
Butcher, to ALL De
them — so they car
copies to your loca
THE SAME METHOD

THAT is the only
of Hollywood — R
pocketbooks of the
time you buy the
ploys REDS you are

LARRY ADLER
LUTHER ADLER
LAUREN BACALL
LUCILLE BALL
JOAN BENNETT
BETSY BLAIR
MARLON BRANDO
LLOYD BRIDGES
EDDIE CANTOR
MORRIS CARNOVSKY
BENNETT CERF
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
LEE J. COBB
RICHARD CONTE
JOSEPH COTTON
GEORGE COULOURIS
HUME CRONYN
HOWARD DA SILVA
BETTE DAVIS
OLIVE DEERING
OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
ALBERT DEKKER
KIRK DOUGLAS
MELVIN DOUGLAS
ALFRED DRAKE
PAUL DRAPER

How YOU Can Drive Them Out:
following list . . . They are the best
he REDS and FELLOW-TRAVELERS who
SCREEN Communism's most effective
. They are now coming into your Liv-
ght after night VIA YOUR TV SET and
WATCH FOR THEM! . . . Keep this list
WAYS! . . . When one of them appears
send a copy of this Tract to the SPON-
ately—and WARN him that if he will
r RED into your Living Room you will
buy his products—**and then fulfill your**
. Give this Tract to your Grocer, your
ALL Dealers you patronize — **and warn**
hey can **warn** the Sponsors — also send
ur local TV and Radio Stations . . . USE
METHOD WITH YOUR MOVIE THEATRE!
e only way we will drive the REDS out
d — Radio —Television . . . **Hit the**
of the Sponsor ! ! ! REMEMBER: every
y the products of a Sponsor who em-
ou are hurting YOUR COUNTRY ! ! !

.
DO
VSKY
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E
N
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LVA
VILLAND
AS

HOWARD DUFF
FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.
JOSE FERRER
HENRY FONDA
AVA GARDNER
BETTY GARRETT
WILL GEER
JACK GILFORD
PAULETTE GODDARD
LLOYD GOUGH
FARLEY GRANGER
BEN GRAUER
UTA HAGEN
JUNE HAVOC
RITA HAYWORTH
VAN HEFLIN
PAUL HENREID
KATHERINE HEPBURN
ROSE HOBART
JUDY HOLLIDAY
LENA HORNE
MARSHA HUNT
CHET HUNTLEY
JOHN IRELAND
BURL IVES

Stone, Julian

October 24, 1960

Dear Mr. Stone:

Thank you for your cordial letter of October 10th.

I regret very much to have to decline your request that I sign my name to the appeal letter, a draft of which you enclosed.

As you know, my name already appears on a number of lists of appeal organizations, and I have, in fact, recently agreed to sign a letter of appeal for UNICEF. I feel that too many duplications of this kind are poor policy and must, therefore, ask you to excuse me on this occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Julian G. Stone
Director of Information and Development
American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc.
22 West 17th Street
New York 11, New York

American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc.

22 WEST 17th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

*HELEN KELLER, COUNSELOR
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

October 10, 1960

V. C. — have signed letter for mailing — No! Many duplicates on many lists to many letters too bad.--

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will recall that about 18 months ago Miss Katharine Cornell had asked you to serve as a member of the Helen Keller World Crusade Committee for the Blind. You very graciously gave your consent and said you would be willing to lend your name.

As you may be fully aware, we conduct a mail appeal throughout the entire year and we have obtained the consent of various prominent people like yourself to sign a letter requesting a contribution to the American Foundation for Overseas Blind.

I wonder if you would be willing to sign your name to an appeal letter, a draft of which is enclosed. If you would like to make any changes or suggestions we would welcome them.

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Dr. Gregor Zeimer, Director of Public Information of the American Foundation for the Blind.

Sincerely yours,

Julian G. Stone

Julian G. Stone
Director of Information
and Development

JGS/hy

Encl.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: EUSTACE SELIGMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD JANSEN NOYES, JR., PRESIDENT RICHARD H. MIGEL, VICE-PRESIDENT *PETER J. SALMON, SECRETARY ALEXANDER M. LAUGHLIN, TREASURER
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WILLIAM ZIEGLER, III
*M. ROBERT BARNETT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR *ERIC T. BOULTER, FIELD DIRECTOR

*BLIND

American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc.

22 WEST 17th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

*HELEN KELLER, COUNSELOR
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Dear _____:

To Helen Keller this is a "small world." Blindness has not prevented her from acquiring the vision to encompass the needs of the fourteen million blind people on all parts of the globe. For the past forty-five years they have looked to Miss Keller for guidance and material assistance through the organization which she helped to establish -- the American Foundation for Overseas Blind.

The continuous flow of braille literature, talking books, and other special equipment; the provision of fellowships to train teachers and workers for the blind, as well as professional guidance and assistance through the regional offices in Paris, Manila, and Santiago, Chile has made it a "small world" for Miss Keller and the fourteen million who have sought her help through the Foundation.

Your interest and financial support in the past has helped to maintain a network of assistance which has made possible new hope and new life for the blind throughout the world who have felt a close kinship to Miss Keller because she shares with them the triumph of achieving a fullness of life in spite of their handicap.

May I ask that you join me and the other members of the Helen Keller World Crusade Committee in the continued financial support of the American Foundation for Overseas Blind so that it can continue to offer the services which will result in the realization of the rightful destiny of the blind person -- a productive and useful human being.

For your convenience in returning your contribution, I am enclosing a self-addressed envelope.

Cordially yours,

Edward R. Murrow

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: EUSTACE SELIGMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD JANSEN NOYES, JR., PRESIDENT RICHARD H. MIGEL, VICE-PRESIDENT *PETER J. SALMON, SECRETARY ALEXANDER M. LAUGHLIN, TREASURER
JAMES S. ADAMS *COL. E. A. BAKER, M.C., O.B.E. PRINCESS MARGARET DRAPER BONCOMPAGNI BERNARD S. CARTER *JOSEPH F. CLUNK KATHARINE CORNELL DR. GABRIEL FARRELL DR. GEORGE A. FITCH
VICE-ADMIRAL C. S. FREEMAN DR. C. L. HSIA GARFIELD D. MERNER *GEORGE F. MEYER STEPHEN L. PORTER FRANK K. SANDERS, JR. GEORGE C. SUMNER LOWELL THOMAS, SR. CHARLES TOREM
WILLIAM ZIEGLER, III
*M. ROBERT BARNETT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR *ERIC T. BOULTER, FIELD DIRECTOR *BLIND

Gov. Wm. Stratton

August 17, 1960

Governor William G. Stratton
State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois

Dear Governor Stratton:

I write belatedly to thank you for your gracious cooperation during the interview we filmed at Glacier National Park. I would have written earlier, but was somewhat occupied with the political conventions. We have not yet started editing the film but shall advise you when it is ready to be presented. Again, thank you for taking the time to answer my questions.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:ell

Streuli, a.

January 12, 1960

Dear Mr. Steele:

Mr. Murrow is not in the office this week, so I am taking the liberty of answering your letter in his stead rather than delay a reply any longer.

In response to your question of what course to take toward becoming a reporter, I believe Mr. Murrow would advise you to first obtain a sound background in the fields of history, political science and journalism. Experience is also important and this may be best gained by working on a newspaper or for a local radio station.

I hope you will find the above information useful, and wish you the best of luck in reaching your goal.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Anthony Streuli
71 Norwood Avenue
Upper Montclair, N.J.

ANTHONY STREULI
71 NORWOOD AVENUE
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

November 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am interested in becoming a newscaster and would appreciate your advice on the training which would help me to become one. I am writing to other CBS news correspondents since I am sure every newsman has his own ideas about getting into the profession.

To start - I am a junior at Montclair High School, sixteen years old. After graduation, I would like to go to Dartmouth College for a liberal arts course. My questions concern what to do after college. Hence I am writing these letters to find out what post-graduate course of study, if any, newscasters might recommend. I would like to know, too, if you can suggest any sort of summer jobs that might be of assistance to me in my ambition to become a newscaster.

Thank you for reading this.

Respectfully yours,

Anthony Streuli

Strouse, Mrs R. E.

October 5, 1960

Dear Mrs. Strouse:

I have your recent letter and booklet on your philosophies in life.

It was indeed most thoughtful of you to send me a copy and I shall read it as soon as I get an opportunity.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Mrs. R. E. Strouse
1401 Fairmont Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

1401 Fairmont St. NW
Washington 9 DC
Oct 3 1960

Tmt

Dear Mr. Murrow —

I have just finished reading your book "This I Believe". It is great! That was a wonderful idea.

I am enclosing a small booklet which I hope you enjoy. This was written in a different style but expresses my philosophy. The old Hymn "All the way my Savior leads me" about sums it up for me.

Keep up the good work

Sincerely,

Anna Linn Strouse
(Mrs. R.E.)

PRACTICAL LIFE OBSERVATIONS

By

ANNA LINN STROUSE

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by
Anna Linn Strouse

[PRINTED IN U·S·A]

AUGUSTANA BOOK CONCERN
Printers and Binders
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS
1952

"You can hoist the sails.
But only God can make
the winds blow."

M. B. R.

EVERYONE wishes to be successful in his chosen undertaking. When you are able to meet your daily problems practically, tactfully, cheerfully, sincerely and conscientiously—That is SUCCESS.

Before we are capable of solving any mathematical problems we must accept the fundamentals of addition and subtraction. So it is with all life's problems. We must accept the fundamentals of right and wrong.

In the yard a sudden gust of wind uprooted a small tree with shallow roots but a strong tree with deep roots withstood the same storm. If we have deep convictions rooted in a strong foundation of RIGHT we can withstand the surprise attacks of life.

Some problems in life are perplexing and their solution requires sound

judgment. In order to ascertain correct weight we must use accurate scales. So the weight of our judgment depends upon the standards we employ.

Our well-being depends, not so much on the problems we encounter, as how we face them. A home very much resembles a bank. The more you invest the greater the dividends. There is also a difference. In a home, if you do not keep your accounts active, you not only lose your interest but your investment dwindles.

In case of a misunderstanding with your friend, clear it up at once. The longer you wait to weed your garden the more difficulty you will have.

Trying to cure an ill without removing the cause is like trying to ex-

tinguish a gas flame without turning off the gas.

A clean cut will heal but a wound constantly disturbed will never heal.

Sometimes nature goes overboard in the process of healing a deep wound, making that part even stronger than formerly, leaving a thick scar. So also wounds caused by misunderstanding, if properly treated, can heal and form a stronger bond of understanding and confidence.

There is not much use in looking for opportunities unless we have prepared ourselves to take advantage of them. Not much use to go fishing with a hook and no bait, or bait without a hook.

If you have a request make it known. You may have to stand a

long, long time waiting for a door to open unless you ring the bell.

The greyhound was built for speed. If we develop our natural talents we stand a better chance of gaining greater accomplishments with less effort.

The most revolutionary remedies and inventions came about by accident when things did not go as planned. Don't let upset plans disturb you. Look for new ideas in the master plan.

A picture consists of light and shadow. If there were no contrast there would be no picture. How drab life would be were it all one shade.

You have met the fellow who laughs and carries on about the good joke which he is about to relate. When he does tell it, it falls flat.

Guard your ideas while in a formative stage. If you have a good idea put it into action at once before your enthusiasm wanes, or you will find yourself in the position of the farmer who neglected to sow his grain until the planting season was past. Result: No harvest.

Everyone has admired the stately gladioli with its beautiful blossoms. As the first blossoms fade, the buds if properly cared for, open up into new beauty. So we, too, can always continue to grow and bring forth new happiness in new thoughts and talents. Are you more interesting today than you were ten years ago?

Do you remember the slogan: "Every day in every way we're getting better and better?" This was to be repeated over and over. We thought that was a silly joke. Were

you ever completely absorbed in a thrilling novel or movie so that you sat tense and your heart beat like a hammer? You didn't voluntarily make your heart beat harder. Supposing you are absorbed in reading something calm and uplifting or listening to some good music, isn't it logical to think that your nerves and heart would respond accordingly?

It is impossible to create a vacuum with the door open. Air will rush in. So in our thoughts. Unless we fill our minds with good thoughts bad will rush in.

Water running downhill always seeks a lower level. It requires power to rise to a higher level.

On a damp and rainy day did you ever try, forcefully, to open a door that sticks? Ease up a bit. Use less

force. It will usually open. Try this method next time you meet opposition.

A gardener had an unsightly stump in his backyard. But he had not the means to remove it, so he planted vines and flowers around it and made it a thing of beauty. Could we not try the same system with some obstacles we meet in our daily lives?

A lady moved to get away from the pigeons on her window sill. When she reached her new home the pigeons were there to greet her. Very seldom can we run away from aggravation. Usually there is a remedy. If not, we must learn to ignore it.

Leisure time wasted is like water going over the spillway. Loss of potential power.

To enter into a discussion merely for the sake of argument is like dritt-

ing out in a boat with only one oar. A lot of wasted effort.

To worry without a definite goal for solution is like an idling motor. It accomplishes nothing.

Don't carry your troubles along wherever you go. The longer you carry a load the heavier it seems.

When driving in reverse it is absolutely impossible to start driving forward without first coming to a complete halt. The same holds true in changing a habit.

Did you ever choose an ordinary word and for a whole day avoid using it? (The word "and" for instance) It requires about the same close vigilance when you disobey some moral or civil law, to try to avoid being apprehended.

To be healthy and happy on the highway of life we must observe and heed the signs and apply the brakes.

The atmosphere is filled with potential sounds. We must adjust the dial and get tuned in to the program which we desire. So in life. We sometimes run into devastating static until we learn to adjust our lives. Emotions, like electricity, must be controlled or destruction is inevitable.

Neon lights do not show up instantly. Consequently, if we impatiently snap off the current we remain in the darkness. Patience is a necessity as well as a virtue.

Many magazines and papers run articles on the necessary foods required to nourish the body. Would not a reminder that the mind and soul also require nourishment, be in order?

Imagine yourself riding in a jeep without shock absorbers, over an unfamiliar and rough road. Sometimes the road of life can be very rough and we need to provide ourselves with some sort of shock absorbers. Prayer has been found to be a good shock absorber.

To think that we can give our utmost in usefulness regardless of our creator resembles a pilotless jet-plane which darts into space without its controls being set by its creator.

Did you ever sit down and watch the clouds how they are constantly changing? One form will pass and another take shape. Even the darkest cloud eventually disappears. When you find yourself in an unhappy situation always remember that this also will pass away.

We say we cannot understand how it is possible to receive power from God whom we cannot see. Did you ever use a magnet? Can you understand the change that takes place in a lowly piece of steel when magnetized?

When a fuse burns out, the contact with the source of power and light is broken and we grope in the darkness for a candle to light our way until the damage has been repaired. If we break the contact with the divine source of power and light and settle for the light of a candle—What a let down!

We hear of a great number of people going abroad. In preparation they must secure a passport, complete in every detail for identification. Have you heard the Chinese proverb:

"Enjoy yourself, its later than you think"? Perhaps we are about to embark on our journey to the far beyond from which no traveler ever returns. Might it not be wise to be prepared with a passport for this journey also?

Herbert Sturz

Boys' Life *THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR BOYS*

PUBLISHED BY THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA • NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. • PHONE, CHARTER 9-6000

December 8, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought the enclosed fable -- the one I spoke of yesterday -- would interest you. I'm also enclosing a copy of the "Bill of Rights" pamphlet we published recently.

It was good meeting with you. As soon as I have significant material re: the revolving bail fund, I'll get in touch with you.

Yours sincerely,

Herbert Sturz

Herbert Sturz

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enclosures

DOWN THE WHITE ROADS BETWEEN THE TALL POPLARS, ALL THE WAY TO THE SEA, THE LITTLE DOG SEARCHED

Little Yellow Dog

By STRINGFELLOW BARR

"LITTLE YELLOW DOG" *is a strange story. It's different from most of the stories told in* BOYS' LIFE. *All the editors have read "Little Yellow Dog" but none of us is sure he understands exactly what the author means by his fable.*

We did agree on one thing: the story left all of us with a good feeling. We hope "Little Yellow Dog" leaves you with a good feeling.

Anyway, we'd be interested to learn what you, our reader, think about this fable of a wandering dog—a "dog story," if you will—but unlike, we think, any you've ever read.

Write and tell us how you interpret "Little Yellow Dog." In a future issue we will share your ideas with other readers.—THE EDITORS

ON THE WHITE ROAD that leads out of Mirebeau toward Nantes, between slender wavering poplars, I met a very small yellow dog. He trotted slowly up to me, halted, and spoke.

"Of course," he said, "I am only a dog, and a yellow one at that. But I am sure you will help me. I am looking for my master."

"I will do what I can," I answered. "I like your courage. Frankly, I never expected a dog to speak to me, least of all a yellow one. Where do you think your master is?"

The little dog wagged his tail gratefully; and it was not until he showed this sign of cheerfulness that I realized by contrast how very sad were his yellow eyes.

"I do not know where he is. I have gone south as far as Poitiers and northward to Tours and I could find him nowhere. I live in Mirebeau; but as it is certain he is not there, I am on my way to Nantes to see if he comes off the ships."

"But did he put to sea?"

"I do not know. But I fancy he loved the straight masts against evening skies. They would remind him of the poplars along the roadside. He was restless and always liked roads and ships. He always smelt of travel, even in his best clothes."

"What does your master look like?"

The dog turned his head quickly, and a far look came into his melancholy eyes. I thought at first that he could not speak for pain; but suddenly his gaze softened and he seemed to be smiling serenely at some old recollection.

"Ah," he said, "it is not so much how he looks, or even how he smells; but the things he does. He is always strong and calm and sure of himself. So that one aches to follow him and serve him. You don't know how we little dogs

The little pup drew his head up, and a strange, troubled, yet joyful look came into his yellow eyes.

do ache to serve and follow someone. You may think, because we are restless and keep running into the fields on either side of the road and back again, that we would gladly be independent and free to come and go as we please. Never believe it. We are indeed restless, but how we crave someone to come back to from our strayings. Every morning at dawn I want my master to lead me off. And I can scarcely sleep by day or night for seeking him."

I noticed then that the little fellow was indeed gaunt and unkempt, with that haunted look in his eyes that some men get. One or two sleek tidy dogs, who came trotting by at the heels of their masters, never even stopped to make his acquaintance. He seemed, by his gentle manner, used to this treatment.

But I reflected that his enthusiastic and, I confess, somewhat bombastic description of this marvelous master of his was really not of the least value in a search. So I turned to him sharply. "Come," I cried, "when and where did you last see your master?"

"I have never seen him," said the little dog simply. "Maybe that is why he is so hard to find. No, if I had once found him, you may be sure I would not have lost him again. But I have never seen him."

He was standing very rigidly before me, with his head on one side, and he seemed so confident of my understanding his trouble, that I could not laugh at the absurdity of his quest.

"But, my dear fellow," I exclaimed as gently as I knew how, "how can you find a master you have never seen? And if he exists only as your ideal, you have but to keep hunting until you find him in the flesh."

"I have," said the little dog ruefully. "I have hunted ever since I knew what my ideal was like. Though, to tell the truth, it is not so much a question of what my master must be like, as of what he must not. There are no men that I have seen in Poitiers or Tours that I could follow."

"But other dogs seem to find masters."

"I know what you are thinking. You are thinking that better dogs than I find masters in these places. You are thinking that I am a most conceited pup, a most—"

"No, no!" I cried. "I am thinking nothing of the sort. I understand what you mean."

I sat down suddenly beside him on the dusty bank and drew his head against mine. A plump peasant who was driving by, looked amusedly at us while his cart covered us with white dust. The peasant's great black dog paid us not even the attention of a glance.

"No, no," I murmured again in his ear. "I understand how you feel. You cannot follow the fat butcher in Mirebeau, or the sleek pharmacist, or the innkeeper with his well-kept dogs. They would take good care of you, but you cannot follow them. A pup must follow whom he can, not whomever he will. And none of these men in Mirebeau or Tours is the man you are searching for. . . . Poor devil, I understand."

The little pup's body stiffened; he drew his head up; and a strange, troubled, yet joyful look came into his eyes.

"No, not that," I cried, pushing him away and leaping to my feet in a panic and starting down the road. "No, not me! Courage. Keep a good heart. You will surely find him at Nantes. Or at Rochelle. You did not think of Rochelle, did you? He will surely come off the ships there. . . . But not me! No, no, not me! There is no strength or sureness in me—no strength."

THE END

ILLUSTRATED BY JAMES LEWICKI

BILL OF RIGHTS

Congress of the United States,

begun and held at the City of New York, on

Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

THE Convention of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best secure the beneficent ends of its institution

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles when ratified by three fourths thereof, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Article the first. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Article the second. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Article the third. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article the sixth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the seventh. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article the eighth. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Article the ninth. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article the tenth. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article the eleventh. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article the twelfth. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ATTEST, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

John Adams, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

John Lewis Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Sam. A. Otis, Secretary of the Senate.

This booklet has to do with the Bill of Rights—the first Ten Amendments to the Constitution. These Amendments are concerned with the individual—his rights and freedoms. They protect life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, or, in other words, the very heart of our democracy.

Especially today, with our country's existence threatened as never before, it is vital to be aware of our finest possessions. Possessions? The Bill of Rights a possession? Yes. We tend to think of cars and refrigerators as our dearest possessions; and these are important; but we are free to enjoy them only because of a far greater possession—our heritage of freedom.

In this illustrated presentation it is our hope that the Bill of Rights will come alive in a new way, that the Amendments will be recognized almost as old friends, who help and protect us every day. These old friends in turn must be cherished and protected by us. After all, when we say we will fight for our country, we mean we will fight for our right to equality of opportunity, and to a full, happy life—the democratic way of life guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

BOYS' LIFE MAGAZINE
HERBERT STURZ, Color Section Editor

REPRINTED FROM BOYS' LIFE MAGAZINE

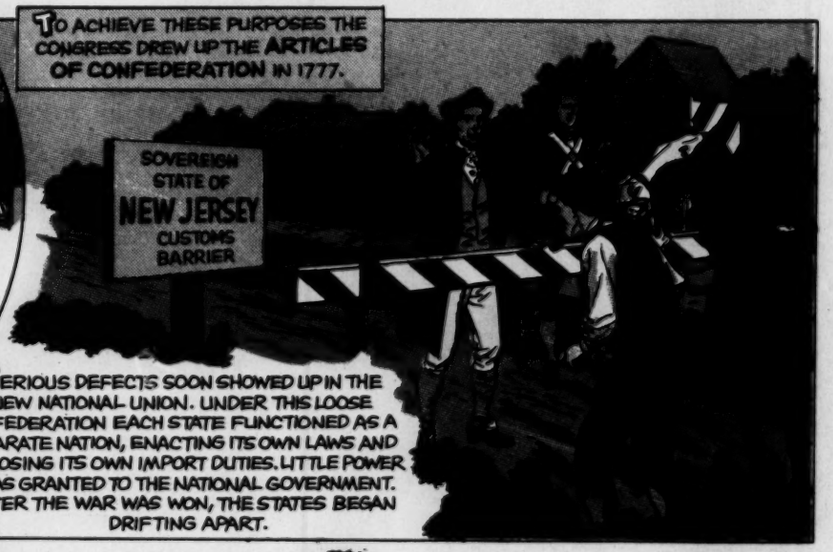
AMERICA'S HERITAGE

BY 1763 ENGLAND FOUGHT AND WON THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS TO PROTECT HER COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA. THE COLONIES WERE THEN CALLED UPON TO PAY PART OF THE HUGE WAR DEBT. BUT MANY COLONISTS OBJECTED STRONGLY TO THESE HEAVY TAXES CRYING, "NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION!" CONCESSIONS FROM ENGLAND CAME TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE. IN 1774 THE COLONIES MET IN PHILADELPHIA TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR PROTECTING THEIR RIGHTS. HERE COLONIAL DELEGATES DREW UP A **"DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND GRIEVANCES"** FOR PRESENTATION TO KING GEORGE III. THEY ALSO AGREED NOT TO IMPORT ANY GOODS FROM ENGLAND UNTIL THEIR DEMANDS WERE MET.

ENGLAND'S ANSWER WAS TO SEND 10,000 TROOPS TO AMERICA TO ENFORCE HER LAWS. THE COLONISTS STARTED TO ARM IN SELF-DEFENSE WHEN BRITISH TROOPS ATTEMPTED TO SEIZE THEIR GUNS. THE FIRST BLOOD OF THE REVOLUTION WAS SHED AT LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

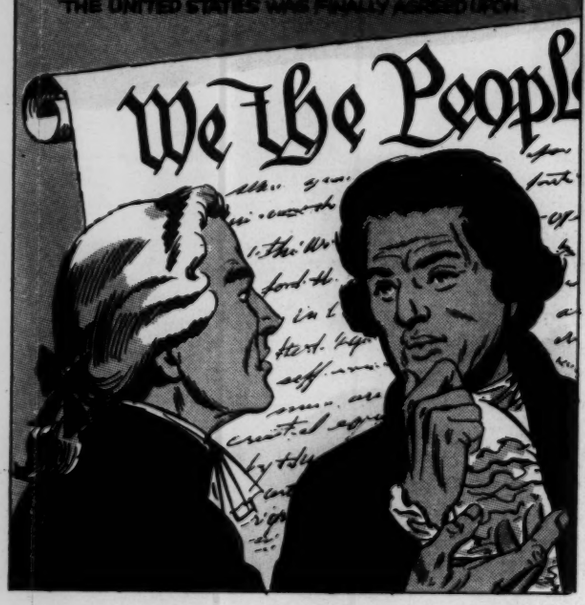
FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND RAN HIGH. THE COLONIAL CONGRESS MET AGAIN IN PHILADELPHIA AND RESOLVED TO RAISE AN ARMY OF 2,000 MEN AND TO TAKE OVER SOME OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT THROUGHOUT THE COLONIES. ON JULY 4, 1776 THE **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE** WAS ADOPTED. THERE COULD BE NO RETREAT: CONGRESS WAS FACED WITH WINNING THE ARGUMENT ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE AND FORMING A LASTING, UNITED GOVERNMENT.

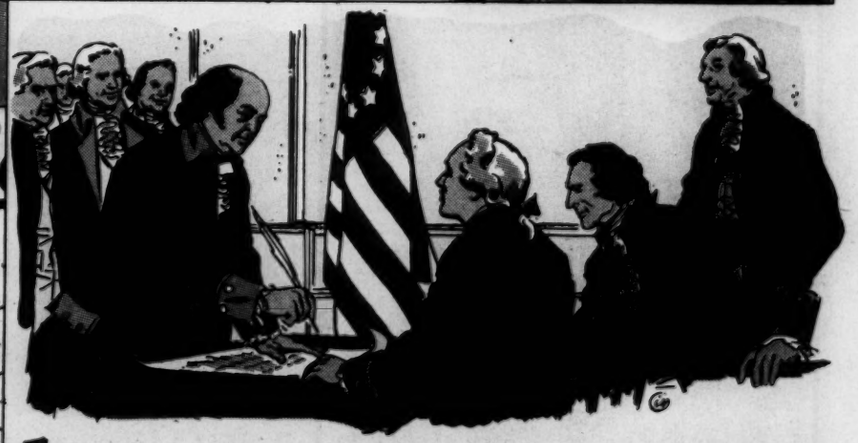
TO ACHIEVE THESE PURPOSES THE CONGRESS DREW UP THE **ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION** IN 1777.



SERIOUS DEFECTS SOON SHOWED UP IN THE NEW NATIONAL UNION. UNDER THIS LOOSE CONFEDERATION EACH STATE FUNCTIONED AS A SEPARATE NATION, ENACTING ITS OWN LAWS AND IMPOSING ITS OWN IMPORT DUTIES. LITTLE POWER WAS GRANTED TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. AFTER THE WAR WAS WON, THE STATES BEGAN DRIFTING APART.

IN 1787, A CONVENTION MET IN PHILADELPHIA TO DRAW UP A NEW CONSTITUTION. ALL STATES SENT DELEGATES EXCEPT RHODE ISLAND. AFTER PROLONGED DEBATE, ON SEPTEMBER 17, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES WAS FINALLY AGREED UPON.





THIS NEW CONSTITUTION WAS BITTERLY ATTACKED WHEN PRESENTED TO THE STATES FOR RATIFICATION. BECAUSE IT CREATED A STRONG FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, MANY BELIEVED IT DID NOT GIVE ENOUGH PROTECTION TO INDIVIDUALS. THE NEW GOVERNMENT MIGHT PROVE TO BE AS OPPRESSIVE AS KING GEORGE'S.

RESOLVED: THE CONSTITUTION SHOULD BE AMENDED. UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, THE FIRST CONGRESS SENT TO THE STATES A DOZEN PROPOSED AMENDMENTS, TEN OF WHICH WERE ADOPTED AND TO THIS DAY FORM THE **BILL OF RIGHTS**. CERTAIN STATES MADE THE INCLUSION OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS IN THE CONSTITUTION THEIR CONDITION FOR JOINING THE UNITED STATES.

FUTURE ISSUES WILL EXPLAIN EACH OF THESE AMENDMENTS, WHY THE YOUNG NATION DEMANDED THEM, AND HOW THEY PROTECT US TODAY.

AMERICA'S HERITAGE

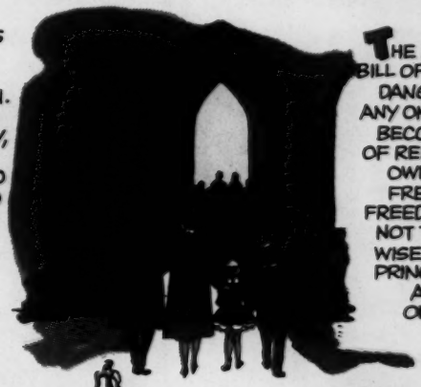
ARTICLE ONE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

"CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF; OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS; OR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE, AND TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES."

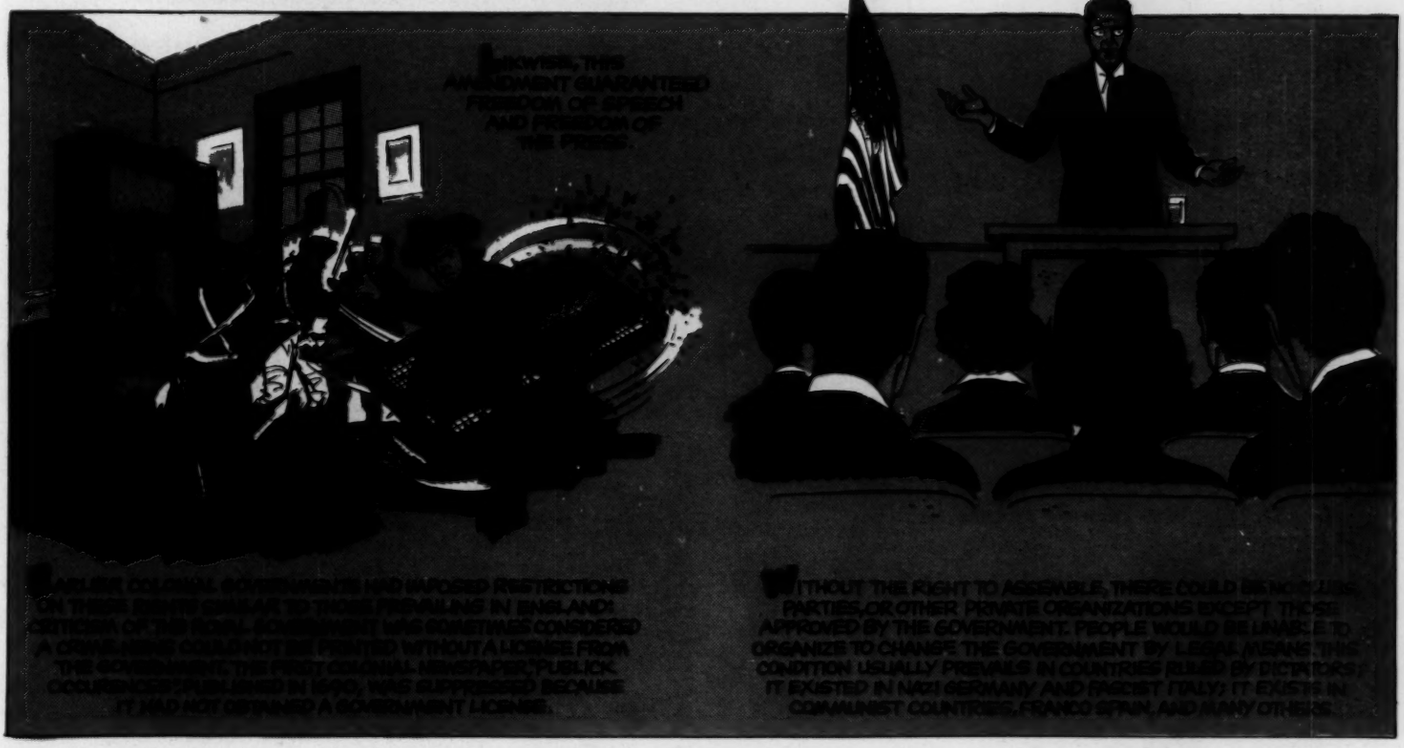
IN THE OLD WORLD THE PRINCIPLE THAT, "THE LORD OF THE LAND DETERMINES ITS RELIGION," WAS A SOURCE OF CONSTANT STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH AND MINORITY RELIGIOUS GROUPS. THOSE WHO ATTEMPTED TO WORSHIP GOD IN THEIR OWN FASHION WERE OFTEN IMPRISONED AND SOMETIMES EXECUTED.

MANY EARLY COLONISTS FLED TO THE NEW WORLD TO ESCAPE RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION. BUT AS THESE GROUPS GREW IN NUMBERS, THEY, TOO, SOMETIMES PERSECUTED THOSE WHO WOULD NOT CONFORM TO THEIR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

IN MASSACHUSETTS, [illegible] AND QUAKERS WERE WHIPPED AND BANISHED FROM THE COLONY. IN MARYLAND, ROMAN CATHOLICS [illegible] WERE FORBIDDEN TO WORSHIP PUBLICLY AND WERE DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE.



THE FRAMERS OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS KNEW THE DANGERS OF ALLOWING ANY ONE DENOMINATION TO BECOME THE ARBITER OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS. WE OWE OUR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM TODAY, THE FREEDOM TO BELIEVE OR NOT TO BELIEVE, TO THE WISE INCLUSION OF THIS PRINCIPLE IN THE FIRST AMENDMENT TO OUR CONSTITUTION.



UNDER THIS AMENDMENT GUARANTEED FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

EARLIER COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS HAD ENFORCED RESTRICTIONS ON THESE RIGHTS SIMILAR TO THOSE PREVAILING IN ENGLAND. CRITICISM OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT WAS SOMETIMES CONSIDERED A CRIME. NEWS COULD NOT BE PRINTED WITHOUT A LICENSE FROM THE GOVERNMENT. THE FIRST COLONIAL NEWSPAPER, "PUBLICK OCCURRENCES BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK," WAS SUPPRESSED BECAUSE IT HAD NOT OBTAINED A GOVERNMENT LICENSE.

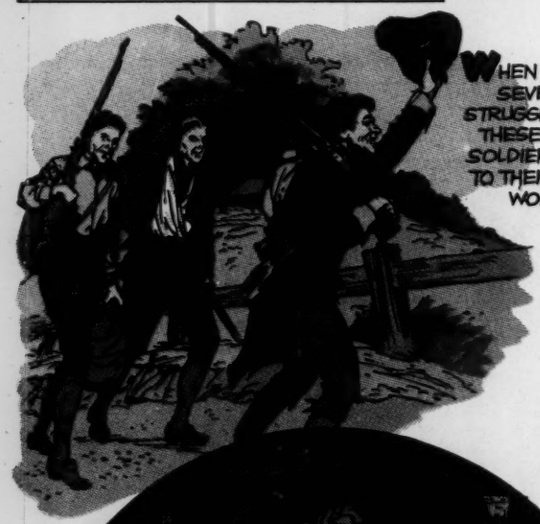
WITHOUT THE RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE, THERE COULD BE NO POLITICAL PARTIES OR OTHER PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS EXCEPT THOSE APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT. PEOPLE WOULD BE UNABLE TO ORGANIZE TO CHANGE THE GOVERNMENT BY LEGAL MEANS. THIS CONDITION USUALLY PREVAILS IN COUNTRIES RULED BY DICTATORS. IT EXISTED IN NAZI GERMANY AND FASCIST ITALY; IT EXISTS IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, FRANCO SPAIN, AND MANY OTHERS.

AMERICA'S HERITAGE

ARTICLE TWO OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

"A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED."

ENGLAND'S ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE TAXATION AND OTHER LAWS ON COLONIAL AMERICANS WAS MET BY AN UPRISING OF ARMED CIVILIANS IN ALL THE THIRTEEN COLONIES.



WHEN THE BLOODY, SEVEN-YEAR STRUGGLE WAS OVER, THESE CIVILIAN SOLDIERS RETURNED TO THEIR FARMS AND WORKSHOPS.

BUT, JEALOUS OF THEIR NEW SOVEREIGNTY, THE STATES WERE UNWILLING TO SURRENDER THEIR RIGHT TO ORGANIZE STATE MILITIAS; THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS WAS PRECIOUS TO THEM. THEY INSISTED THAT ARMED FORCES MUST ALWAYS BE SUBORDINATE TO THE CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT. ALTHOUGH NOT ATTENDING THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787, THOMAS JEFFERSON WARMLY SUPPORTED THIS PRINCIPLE.

ALSO, MUCH OF THE NEW NATION WAS STILL A RAW WILDERNESS. PIONEERS PUSHING WESTWARD WERE FACED WITH HOSTILE INDIANS, WILD BEASTS AND LAWLESS MEN. HUNTING FOR FOOD, HIDES AND FURS, WAS A NATURAL PART OF FARM LIFE. WITHOUT A RIFLE, BULLET MOLD AND POWDER HORN, LIFE AWAY FROM SETTLED COMMUNITIES WAS IMPOSSIBLE. THE PRESSURE OF WARS WITH INDIANS IN THE NORTHWEST FORCED THE FEDERAL CONGRESS TO UNDERTAKE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA THROUGHOUT THE UNION IN 1792.

ARTICLE TWO OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, THE SECOND AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, PERMITS STATES TO PASS LAWS REGULATING THE BEARING OF ARMS. BUT NO STATE MAY LIMIT THE BEARING OF ARMS SO AS TO CRIPPLE FEDERAL POWER TO USE CITIZENS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. IN EVERY WAR THIS COUNTRY HAS FOUGHT, THE STATE MILITIA (NATIONAL GUARD) HAS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE.

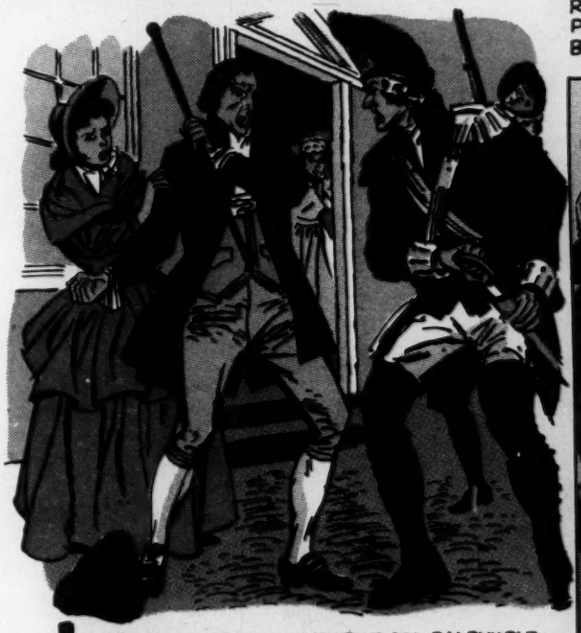
TODAY, MOST STATES LICENSE THE SALE AND POSSESSION OF HAND GUNS AND PERMIT HUNTING ONLY WITH A LICENSE.

AMERICA'S HERITAGE

ARTICLE THREE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

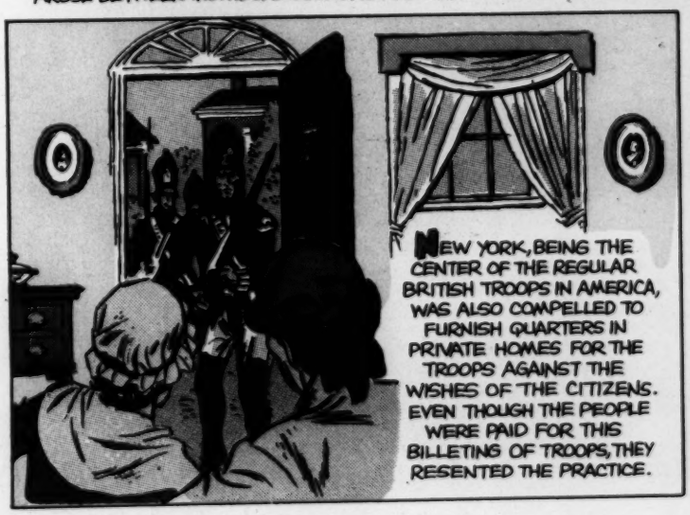
"NO SOLDIER SHALL, IN TIME OF PEACE, BE QUARTERED IN ANY HOUSE WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE OWNER, NOR IN TIME OF WAR, BUT IN A MANNER TO BE PRESCRIBED BY LAW."

THIS AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES WAS INCLUDED BECAUSE OF THE RESENTMENT AGAINST BRITAIN FOR FORCING PEOPLE TO TAKE SOLDIERS INTO THEIR HOMES BEFORE AND DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.



IN 1768 BRITISH TROOPS UNDER LT. COL. DALRYMPLE HAD BEEN SENT TO BOSTON TO PUT DOWN THE GROWING DISTURBANCES AGAINST ENFORCEMENT OF THE REVENUE LAWS. THESE TROOPS WERE QUARTERED IN PRIVATE HOMES WHICH GREATLY IRRITATED THE PEOPLE. QUARRELS OFTEN AROSE BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL SOLDIERS AND THE CITIZENS.

A FIGHT OCCURRED IN THE STREETS OF BOSTON WHEN A LARGE CROWD OF CITIZENS THREATENED A GUARD DETACHMENT: THREE PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS WOUNDED; THE INCIDENT BECAME KNOWN AS "THE BOSTON MASSACRE".



NEW YORK, BEING THE CENTER OF THE REGULAR BRITISH TROOPS IN AMERICA, WAS ALSO COMPELLED TO FURNISH QUARTERS IN PRIVATE HOMES FOR THE TROOPS AGAINST THE WISHES OF THE CITIZENS. EVEN THOUGH THE PEOPLE WERE PAID FOR THIS BILLETING OF TROOPS, THEY RESENTED THE PRACTICE.

THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION WERE DETERMINED THAT THE EUROPEAN CUSTOM OF QUARTERING TROOPS IN PRIVATE HOMES IN TIME OF PEACE WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED IN THE UNITED STATES. TODAY, ALL THE ARMED SERVICES FURNISH THEIR OWN QUARTERS... THE PRIVACY OF OUR HOMES IS GUARANTEED BY THIS THIRD ARTICLE IN THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

AMERICA'S HERITAGE

ARTICLE FOUR OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

"THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO BE SECURE IN THEIR PERSONS, HOUSES, PAPERS, AND EFFECTS, AGAINST UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES, SHALL NOT BE VIOLATED, AND NO WARRANTS SHALL ISSUE, BUT UPON PROBABLE CAUSE, SUPPORTED BY OATH OR AFFIRMATION, AND PARTICULARLY DESCRIBING THE PLACE TO BE SEARCHED, AND THE PERSON OR THINGS TO BE SEIZED."

THIS AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION IS BASED ON THE CONCEPT IN ENGLISH LAW THAT "A MAN'S HOME IS HIS CASTLE." THE AMERICAN COLONISTS KNEW FROM EXPERIENCE THE CONSEQUENCES OF PERMITTING UNWARRANTED INVASION OF PRIVACY UNDER THE GUISE OF "SEARCHING FOR CONTRABAND GOODS."

ENGLAND HAD LAWS WHICH RESTRICTED TRADE BETWEEN THE COLONIES AND OTHER COUNTRIES TO THE ADVANTAGE OF ENGLAND—TAXES WERE PLACED UPON EVERY SHIPMENT. TO ENFORCE THESE LAWS, GENERAL SEARCH WARRANTS WERE ISSUED WHICH GAVE THE RIGHT TO SEARCH SHIPS ON THE HIGH SEAS FOR CONTRABAND AND SMUGGLED GOODS.

UNDER SUCH BROAD POWERS, PERSONS AND GOODS COULD BE SEIZED AND HELD EVEN THOUGH NO HINT OF GUILT WAS INDICATED.

PASSING THIS AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION SHOWS HOW ABSOLUTELY DETERMINED THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION WERE TO SAFEGUARD THE FREEDOMS AND LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NEW NATION.

COLONIAL COURTS ALSO ISSUED SUCH WARRANTS PERMITTING REVENUE OFFICERS TO SEARCH ANY HOME OR STOREHOUSE. THIS LED TO MANY ABUSES OF AUTHORITY.

THIS FOURTH ARTICLE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS GUARANTEES THE PRIVACY OF OUR HOMES FROM ILLEGAL SEARCHERS. THE MEASURE DOES NOT PROHIBIT SEARCHES AND SEIZURES BY LEGAL AUTHORITIES. IT SIMPLY REQUIRES THE AUTHORITIES TO GET A SEARCH WARRANT BY SHOWING THE NEED FOR IT AND TO CONDUCT THEMSELVES ACCORDING TO LAW.

AMERICA'S HERITAGE

ARTICLE FIVE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

"NO PERSON SHALL BE HELD TO ANSWER FOR A CAPITAL, OR OTHERWISE INFAMOUS CRIME, UNLESS ON A PRESENTMENT OR INDICTMENT OF A GRAND JURY, EXCEPT IN CASES ARISING IN THE LAND OR NAVAL FORCES, OR IN THE MILITIA, WHEN IN ACTUAL SERVICE IN TIME OF WAR OR PUBLIC DANGER; NOR SHALL ANY PERSON BE SUBJECT FOR THE SAME OFFENSE TO BE TWICE PUT IN JEOPARDY OF LIFE OR LIMB; NOR SHALL BE COMPELLED IN ANY CRIMINAL CASE TO BE A WITNESS AGAINST HIMSELF, NOR BE DEPRIVED OF LIFE, LIBERTY, OR PROPERTY, WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW; NOR SHALL PRIVATE PROPERTY BE TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USE, WITHOUT JUST COMPENSATION."

THIS IS THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES THAT WE HEAR INVOKED SO OFTEN BY WITNESSES BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

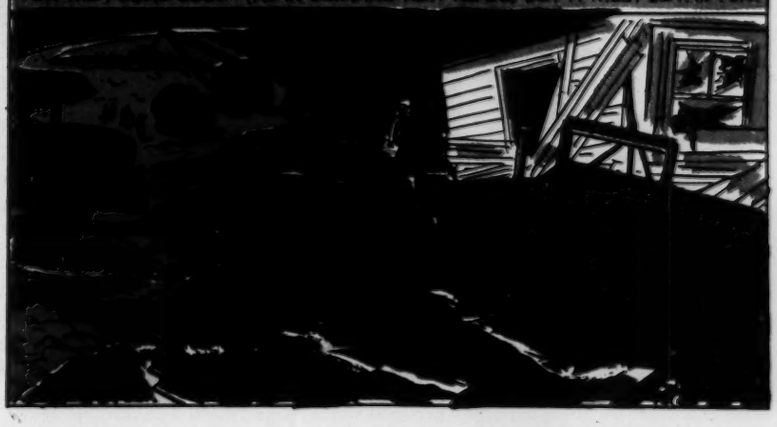
ALTHOUGH WE MAY DEPLORE THE MISUSE OF THIS AMENDMENT BY UNSAVORY CHARACTERS CLAIMING "SELF INCRIMINATION" TIME AFTER TIME, IT IS A VITAL GUARDIAN OF OUR RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

THE TORTURE CHAMBERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES, THE SPANISH INQUISITION, AND THE "BRAIN WASHING" TECHNIQUES OFTEN USED IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES TODAY, ARE THE ABUSES FROM WHICH THIS AMENDMENT PROTECTS US IN AMERICA. NO MAN CAN BE FORCED INTO GIVING EVIDENCE AGAINST HIMSELF.

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT INCLUDES OTHER PROVISIONS—EACH AIMED AT SAFEGUARDING OUR RIGHTS AND PROPERTY...

A COMMON PRACTICE IN THE MIDDLE AGES WAS TO FORCE AN ACCUSED PERSON TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE BY PERSONAL COMBAT.

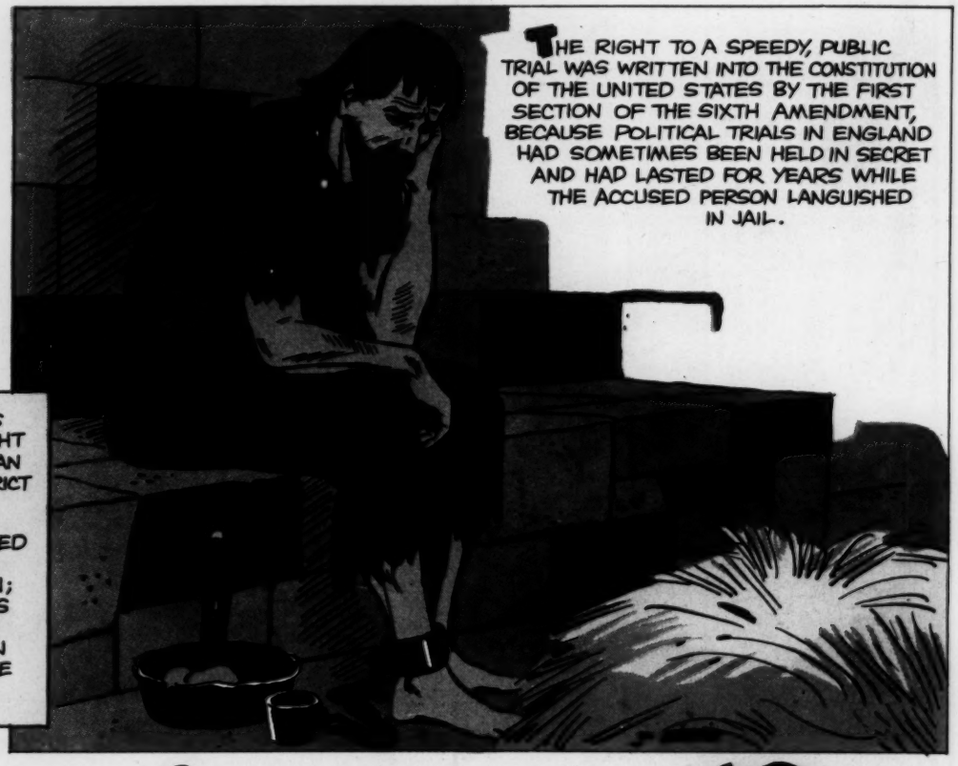
THE FIFTH AMENDMENT FURTHER GUARANTEES THAT NO PERSON SHALL BE TRIED OVER AND OVER FOR A CRIME OF WHICH HE HAS ONCE BEEN ACQUITTED...GUARANTEES FREEDOM FROM ARREST WITHOUT "DUE PROCESS OF LAW"...PREVENTS THE GOVERNMENT FROM SEIZING PRIVATE PROPERTY WITHOUT GIVING A JUST AMOUNT FOR IT. PROPERTY MAY BE "CONDEMNED FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD" (AS IN BUILDING NEW ROADS) BUT IT MUST BE PAID FOR.



AMERICA'S HERITAGE

ARTICLE SIX OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

"IN ALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS THE ACCUSED SHALL ENJOY THE RIGHT TO A SPEEDY AND PUBLIC TRIAL, BY AN IMPARTIAL JURY OF THE STATE AND DISTRICT WHEREIN THE CRIME SHALL HAVE BEEN COMMITTED, WHICH DISTRICT SHALL HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY ASCERTAINED BY LAW, AND TO BE INFORMED OF THE NATURE AND CAUSE OF THE ACCUSATION; TO BE CONFRONTED WITH THE WITNESSES AGAINST HIM; TO HAVE COMPULSORY PROCESS FOR OBTAINING WITNESSES IN HIS FAVOR, AND TO HAVE THE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL FOR HIS DEFENSE."

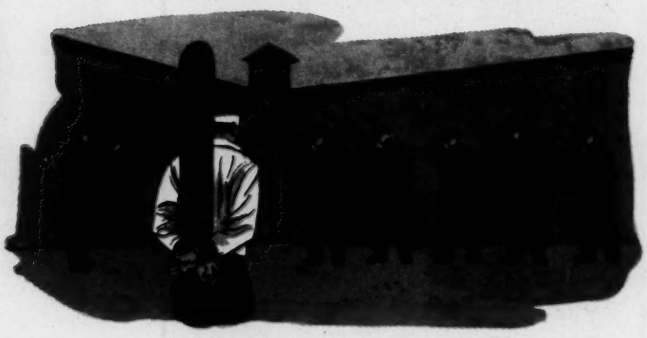


THE RIGHT TO A SPEEDY, PUBLIC TRIAL WAS WRITTEN INTO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE FIRST SECTION OF THE SIXTH AMENDMENT, BECAUSE POLITICAL TRIALS IN ENGLAND HAD SOMETIMES BEEN HELD IN SECRET AND HAD LASTED FOR YEARS WHILE THE ACCUSED PERSON LANGUISHED IN JAIL.

BECAUSE OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS AMENDMENT, JURIES TODAY ARE CHOSEN WITH GREAT CARE. THOSE ALLOWED TO SIT ON A JURY MUST SWEAR THEY HOLD NO PRECONCEIVED OPINION, BUT WILL JUDGE THE MERITS OF THE CASE ENTIRELY FROM THE EVIDENCE PRESENTED IN OPEN COURT.

A BOSTON TOWN MEETING IN 1772 DREW UP A "LIST OF INFRINGEMENTS AND VIOLATIONS OF RIGHTS." THEY CLAIMED THAT THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS, SET UP BY THE BRITISH, ENDANGERED TRIAL BY JURY. THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION WERE DETERMINED THAT FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS SHOULD NEVER EXERCISE ARBITRARY POWERS OF CONDEMNATION WITHOUT APPROVAL OF A JURY. THE ACCUSED HAS THE PRIVILEGE OF PRESENTING WITNESSES ON HIS OWN BEHALF AND ALWAYS HAS LEGAL REPRESENTATION BY A QUALIFIED ATTORNEY.

ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE PROVISIONS WRITTEN INTO THE CONSTITUTION AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS WERE BASED ON ENGLISH COMMON LAW, IT WAS CLEARLY SHOWN BEFORE THE REVOLUTION THAT THE RIGHTS OF FREE MEN COULD EASILY BE INFRINGED UPON WHEN SPECIFIC CURBS WERE NOT PLACED UPON THOSE IN AUTHORITY.



WE, IN THIS COUNTRY, ARE FORTUNATE THAT OUR CONSTITUTION PROTECTS US FROM THE ABUSES OF AN ALL-POWERFUL GOVERNMENT. WE OWE THIS FREEDOM TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COURTS AND THE HIGH STANDARDS OF OUR LEGAL PROFESSION.

AMERICA'S HERITAGE

ARTICLE SEVEN OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

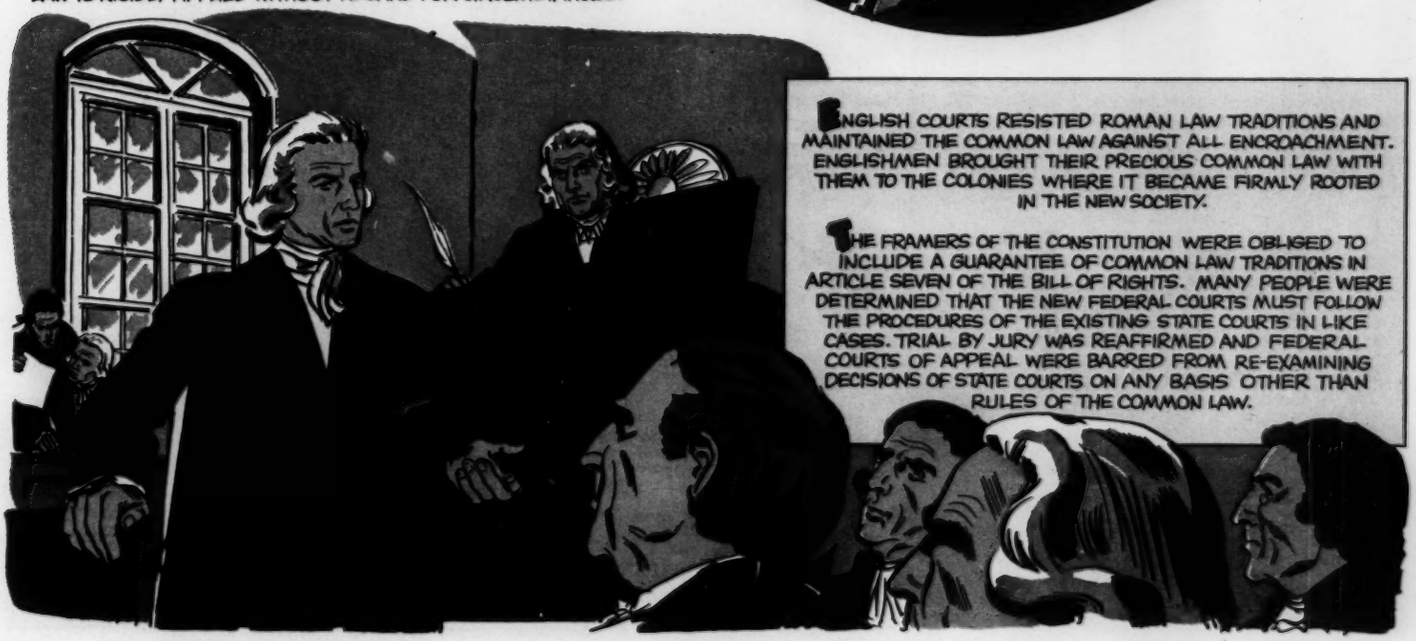
THE COMMON LAW IS A PART OF THE "UNWRITTEN LAW" IN CONTRAST TO STATUTE LAW, I.E. LAWS WRITTEN AND PASSED BY CONGRESS OR STATE LEGISLATURES. COMMON LAW IS THE ANCIENT TRADITION OF ENGLISH LAW HANDED DOWN OVER CENTURIES IN THE DECISIONS OF COURTS WHICH HAVE THEN SERVED AS PRECEDENTS OR MODELS FOR LATER JUDGES WHEN THEY HAVE TRIED NEW CASES. IN THIS SENSE, COMMON LAW IS LAW MADE BY JUDGES RATHER THAN BY A MAJORITY OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES. UNLESS A STATUTE OR WRITTEN LAW EXPRESSLY ABOLISHES AN OLD RULE OF THE COMMON LAW, JUDGES WILL INTERPRET THE MEANING OF THE STATUTE AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF DECISIONS MADE BY THEIR PREDECESSORS IN PREVIOUS SIMILAR CASES.

"IN SUITS AT COMMON LAW, WHERE THE VALUE IN CONTROVERSY SHALL EXCEED TWENTY DOLLARS, THE RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY SHALL BE PRESERVED, AND NO FACT TRIED BY A JURY SHALL BE OTHERWISE RE-EXAMINED IN ANY COURT OF THE UNITED STATES THAN ACCORDING TO THE RULES OF THE COMMON LAW."

COMMON LAW IS ALSO CONTRASTED WITH ROMAN LAW. JUSTINIAN I, RULER OF THE EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE FROM 527 TO 565 A.D., DIRECTED HIS LEGAL SCHOLARS TO COLLECT ALL SURVIVING ROMAN LAWS AND ORGANIZE THEM INTO ONE CONSISTENT BODY OF LAW WHICH WOULD THEREAFTER SERVE AS A PERMANENT GUIDE TO ALL JUDGES. JUSTINIAN'S CODES STILL SERVE AS THE BASIS OF LEGAL INTERPRETATION IN CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND IN AREAS ORIGINALLY COLONIZED BY CONTINENTAL EUROPEANS, E.G. LATIN AMERICA, LOUISIANA, AND QUEBEC. BUT COUNTRIES COLONIZED BY THE ENGLISH INHERITED THE COMMON LAW TRADITION. COMMON LAW USUALLY PLACES GREATER EMPHASIS THAN ROMAN LAW ON THE HISTORIC RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL AGAINST THE STATE.

COURTS IN THE ROMAN LAW TRADITION HAVE TENDED TO STICK MORE TO THE LETTER OF THE LAW THAN COMMON LAW COURTS. THIS RESULTED IN MUCH INJUSTICE IN CERTAIN CASES BECAUSE IT DID NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT "EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES"...THE LAW WAS THE LAW WITHOUT DEVIATION. RULES IN EQUITY WERE DERIVED TO TRY AND MAKE THE LAW MORE FLEXIBLE IN PARTICULAR CASES.

VICTOR HUGO'S NOVEL, "LES MISERABLES," GIVES GOOD EXAMPLES OF THE HARDSHIPS THAT MAY ARISE WHEN THE LETTER OF THE LAW IS RIGIDLY APPLIED WITHOUT REGARD FOR CIRCUMSTANCES.

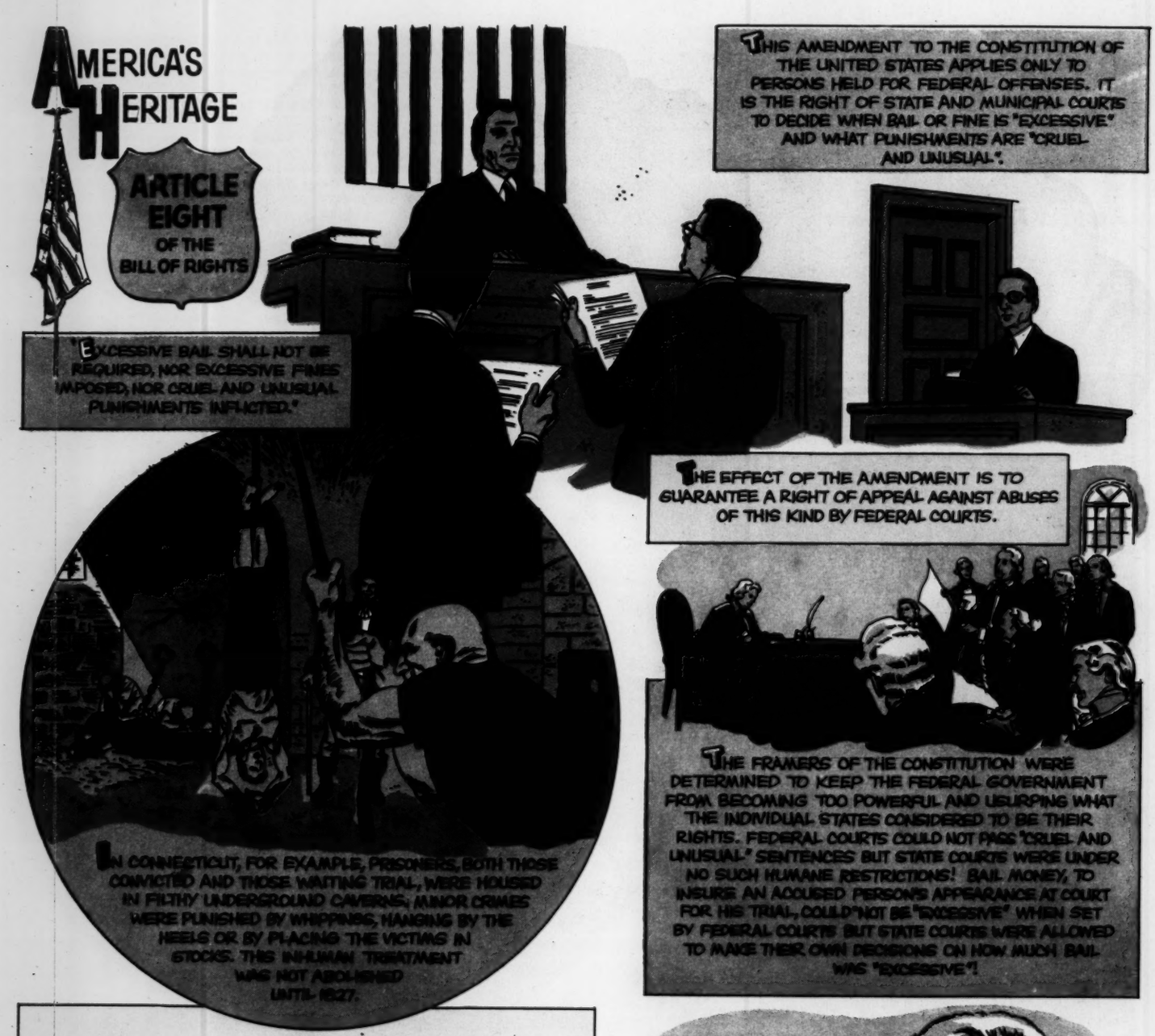


ENGLISH COURTS RESISTED ROMAN LAW TRADITIONS AND MAINTAINED THE COMMON LAW AGAINST ALL ENCROACHMENT. ENGLISHMEN BROUGHT THEIR PRECIOUS COMMON LAW WITH THEM TO THE COLONIES WHERE IT BECAME FIRMLY ROOTED IN THE NEW SOCIETY.

THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION WERE OBLIGED TO INCLUDE A GUARANTEE OF COMMON LAW TRADITIONS IN ARTICLE SEVEN OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS. MANY PEOPLE WERE DETERMINED THAT THE NEW FEDERAL COURTS MUST FOLLOW THE PROCEDURES OF THE EXISTING STATE COURTS IN LIKE CASES. TRIAL BY JURY WAS REAFFIRMED AND FEDERAL COURTS OF APPEAL WERE BARRED FROM RE-EXAMINING DECISIONS OF STATE COURTS ON ANY BASIS OTHER THAN RULES OF THE COMMON LAW.

AMERICA'S HERITAGE

ARTICLE EIGHT OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

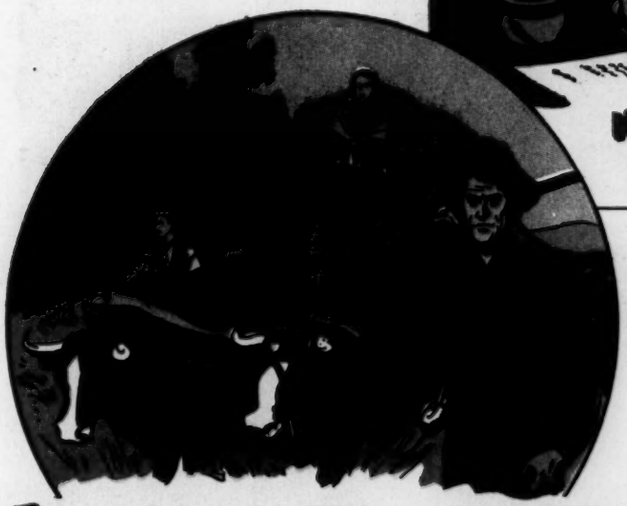


AMERICA'S HERITAGE

ARTICLE NINE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

"THE ENUMERATION IN THE CONSTITUTION OF CERTAIN RIGHTS SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED TO DENY OR DISPARAGE OTHERS RETAINED BY THE PEOPLE."

HAD THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION ATTEMPTED TO LIST EVERY RIGHT TO WHICH THE PEOPLE WERE ENTITLED THEY WOULD HAVE "FROZEN" ALL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES TO THOSE SO SPECIFIED.



THE FOUNDING FATHERS DID NOT LIST ALL THE SPECIFIC RIGHTS WHICH THE PEOPLE ENJOYED BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS AMENDMENTS WERE ADOPTED. FOR EXAMPLE, THE RIGHT TO MOVE AND SETTLE WHERE THEY PLEASED WAS A RIGHT WHICH EARLY COLONISTS SOUGHT TO ESTABLISH WHEN THEY FIRST IMMIGRATED TO AMERICA AND BUILT HOMES IN THE WILDERNESS.

THE NEW NATION WAS ALREADY DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL DIFFERENT ECONOMIC AREAS. IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NEW ENGLAND STATES PEOPLE EARNED THEIR LIVELIHOOD IN AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES. THERE WERE A NUMBER OF LARGE CITIES AND TOWNS.

THE SOUTHERN STATES WERE ALMOST WHOLLY AGRICULTURAL. DIFFERENT AREAS OF THE NEW NATION OFTEN HAD CLASHING IDEAS ABOUT INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS...ANOTHER REASON FOR NOT LISTING SPECIFIC RIGHTS.

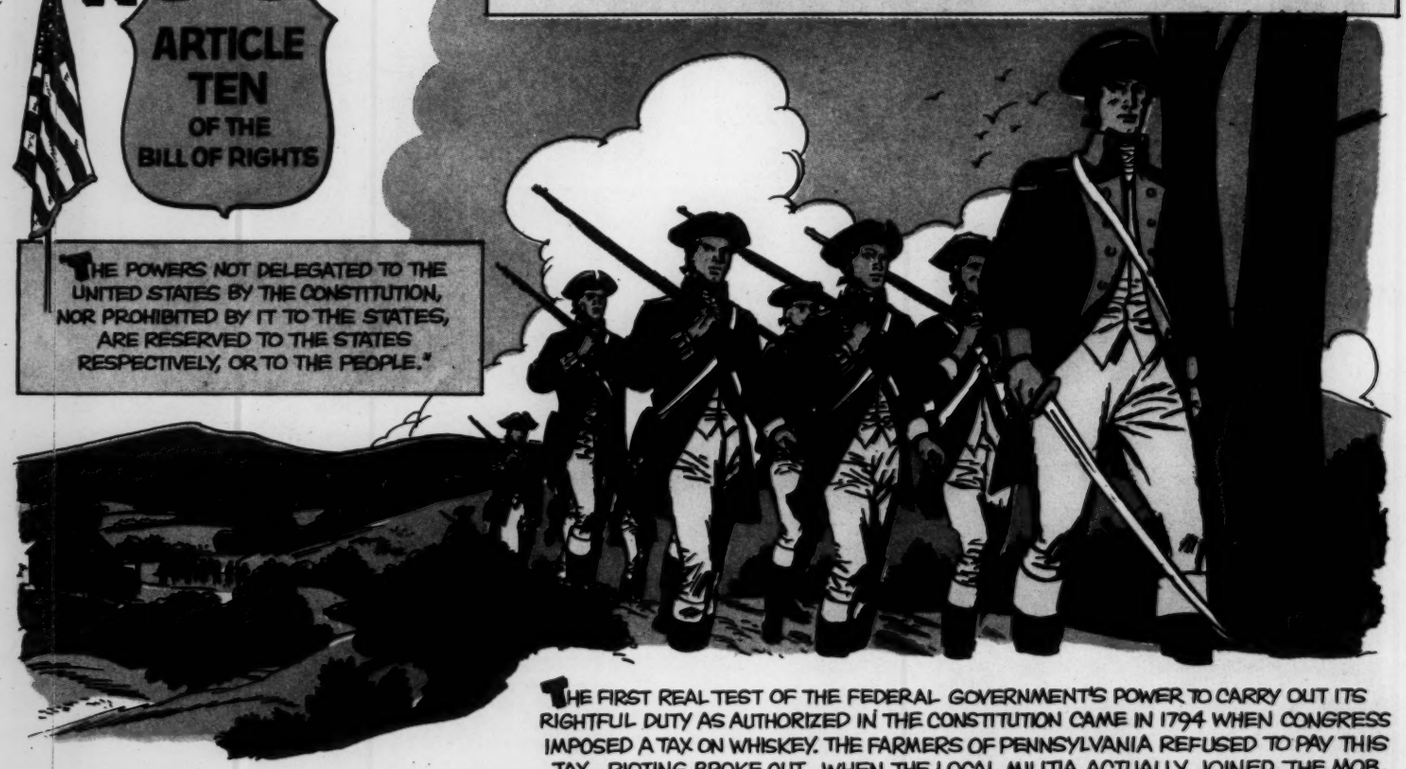
THE CONSTITUTION CAN BE CHANGED TO MEET CHANGING CONDITIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, AS OUR COUNTRY MATURED, IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT WOMEN, AS WEL - AS MEN, SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE. ACCORDINGLY, IN 1920, THE CONSTITUTION WAS AMENDED TO EXTEND THIS RIGHT TO WOMEN. TO DATE THERE HAVE BEEN 22 AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

AMERICA'S HERITAGE

ARTICLE TEN OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

THE TENTH AMENDMENT, THE LAST OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION WHICH COMPRISE THE "BILL OF RIGHTS," LIMITS THE POWERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO *ONLY* WHAT THE CONSTITUTION *SAYS* IT CAN DO. IN CONTRAST, THE NINTH AMENDMENT GIVES THE STATES AND THE PEOPLE THE RIGHT TO EXERCISE ANY POWERS NOT *PROHIBITED* BY THE CONSTITUTION. STATE GOVERNMENTS ARE FORBIDDEN TO ACT ONLY WHERE THE POWER TO ACT HAS BEEN DEFINITELY PLACED IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BY THE CONSTITUTION —ISSUANCE OF MONEY, CONDUCT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, ETC.

"THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE."



THE FIRST REAL TEST OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S POWER TO CARRY OUT ITS RIGHTFUL DUTY AS AUTHORIZED IN THE CONSTITUTION CAME IN 1794 WHEN CONGRESS IMPOSED A TAX ON WHISKEY. THE FARMERS OF PENNSYLVANIA REFUSED TO PAY THIS TAX...RIOTING BROKE OUT. WHEN THE LOCAL MILITIA ACTUALLY JOINED THE MOB, PRESIDENT WASHINGTON SENT MILITIA FROM SURROUNDING STATES. WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE, THE "WHISKEY REBELLION" WAS SUPPRESSED, THE TAX UPHELD.

HOWEVER, WHEN CONGRESS PASSED THE "ALIEN ENEMY ACT" AND THE "SEDITION ACT" IN 1798, AGAINST THE VIOLENT OPPOSITION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON AND OTHERS, A STORM OF PROTEST AROSE.

THESE ACTS GAVE THE PRESIDENT SOLE POWER TO ARREST, IMPRISON, AND DEPORT ANYONE ACCUSED OF BEING A DANGEROUS ENEMY ALIEN—WITHOUT A JURY TRIAL! KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA IMMEDIATELY DREW UP RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING THESE ACTS AND DECLARING THEM UNCONSTITUTIONAL. BOTH ACTS WERE REPEALED WITHIN THE YEAR, A VICTORY FOR STATES' RIGHTS.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN ADDITION TO CREATING THE OUTLINES OF A GOVERNMENT, STRESSES PROPERTY RIGHTS. THE BILL OF RIGHTS IS MAINLY CONCERNED WITH PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Herbert Sturz

Boys' Life THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR BOYS

PUBLISHED BY THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA · NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. · PHONE, CHARTER 9-6000

November 28, 1960

Will see him not for lunch

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Senator Harrison Williams plans to introduce in the next session of Congress the enclosed Bill for an "Information Program for the United States." He has asked me to try to get the "best thinking" toward ironing out flaws in the proposal's argument as well as open up further areas the Information Program might address itself to.

I cannot think of anyone better equipped than yourself to suggest and to criticize. I very much hope we can meet. Perhaps we can have lunch one day soon.

Frankly, after viewing "Harvest of Shame" I now have grave doubts as to the need of the enclosed Bill. Never have I seen television handle an important problem with such power, sensitivity and art. "Harvest of Shame" is everything I imagine might result from Senator Williams's Bill. I don't see how "Harvest of Shame" could be improved upon.

Miss Wachsner suggested I phone you later in the week. I'll call Friday in the hope you've had a chance to look at the proposal.

Sincerely,

Herbert Sturz

Herbert Sturz
Associate Editor

sh
enclosure

FROM THE OFFICE OF
SENATOR HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR.
ROOM 442, SFNATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION

TENTATIVE PROPOSAL - AN INFORMATION PROGRAM

FOR THE UNITED STATES

I. THE PROBLEM

How can government -- our instrument for expressing national purpose on specific issues -- explain itself to its citizens?

Citizens often must wait until a newspaper series or a television documentary gives news in depth on particular national issues. They may wait in vain for mass media studies of the problems that beset us.

Frustrated, the citizen begins to believe that "government is beyond me." He may believe that government is understood only by experts.

II. PRESENT ATTEMPTS BY GOVERNMENT

Federal agencies do conduct information programs. They issue press releases, statistical reports, monthly periodicals, daily or weekly bulletins, radio and TV broadcasts, bibliographies, brochures and pamphlets, and even personal letters and phone calls. Under the Domestic Affairs Section of the Bureau of Public Affairs of the State Department, for instance, there is a News Division, Public Services Division, Historical Division, Public Studies Division, and Mutual Security Information Staff.

In 1952 the Bureau of the Budget made a limited study of staff and salaries of Federal agency personnel used in information programs. The total, not including the United States Information Service and other federal education programs, was $17,134,000 (1952 base) for salaries alone.

We're now told by the Bureau of the Budget (and we want to check this further) that it would cost at least $500,000 now to make "a significant and all-inclusive survey" of Government information programs in all agencies, within the continental United States and foreign nations.

In other words, we have much information activity on the federal level. Much of it is undoubtedly specialized, essential for a limited group of citizens. Perhaps, too, we need an overall program to tie some of this information together, to make it meaningful to larger numbers of citizens.

We appropriated $101,557,300 in Fiscal Year 1960 for the United States Information Agency to use in explaining our nation to the world.

Perhaps we need another program to explain our national government and our national problems to our citizens.

III. FEDERAL "THOUGHT CONTROL?"

If it is argued that a federal information program is needed two dangers are immediately obvious:

A. That the Administration in power will use it for political ends.

B. That it would lead to an "official government line," and thus limit discussion of issues.

If, however, the government could use its resources in conjunction with the mobilized journalistic forces of the nation, these difficulties could be overcome.

IV. A TENTATIVE PROPOSAL

To mobilize journalistic forces of the nation and to produce information and discussion rather than propaganda, the following is suggested:

A. Congress would, after lengthy hearings, establish a National Debate Agency and appropriate a given sum of money to that Commission.

1. Members of the Commission would be men of the highest caliber, so well known that their acceptance of such positions would be important news in itself.

2. They would conduct an independent agency, free of control by Congress or the Administration, but with the responsibility to report to both.

B. Once established the Agency would:

1. Decide upon an annual program of "Great Issues" facing the nation.

2. Create a "Journalistic Task Force" for investigation of each issue.

a) Newspaper reporters, magazine writers, radio and television correspondents would be given leave from their present jobs (the agency would pay them for the time they serve the agency). They would then conduct their research at the direction of the agency, possibly dividing into "pro" and "con" groups for those issues that lend themselves to such treatment.

b) The selection of the journalists would be left to the discretion of the Agency Commissioners, who would be sufficiently experienced and wise enough to make good selections.

3. Offer the findings of the Journalistic Task Force in the most dramatic fashion possible, possibly a prime time television spectacular once a month. Networks, after their experience with the "Great Debates" may feel that the air time should be donated. (In any case agency should make final decision on programming, etc.)

a) The purpose is to have the maximum impact upon the American public. If, for instance, the President of the United States were to make the opening statement on the first broadcast, he could say something like this:

"We are spending $300,075 (or whatever the cost is) of the taxpayer's dollars to bring you this program. Within the next year we will spend up to $3 million (or whatever the budgeted total is).

"The purpose is to stir debate, possibly controversy.

"In a free nation, we believe in differences of opinion. We believe in discussion. Here is a cooperative effort by your government and by the journalists of the nation to offer you a program intended, not as propaganda, but as an earnest attempt to give you facts for thought."

b) The method of production could be as ingenious as the journalistic task force could devise. In each case, there would be time alloted for a minority report --- the dissenter would be heard, and possibly argued with.

One program could, within its two hours, use the documentary, the debate, the "meet-the-press" technique for some subjects. New techniques could probably be devised. If it is important to call upon the Secretary of Defense or individual Congressmen, or a farmer from Iowa to give "testimony", he should be called upon just as a witness might be. (No subpoenas, of course).

c) It is difficult to suggest specific "Issues" that could be discussed without preparing to limit the kind of presentation that could be made.

"The Missile Program" might be too broad, for instance, or it might be too limited.

"Our Objectives Abroad" would, in all probability be much too broad, but "Mutual Security in India" might be too narrow.

"American Cities" might require three broadcasts, not just one.

"The Excluded" --- a series on civil rights, or more generally about discriminatory practices against all minorities,

might run for three or four programs.

d) The Committee might decide to have two general types of programs, those describing "facts" and those describing "issues."

The "fact" program, for example, might simply report that both Houses of Congress have passed the minimum wage bill or other major legislation. The thinking behind the bill, pro and con, could be offered in the most dramatic way possible.

The "issue" program would more clearly state that there is an element of controversy about the subject to be discussed.

It would more clearly be a debate, in which leading spokesmen on the issue would be called upon to speak. They could ask the journalistic task force to work for them, and to help present the arguments. Naturally, ample time would be allowed for an impartial presentation of background material before "equal time" for pro and con forces.

Perhaps the agency would start its career by holding a series o of public hearings to determine "issues" for the year.

4. The agency would also deal in "by-products" which could result from its monthly programs.

a) Journalists or students training for careers in journalism might, under a relatively inexpensive program, be given some assistance in fellowships or special research studies of their government at work. The purpose: to promote responsible and accurate reporting of public affairs. (Several private foundations, now working along similar lines, could participate.)

b) Individual reporters may, after or during participation in a "journalistic task force" mission run a series on one part of the issue they are covering. The agency might find good use for such rpports.

# # # # # # # # # # # # # #

Suozzi, M.

July 25, 1960

Mr. Michael Suozzi
31 First Street
Glen Cove, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Suozzi:

Thank you for your letter of July 23 to Mr. Murrow, which I shall hold here until his return to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

31 First Street
Glen Cove, New York
July 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS - TV
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was an experience of a high order to hear and see you again as you covered the Convention. I have a purpose in writing, Sir. I'm interested in seeing that a grave problem, which is becoming worse each year, should be exposed for what it is over TV and in other mass media of communication. I speak of homosexuality. Many people think it is something which should be swept under the rug but it

can't be ignored any longer. The conspiracy of silence, intentional or unintentional, has done much harm, incalculable harm. Edmund Bergler, the eminent psychoanalyst, has urged, again and again, that homosexuality be exposed for what it is: a curable neurosis - compounded of psychic masochism and hidden anxieties.

A walk up Central Park West from 72nd Street to 79th Street will open any one's eyes. For a price any youth can become available. Male prostitution is spreading like a California forest fire - here in New York. CBS would do the youth of the nation a great service if it would bring this matter up into the fresh air. Fresh air is tops for any ailment.

Sincerely,

Michael Sruozzi

Swett, Mrs P B

January 10, 1960

Dear Mrs. Swett:

Your letter reached here in roundabout fashion - thus the delay in getting back to you before this.

I always enjoy hearing from old friends like yourself - and, as a matter of fact, many programming ideas evolve from the suggestions of interested listeners.

I hope you will be listening to BACKGROUND, my radio show each Sunday at twelve-thirty. Also, I am enjoying very much the CBS REPORTS presentations, every other Thursday night at ten o'clock, in which I appear almost regularly.

I think you might enjoy reading the YEARS OF CRISIS script which I have enclosed.

Thank you for taking the time to write to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Paul B. Swett
20 Church Street
Farmington, Connecticut

20 CHURCH STREET • FARMINGTON • CONNECTICUT

My dear Dr. Murrow –

Please "come back" on a better hour than noon of Sunday. Can't you? And how do we know your programs if we won't buy T.V. guide – (so tacky) I'll pay for a N.C.B.S. if there is one. I am very glad you took the gloves off – I beg you not to speed up – But I do enjoy your points of view. Having listened to you during the Hiss case you influence me during the Election. A great responsibility for you –

Sincerely

Mrs. Paul P. Swett –
(grandmother)

Oct. 16. 1960
afternoon.

STUART SYMINGTON
MISSOURI

Stuart Symington

STANLEY R. FIKE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 26, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am glad you are once more your ship-shape self.

As soon as our Report is out I would like to have a chance of talking to you about it, because if the problem of the free world is security with solvency, we must face up to the progress of the nuclear space age instead of continuing to drift in tradition.

I intend to stay in the Senate and hope very much to have the pleasure of seeing you.

Sincerely,

Stuart

Stuart Symington

SS/1

Stuart Symington

November 22, 1960

Dear Stu:

Thanks for your kind note. It was the first time in twenty-five years I have missed a major news story because of illness. Am not yet back in the saddle, but have at least one foot in the stirrup and am heading for that new frontier you Democrats have been talking about.

Had a word with your Mr. Fike today telling him that I'd like to come down and see you sometime in early December to talk about a long range television piece dealing with reorganization of the Department of Defense.

Like everyone else I read the speculation about your future and as an old friend can only say whatever your purpose, may it prosper.

As ever yours,

The Honorable Stuart Symington
7730 Carondelet Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

ERM:gw

STUART SYMINGTON
MISSOURI

STANLEY R. FIKE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

7730 Carondelet Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri
November 9, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I was looking forward to hearing you last night, and was mighty sorry that you couldn't make it.

I hope by the time you get this you will once more be your ship-shape self.

Sincerely,

Stuart Symington

SS/vt

Stuart Symington

STUART SYMINGTON
MISSOURI

STANLEY R. FIKE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 24, 1960

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Wachsner:

Thank you for sending to Senator Symington a transcript of the interview with Prime Minister Nehru.

The Senator is traveling a great deal these days but we will forward it to him for his attention at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

Amelia H. Graves

(Mrs.) Amelia H. Graves
Secretary to Senator Symington

Stuart Symington

October 21, 1960

Dear Senator Symington:

Enclosed is a copy of the interview Prime Minister Nehru held for the television networks on October 8th and which Mr. Murrow mentioned he would send to you during your recent telephone conversation.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Senator Stuart Symington
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

encl

To Ed Murrow

Leo Szilard
May 12, 1960

HAS THE TIME COME TO ABROGATE WAR?

by Leo Szilard

The Enrico Fermi Institute
for Nuclear Studies

The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

It is now almost certain that during the term of office of the next President, America will be forced to make a fateful decision concerning the problem that the bomb poses to the world. There are two alternative approaches to this problem and America will have to choose between them. America and Russia will either have to get rid of the bomb or they will have to find a way to live with the bomb.

The acid test of either approach is whether it is capable of abolishing war. Any war in which America and Russia intervene on the opposite sides might turn into an atomic war ~~and end in an all-out atomic catastrophe.~~ This would hold true even if we had complete disarmament; for the world may get rid of the bombs that have been stockpiled but it can not get rid of the knowledge of how to make the bomb. [In a setting of virtually complete disarmament at the outset of the war troops might be equipped with machine guns only, but soon thereafter heavier weapons would make their appearance and so would, before long, atomic bombs.]

Clearly, as far as the Great Powers are concerned, only by excluding war between them can we solve the problem that the bomb poses to the world.

If either America or Russia were to choose to live with the bomb, rather than to get rid of it, could she then unilaterally decide to forego war and by doing so force the other to follow suit? It is my contention that this could conceivably happen and I shall try to describe just how it might happen. For this purpose I shall visualize a disturbance which might happen, say five years hence, early in the long-range rocket

stage of the atomic stalemate.

Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that the disturbance affects the Arabian Peninsula and threatens to cut off Western Europe from its Mid-Eastern oil supply. Let us imagine that America is on the verge of sending troops into Iraq and Saudi Arabia, that Turkish troops are poised to move into Syria and that Russia is concentrating troops on her Turkish border for the purpose of restraining Turkey. Let us suppose further, that at this point America may declare that she is prepared to send troops into Turkey, to use small atomic bombs in combat against Russian troops on Turkish territory and perhaps, in hot pursuit, also beyond the pre-war Turkish-Russian boundary.

Russia would then have to decide whether she wants to risk an atomic war on her southern border which might not remain limited and might end in an all-out atomic catastrophe. She might prefer to proclaim that she would not resist an American intervention locally in the Middle East, but would, if need be, exact a price from America, not in human life but in property. She might proceed to name some twelve American cities and make it clear that in case of American troop landings in Turkey she would single out one of these cities. She would give that city four weeks' warning to permit its orderly evacuation and to allow time to make arrangements for the feeding and housing of the refugees, and she would then demolish that city with one single long-range rocket.

Russia must, of course, be prepared for America to make the counter threat of demolishing Russian cities if Russia demolishes American cities.

If America adopted the policy of demolishing two cities for each ~~city~~ of her cities destroyed by Russia and if Russia similarly adopted a policy of demolishing two cities for each of her cities destroyed by America, then, by demolishing one city in America, Russia would trigger a chain of events which would lead step by step to greater and greater destruction and finally to the destruction of all American and all Russian cities.

If both nations were to adopt such a policy, the threat of demolishing one city would become tantamount to a threat of murder and suicide. Such a threat would not be believable and therefore it would be ineffective as a deterrent.

Therefore, if Russia wants to make her threat of demolishing one American city believable she would have to impose severe restrictions upon herself. She would have to make it known that she would tolerate, without threatening any reprisals, that America - in return - demolish a Russian city of the same size and that for any additional city that America might choose to demolish in Russia, Russia would demolish one and just one city of a similar size in America. Strict adherance to such a "principle of one for one" is the price that Russia would have to pay if she wants to operate, and operate effectively, with the threat of demolishing a city.

What would be the American response to a Russian threat of this sort, provided the threat were properly qualified and therefore believable?

Presumably, the twelve cities named would be lobbying in Washington against the projected armed intervention in the Middle East and they might perhaps force a re-examination of the whole Mid-Eastern issue. People might well ask: "In view of the fact that there is no other market for Mid-Eastern oil, is Western Europe really in danger of losing the supply of oil from the Middle East? Could not the oil from the Sahara replace, if need be, the oil from the Middle East, and if this were so, just how high could the Mid-Eastern countries raise the price of oil?"

As the result of such a re-examination, America might perhaps decide against an intervention in the Middle East.

Let us suppose now that Russia, ~~having made~~ by making a threat of the kind described, ~~were able to~~ would prevent an American intervention in the Middle East. Russia might then conclude that America cannot force her to fight a war against her will, that she is in a position to forego war and to free herself, if she wants to, from the burden of most of

her arms expenditure. She could abolish her tactical air force and her entire navy, including her fleet of submarines. She could also greatly reduce her army, retaining only a small number of highly mobile units equipped with machine guns and light tanks. Even if she were to do all this, she would still remain free from the danger that she might be vanquished, as long as she maintains an adequate number of long-range rockets. Rockets of this type are comparatively inexpensive, and maintaining an adequate number of them would cost Russia only a small fraction of her present arms expenditure.

One might argue that operating with the threat to demolish cities would favour Russia rather than America because the American Government is more responsive to the will of the people and the people don't like to see their cities demolished. If this were true, and I am not sure that it is, it would increase the likelihood that Russia would, on a suitable occasion, forego the threat of war and embrace instead the threat of a measured demolition of evacuated cities.

While from a moral point of view it would be no minor advance if the threat to destroy property were to take the place of killing soldiers or civilians, such a development would hardly come about merely because it would represent an advance from a moral point of view. It may come about because either Russia or America prefers, in some concrete case, the threat of demolishing an evacuated city to the threat of fighting an atomic war in the contested area. Once either Russia or America unilaterally decides to forego war and to operate with this type of threat instead, the other nation has virtually no choice but to go along.

Are people not too irrational to replace the threat of war with a threat of measured demolition of cities? What would actually happen if, in the case of the concrete example cited above, America were to decide, that rather than give in she would put up with the loss of a city, and were to land troops, equipped with atomic bombs, on the shores of Turkey?

Having named twelve cities at the time she issued her ultimatum, Russia would then have to single out one among them, give it four weeks' warning and then demolish it. Suppose the city singled out is Philadelphia. How would the American people respond in such a situation? Would the residents of, say, Chicago demand that America retaliate not by destroying one city in Russia - to which she would be "entitled" - but two cities, even though they know that, in accordance with the principle of one for one, Russia would then destroy an additional American city and that city might be their own? I personally do not believe that they would raise such a demand.

The loss of a city could, of course, mean a good deal more than just a loss of property. People have a strong emotional attachment to the city in which they live and certain cities are, in fact, irreplaceable. The destruction of a city would cause dislocation of population and destroy the social fabric: thus the damage cannot be expressed in purely monetary terms.

I personally believe that Russia would be no less reluctant to lose a city than would America and the odds are, that if the "price" were known in advance neither America nor Russia would make a move.

In time, France, Germany, Japan, Poland and perhaps other nations also might come into the possession of substantial stockpiles of bombs and rockets suitable for their delivery. This in itself would not overly complicate the situation as long as we can be sure that if an atomic bomb is dropped on a city, the nation who launched the bomb can be identified. The point of origin of the rocket could be identified by setting up throughout the world a number of observation posts which would detect, by means of radar, the firing of a long-range rocket during the ascent of the rocket.

If, however, a number of nations have the capability of launching rockets from submarines, a nation might launch a rocket carrying a hydrogen bomb and its identity might remain secret even though the observation posts may determine the point of the

surface of the sea ~~on the air~~ from which the rocket was launched.

The mere fact that a nation, in possession of such submarines, could destroy an American or a Russian city and could remain unidentified does not, of course, mean that such an anonymous attack would be likely to occur. Nations do not do things just because they are bad, but they may do bad things if there is a substantial advantage to be gained by doing them.

Thus during the Second World War, a few days after Germany went to war against Russia, there was an attack against the city of Kaschau from the air. The Hungarian government examined the bomb fragments and found that the bombs were of Russian manufacture. As we know today, the bombs were dropped by the German Air Force for the purpose of giving the impression that Russia was the attacker and thus inducing the Hungarian government to declare war on Russia. This ruse was successful, and Hungary declared war on Russia.

In certain circumstances one or another nation might conceivably be tempted to destroy an American city if it could remain unidentified, and if there were a reasonable chance that America would counterattack Russia.

It would seem likely that when the time comes, America, Russia and most other nations would act in concert in order to make sure that if a city were hit by a bomb the identity of the nation responsible for the attack would not remain secret. For this purpose, it would be necessary ~~in the case of~~ for the nations possessing submarines to agree that all submarines carry a team of international inspectors on board. In case of an atomic attack on a city, all submarines would then be called upon to "report" and the inspectors could then exonerate all innocent submarines from the suspicion of having launched the bomb.]

It is too early to say whether the "security system" here described could be made sufficiently foolproof to be generally acceptable. I have tried to analyze the

difficulties involved in an extensive article which appeared in the February issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

Clearly, as long as atomic bombs remain in the stockpiles the possibility of an all-out atomic catastrophe cannot be ruled out with absolute certainty. The only way to make sure that the bombs won't go off is to get rid of them. Would it be possible to get rid of the bomb, in the setting of general and virtually complete disarmament?

The Russian Government has now actually proposed that general and complete disarmament be put into force within a few years. No-one knows for certain just how serious this proposal may be, perhaps not even the Russian Government itself. But however that may be, the time has come for us to ask ourselves in all seriousness:

1. Under what conditions would virtually complete disarmament lead to stable peace?
2. Is it likely that those conditions may be obtainable in the predictable future?

There are those who doubt that there would be any way of making sure that Russia would not retain a large number of bombs hidden away in secret.

In my opinion the difficulties of instituting safe-guards against secret evasions are grossly overestimated at present. These difficulties may appear to be almost insurmountable if one thinks in terms of drafting an agreement aimed at arms limitations to which America and Russia would be irrevocably committed, and which spells out in detail the measures of inspection to which they must submit. Conceivable evasions are almost innumerable and, as time goes on, there might arise new ways of evading which were not previously apparent.

It lies in the very nature of an agreement providing for arms limitations that it can remain in force only as long as both Russia and America want to keep it in force.

Therefore, it would be logical to say that Russia and America might just as well retain the right to abrogate the agreement legally - without cause, at any time. There would then be no need to spell out in the agreement any specific measures of inspection. Instead, it would be understood that unless Russia is able to convince America that there are no major secret evasions on her territory, America would be forced to abrogate the agreement. The same holds, of course, in the reverse for Russia.

Could America and Russia convince each other that there are no major secret evasions?

This might prove to be a difficult task if the arms limitations do not go far enough, so that there remain important military secrets which need to be safe-guarded. But the difficulties disappear if the agreement is aimed at far-reaching disarmament and would thus create a situation in which neither Russia nor America need to safe-guard military secrets any longer.

America need not do much more perhaps, in such a situation, than to facilitate the pursuit of traditional forms of spying activities on American soil. If there are no military secrets left that need to be safe-guarded "spying" may become a legitimate and respectable profession and he who engages in it may be called a Plainclothes Inspector and might even sue for slander if anyone should call him a spy.

If there are no military secrets left to be safe-guarded Russia would presumably be willing to admit foreign inspectors in substantial numbers. I doubt, however, that by doing so Russia could succeed in convincing America that she has not hidden substantial stockpiles of bombs. If the Russian government wanted to hide bombs, as long as it had the whole-hearted co-operation of her scientists and engineers in such an endeavour, we could hardly be sure that foreign inspectors would be able to discover these bombs.

In my view, Russia could, however, convince America that there are no major

secret evasions on her territory by adopting the following approach.

At the time when the agreement is signed and published, the President of the Council of Ministers would address the Russian people - and above all the Russian engineers and scientists - over radio, television and through the newspapers. He would explain why the Russian Government had entered into this agreement and why it wished to keep it in force indefinitely. He would make it clear that any secret violation of the agreement would endanger the agreement and that the Russian Government would not condone any such violations. If such violations, nevertheless, occurred, as they well may, they would have to be assumed to be the work of over-zealous subordinate agencies, whose comprehension of Russia's true interests was rather limited. In these circumstances, it would be the patriotic duty of Russian citizens in general and Russian scientists and engineers in particular, to report any secret violations of the agreement to an International Control Commission. In addition to having the satisfaction of fulfilling a patriotic duty, the informer would receive an award of the order of $1,000,000 from the Russian Government. Any recipient of such an award who wished to enjoy his wealth by living a life of leisure and luxury abroad would be permitted to leave Russia with his family.

By repeating the same thesis over and over again, as the Russians well know how to do, the Russian Government could create an atmosphere which would virtually guarantee that Russian scientists and engineers would come forward to report secret violations. Naturally, it would be within the physical power of the Russian Government to have the "informer" arrested and shot, but such an action by the Russian Government could not remain secret and it would at once lead to an abrogation of the agreement.

This is what the Russian Government could do and as far as I am concerned I would not settle for less, nor ask for more.

Even though the main reliance could not be placed on foreign inspectors, foreign inspectors - even inspectors in uniform - would probably have a role to play. It is

conceivable, for instance, that for a number of years there would be a team of such inspectors carried on board every Russian as well as American ship and 'plane capable of transporting illicit bombs across the Atlantic or the Pacific.

To my mind the issue that may be in doubt is not whether general and virtually complete disarmament is feasible, but rather to what kind of a world it would lead.

The world would be rid of the bombs, and warships, tanks, as well as other heavy mobile equipment would disappear also. Presumably, no attempt would be made to control machine guns, and armies equipped with machine guns could be improvised, so to speak, overnight. Neither Russia nor America could be invaded by such an improvised army and these two nations would certainly be militarily secure. But what about the security of many other nations?

Some sort of highly mobile international police force armed with light tanks could perhaps keep the peace in certain regions of the world - in the Middle East for instance and in Africa - but no international police which dould coerce America or Russia is likely to be acceptable in the predictable future. Nor is it likely that a nation like, for instance, Poland could be protected by international police, if 25 years hence an improvised German army, equipped with machine guns were bent on reconquering the territories which Germany lost to Poland.

Economic sanctions could effectively coerce most nations, with the notable exception of America and Russia. But how sure could, say, Poland be that economic sanctions would be applied against Germany if the nations applying economic sanction would suffer a loss as great as the loss which they would inflict.

Could a nation, like Poland for instance, protect herself by building a fixed line of defense, a sort of Maginot Line along the German frontier? Certainly, the

Maginot Line would have withstood a mass assault had the attacking German army been equipped with machine guns only, and even improvised trenches when properly built might represent a formidable obstacle to a machine gun assault. But what about troops which might be parachuted down behind the fixed defense line?

My tentative conclusion is that if America and Russia were willing to remain indifferent to changes which might be brought about by force, changes which in a world virtually completely disarmed would not affect their own security, progress towards general and virtually complete disarmament could be very fast.

But if disarmament is acceptable to America and Russia only within the setting of a world security system that protects all nations and so to speak freezes the map, then general and complete disarmament is not in sight.

The map as it is today would be rather difficult to freeze, in part because of the rather arbitrary arrangements which the great powers made after the war and which were meant to be temporary. Even if the nations were to agree now to freeze it, there would be no assurance that they would want to keep it frozen for very long. If it were possible to rearrange the map through a political settlement, perhaps it might be possible to freeze the revised map and have some confidence that it would remain frozen. No such political settlement is under discussion at present, however. ¶ For these reasons, I conclude that, ~~unless~~ if America is willing to have general and virtually complete disarmament, even in the absence of a world security system that would protect all nations, then we ought to lose no time in negotiating a formal agreement with Russia and theother nations involved that will provide for far-reaching disarmament. ¶ Contrariwise, we must reconcile ourselves to the fact that America and Russia will have to live with the bomb within the predictable future. In this case, there is not much point in entering into formal negotiations with Russia. What is needed rather are informal conversations on a number of different levels, including on the governmental level, ~~that~~ which might lead to a meeting of the minds between

America and Russia on just what it would take to live with the bomb and yet avoid an all-out war which clearly neither of them want.

Greetings From Beautiful Alaska

ALASKAN BEAUTY

The beautiful 49th state has a wide variety of "Stimulating Scenic" attractions. This is a view of Portage Glacier and Portage Lake.

49th State Scenic Views, Joe Huber, Anchorage, Alaska

1960

Mr. Paul

POST CARD

Mr. and Mrs. Edw. R. Murrow,
c/o 17th floor - CBS,
51st & Mad. Ave.,
New York City,
N.Y.

Lowell Thomas

Colourpicture® by COLOURPICTURE PUBLISHERS, INC., Boston 15, Mass., U.S.A.

Color by Jim Balog

POSTAGE DUE
CENTS

View from Tay and
LT Jr's. front porch.
Hope you had a
perfect Xmas down
Yours way. The Alaska
"Beat" from Rolf
"Banana Belt"
Farewell

Joe Tall

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Joe Tall

from: Ed Murrow

October 20, 1960

I sent your resume to Brandeis where they are contemplating a fairly serious Institute of Communications. The result is attached. I will keep you advised.

Ed

ERM:gw
att.

RESUME OF JOEL TALL

Address: 2910 Grand Concourse, New York 58, N.Y. Tel: Cypress 5-7399

Born: Boston, Massachusetts, April 17, 1905

Education: Boston public schools; Boston Latin School, class of 1923; Massachusetts Radio Institute, class ac math. M.I.I.; omnivorous reading.

Vocation: audio technician. Since August, 1942, employed by Columbia Broadcasting System. Work ranged from operating shortwave listening post, master control and maintenance of equipment to work in wire, then tape, recording and editing. Devised system of tape editing founded upon study of psychology of hearing. Invented the "EdiTall," a tape splicing block now in general use. Pioneered in tape documentaries on CBS, beginning with "The British Crisis," 1947. Edited first tape quiz shows. Edited first Murrow "I Can Hear It Now" [illegible]. Inaugurated methods of using tape for highest efficiency. From 1923 to [illegible] employed in practically every segment of radio industry, from spark gap [illegible] transmitter manufacture to radio receiver repairing.

Avocations: 1. Writing. Wrote textbook "Techniques of Magnetic Recording" (Macmillan, 1958) designed for classes in communication. Published many articles principally in Saturday Review, High Fidelity, New York Times. Wrote first complete series of articles on tape editing for "Audio Engineering" in 1[illegible].
2. Teaching. Class in tape recording and editing, NYU Radio Workshop, 1[illegible].
3. Lectures. Audio Engineering Society (several). National Association of Educational Broadcasters, 1954.
4. Consultant regarding detection of falsification of voice and other sound recordings.
5. Woodcarving and woodworking.
6. Still photography.

Affiliations: Acoustical Society of America, Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell.

Language Proficiency: English, good; French, German, Yddish, barely adequate for communication; Hebrew, Latin, a reading acquaintance.

Sciences: Fair grounding in acoustics and electronics, others sketchy.

References: Dr. Peter Paul Kellogg, Professor of Ornithology and Biological Acoustics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
Professor Jesse B. Sherman, Department of Electrical Engineering, The Cooper Union, Cooper Square, New York 3, New York.
Dr. Warren Bower, Division of General Education, New York University, [illegible] 4th Street, New York 11, New York.
Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

Beryl Rubens

October 10, 1960

Dear Beryl:

I don't know whether you remember an engineer here named Joe Tall. He is in many respects a remarkable guy, and if any one of his qualifications should be needed in connection with the Communications Institute at Brandeis, you might care to have a look at his record. I am enclosing it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Beryl Rubens, Director
Office of Public Affairs
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

ERM:gw
encl

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

Office of Public Affairs
Beryl L. Reubens, *Director*

October 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for sending us the dope sheet on engineer Joe Tall.

We have every hope of announcing the establishment of a Communication Arts program this year. Dr. Sachar wants me to tell you, for your own information, that there is every likelihood that he will name Henry Morgenthau III as Director. The program, as Dr. Sachar envisions it, will be oriented to research, rather than to teaching. He is, in fact, taking your own suggestion quite seriously; that we, "concentrate on the target and not on the missle." Maximum emphasis will be placed on substantive content, and not on devices or practical working techniques.

We are keeping Joe Tall's resume - quite impressive by the way - on file here, in case our Communications program grows and develops in directions we do not now contemplate.

Regarding our last exchange of letters, and my alleged "big idea," I would like very much to drop in and discuss it with you for a few minutes, on my next trip to New York.

Best regards to all,

Sincerely,

Beryl

BLR/cmm

Beryl L. Reubens

Joel Tall

THE UNIVERSAL SOUND LENDING LIBRARY

1. Argument Pro.

Continuity of life on this planet seems to me to devolve upon several hypotheses. The first hypothesis, of course, is that nations learn rapidly to live at peace with each other, regardless of differences in forms of government and civilization. The second hypothesis, bound closely to the first, is that peace, per se, cannot guarantee bearable living conditions or even life itself: that the existence of peace must be bolstered by a continuing battle against the forces that create war. These forces, outside of the "human" desire of one man or group of men for dominance over others, are ignorance, poverty and disease. Of this trio, ignorance is the key force; the two others stem from the first. A truly informed people cannot be easily stampeded into war. A truly informed people knows enough to control population and to create proper spiritual, mental and physical environments for its life. Q.E.D. Education, - even in the fundamental law of living, "Love thy neighbor as thyself" - is the most needed "Product" in the world. My scheme for a universal lending library in sound is formed around the idea that the human voice, even disembodied, is a powerful instrument for education; an infant learns much by sounds before its eyes can see. I have the hope that the library of sounds may help to open the eyes of the world.

2. Auspices of the International Lending Library.

The Library should properly be organized under the aegis of Unesco, provided that the aims of the Library are fully recognized by Unesco, and that all signatory nations agree not to hamstring the Library's objectives. It might possibly be desirable to organize two branches of the Library; one to operate as a member of Unesco, and the other to function as a profit-making organization to supply various materials to privately run schools, broadcast stations and motion picture producers.

3. Practical Organization of the Library.

A. The Library should bring within its orbit all the sound libraries now in operation, i.e. the Library of Congress, Cornell University's Library of Sound, the BBC Sound Library, et alia (research is indicated here). Contributions from each should be freely available to all the others. Private companies should be asked to cooperate by releasing to the Library all material of an educational nature that the Library can issue, either without charge (to schools, etc.) or for a fee to revert to the companies.

Standards of material, methods of collection and distribution to be decided upon after research.

B. There is no reason why the Library, in addition to other functions, should not act as the agent for distribution of material for the education of the blind of the world, supplanting or incorporating within it, the present organizations.

C. The Library should act as the clearing house for the collection, classification, cataloging, re-recording and distribution of all kinds of scientific matter for educational institutions and practitioners and scholars. E.g. heart sounds and body sounds for reseachers and physicians, bird and other animal sounds for ornithologists and biologists, sonic reactions for seismology, and so on endlessly. (include folk song)

D. Primary "lessons in peaceful living" should be made available in all languages in basic form, so that the contents may be fully comprehend even by aboriginal mentality. The content of these lessons should be calculated to offend none of the religious or ideological prejudices of the present world population. (n.b. This may be very difficult hurdle to get over and require superhuman diplomacy).

E. The Library could very well be the catalyst for the much needed simplification of languages, by practicing the spread of even complicated information in simple language. Whether,

over a long period of time, a universal language can be taught by this means is problematical.

4. Methods of Preserving Sounds to be used.

A. The primary method of recording and re-recording sounds to be distributed should be the magnetic method, simply because it is the cheapest and most durable form in most respects; when, in a few years (as I believe) videotape is simplified, pictures may be added.

B. Secondary methods - for distribution to radio stations who do not have tape equipment - should be disks.

C. A third method, yet to be invented, should be very simple to operate, practically indestructible by the inept and very cheap to make in large quantities. (To be described under "Inventions needed".)

5. Cataloging.

A. Incorporate all present catalogs of sound in two forms: printed and recorded on the yet-to-be-standardized tape form, (for blind and illiterate), whether it be reel,

magazine or limp cylinder.

1. Catalogs to be printed in all printable languages. Where language is aboriginal and has no printed alphabet, catalog to be recorded for dissemination by radio, phonograph or whatever means is practicable.

2. "Craft" catalogs to be available separately. Thus material for farmers and other artisans may possibly be more cheaply produced for wider distribution. (to be researched).

3. Science catalogs for schools should be printed only in selected "universal languages" i.e. English, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, French et al (to be discussed).

4. Separate music catalog?

6. Means for Playback of material.

(This subject should be explored in consultation with pedagogues and scientists concerned with all areas of human knowledge).

1. The basic design of the playback machine should be one that will permit the production of several grades of machines. For example, for use by those whose education and skill is minimal, a very sturdy machine is indicated,

that is extremely simple to use. Some kind of spring driver transport, with low-current drain transistor or diode amplifier, is indicated. A higher grade machine, for use in classes, where an instructor is at hand, might have loudspeakers instead of earphones, and a powerful amplifier and motor-driver transport.

2. The form which the basic recording should take is yet undetermined. The vertically recorded magazine of CBS sounds intriguing, but I am not yet certain that this means is completely dependable in quantity production - nor am I convinced that the magazine can be cheaply enough produced. In any event, master tapes should be recorded conventionally on everlasting Mylar tape and stored properly. The final recording for distribution may possibly take the form of a collapsible plastic cylinder coated with iron-oxide upon which the recording may be printed by a master cylinder. This is possible. Is it desirable?

3. Whatever form it takes, the final recording should contain triggering impulses that, in actual use, will cause associated equipment to be switched on. Thus, slides may be shown at appropriate points to illustrate material visually.

7. Distribution Problems.

A. A standard mailing box, or package, must be devised into which any record will fit. Possibly two or three sizes will be needed.

B. Low-cost mailing should be obtained, either through Unesco or special consideration of the signatory nations to the Postal Agreement. No reason why mailing should not be free!

C. Mailings should be made from central depots. As a matter of fact, once organization is completed, several libraries, located in strategic parts of the world, may re-record material for distribution in their areas. The main library, containing all masters, and the emergency storage library, containing copies of all masters, should be geographically separated so that a natural catastrophe may not destroy a priceless accumulation. Technical problems may be referred to me.

D. The method of operation of the Library is predicated upon the return to the Library of material with which a user has finished. These recordings, if they accumulate

so that they form a storage problem, and if the material is no longer useful, may be erased and the base material (tape, tape magazine or tape cylinder) used again for re-recording.

(Much more remains to be done with further research)

Addendum:

Examples of sounds that could be used in ordinary studies:

1. Medicine - chest noises indicative of various ailments, heart sounds typical of specific troubles.
2. Ornithology - bird songs, drumming, et.
3. Plumbing - sounds indicating air block.
4. Animal behavior - typical distress cries, etc.

November, 1960

Joel Tall
2910 Grand Concourse
New York 58, N.Y.

RESUME OF JOEL TALL

Address: 2910 Grand Concourse, New York 58, N.Y. Tel: Cypress 5-7399

Born: Boston, Massachusetts, April 17, 1905

Education: Boston public schools; Boston Latin School, class of 1923; Massachu-
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Vocation: audio technician. Since August, 1942, employed by Columbia Broadcast
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and maintenance of equipment to work in wire, then tape, recording and edi
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8th Street, New York 11, New York.
Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, New
New York.

Taylor, Harold

35 Ellison Avenue,
Bronxville,
New York.

June 15th, 1960.

Dear Ed,

I am sending you the attached report on the technical problems of disarmament because I know of your interest in this kind of thing and because I would like to have you see what some very good people have been doing in this country while you have been away.

The Preface by Earl Osborn explains the origin of the project and our intention, and the Appendix explains the other areas in which we are working. In between is the technical report on everything from hiding submarines to exposing satellites.

Welcome home. I hope to see you soon.

With warm regards,

Harold

Harold Taylor.

Mr. E. R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City,
N.Y.

PROGRAM OF RESEARCH NO. I

The Technical Problems of Arms Control

By Bernard T. Feld, Donald G. Brennan,
David H. Frisch, Garry L. Quinn and Robert S. Rochlin

For the Committee on the Technical Problems of Arms Limitation
American Academy of Arts and Sciences

A REPORT TO THE INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL ORDER, COMMITTEE ON REASEARCH FOR PEACE

The Technical Problems of Arms Control

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PREFACE

The report which follows, on the technical problems of arms control, is the first of a series of five reports to be published under the auspices of the Institute for International Order on research needed bearing upon the problems of achieving a peaceful world order. It was prepared by a group of scientists from the fields of physics, chemistry and biology, who are concerned not only with problems in modern scientific research, but with the relation of that research to some of the larger issues in modern society.

In this instance, the issues have to do with the necessity of our obtaining more knowledge than is presently available on the technical problems of disarmament, on topics ranging from the detection of nuclear explosions and radioactivity to the surveillance of production facilities for weapons of all kinds. As the authors of the report point out, "the results of such technical research are essential for making sound policy decisions before and during any disarmament negotiations. In addition, such research may encourage governments to seek the appropriate types of arms limitation agreements, some of which may previously not have been considered feasible or desirable." We need only mention the significance which the problem of detecting underground nuclear explosions has assumed in recent disarmament negotiations to indicate the importance of further research on technical questions in the entire field of arms control.

Dr. Bernard Feld, Professor of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, served as chairman of a committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences which prepared the present document, and was one of a group of nine individuals who met in September of 1959, at the invitation of the Institute for International Order and under the chairmanship of Dr. Harold Taylor, to determine what might be done by the American intellectual community to further the cause of peace. The other members of the group, designated as a preparatory Committee on Factors Influencing International Peace, were Arthur Larson, vice-chairman; Brock Chisholm, David Frisch, Donald Michael, Clarence Pickett, Richard C. Snyder, and Kenneth W. Thompson.

One result of the September meeting was the decision to organize a series of reports on research needed on the problems of war prevention, and responsibility was assigned to an expert in each of five areas to develop a comprehensive scheme of research bearing upon the problems of world conflict and world order. In addition to the area covered in the Feld report, the other research areas and those responsible for them are:

Decision-making in national and international political processes,
Richard C. Snyder, Northwestern University;

Attitude formation, including processes and media of communication,
Ithiel de Sola Pool, Massachusetts Institute of Technology;

Economic factors bearing upon the maintenance of peace,
Kenneth Boulding, University of Michigan;

Development of world rule of law for the prevention of war,
Arthur Larson, Duke University.

A brief account of the work in the five research areas is contained in the appendix to the present report. The studies will be completed shortly and will be published and distributed.

These reports are not intended to be definitive. Rather, they are intended as a preliminary statement of problems which are assumed to be of general interest to those, in this country and abroad, who are concerned with establishing a peaceful world order, and who wish to act on this concern. The reports will be subject to constant revision as more work is done on the problems raised and more individuals in the international community undertake the exploration of the questions to be answered. Our intention in presenting these documents is to stimulate the collaboration of interested individuals and groups in such thought and action.

We are indebted to Dr. L. L. Leonard, Project Director of the Institute for International Order, for the original investigation out of which the need for the present work emerged and for his role in the development of these five reports. In the spring of 1958 Dr. Leonard consulted approximately eighty scholars in universities and research centers across the country in a survey of opinion on what might be done in this field. The findings were contained in an Institute report, *Knowledge For Peace.* In response to the need identified by many of the scholars consulted during this inquiry, the Institute initiated, under Dr. Leonard's direction, the publication of *Current Thought on Peace and War,* a quarterly digest of articles, books, unpublished materials and research in progress, to assist those working in the field of war prevention to keep abreast of the literature.

It is our hope that these preliminary probings and findings will stimulate further research in a field where hard thinking is badly needed.

EARL D. OSBORN, *President*
Institute for International Order

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report on a "Program of Research on the Technical Problems of Arms Control" was prepared by the Committee on the Technical Problems of Arms Limitation of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at the request of the Institute for International Order. The members of the Committee are Donald G. Brennan (Lincoln Laboratory, M.I.T.), Secretary; Charles D. Coryell (M.I.T.); John T. Edsall (Harvard); Bernard T. Feld (M.I.T.), Chairman; David H. Frisch (M.I.T.); Marvin I. Kalkstein (Air Force Cambridge Research Center, Bedford, Mass); Walter J. Levison (ITEK, Waltham, Mass.); M. Stanley Livingston (M.I.T., Cambridge Electron Accelerator, Harvard); Louis B. Osborne (M.I.T., on leave 1959–1960); David Z. Robinson (Baird Atomic, Cambridge, Mass., on leave at Office of Naval Research, London, 1959–1960); and Walter A. Rosenblith (M.I.T.).

Others who contributed to the development of the form and content of the report include Sidney S. Alexander (M.I.T.), George F. Brewer (American Academy of Arts and Sciences), Paul M. Doty (Harvard), Arthur T. Hadley (New York), Gerald Holton (Harvard), Jay Orear (Cornell), Thomas C. O'Sullivan (ITEK), John B. Phelps (Ohio State University), Louis B. Sohn (Harvard Law School), Walter H. Stockmayer (M.I.T.), Victor F. Weisskopf (M.I.T.), and Jerome B. Wiesner (M.I.T.).

The initial drafts of this report were essentially the work of Robert S. Rochlin (General Electric, Schenectady) and Garry L. Quinn (AEC, Germantown, Md.). They also contributed to subsequent improvements, along with Maury D. Feld (Harvard), on the bibliography, and a number of our colleagues who took the trouble to read and comment on drafts of the report.

The Committee is pleased to acknowledge its gratitude to the Institute for International Order for the stimulation which led us to undertake this report and for its constant support and encouragement.

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A. INTRODUCTION

Objectives of the Report

The purpose of this report is to characterize the technical problems significant in the development of systems of arms limitation and control, to summarize the status of present knowledge on these problems, and to identify areas in which further research is most needed. The results of such technical research are essential for making sound policy decisions before and during any disarmament negotiations. In addition, such research may encourage governments to seek the appropriate types of arms limitation agreements, some of which may previously not have been considered feasible or desirable.

Our intention has been to give a comprehensive picture of the technical considerations pertinent to a wide range of conceivable agreements limiting various systems of armament. Because the quantity of research on arms control problems has so far been very small indeed, there are many gaps in the picture. We have not attempted to set up specific programs of research, but have rather tried to identify the areas in which research is required, and attempted to build a general framework into which it will be possible to fit the problems which later may come to light. Furthermore, we have limited ourselves to the technical problems, although in Section F we attempt to express our cognizance of the intimate interrelations between the technical and the political, strategic, economic, legal and social aspects of any control scheme.

At this stage any research project, large or small, with a well-defined objective, will be a real contribution to the state of technical understanding of arms control problems. Our recommendations covering priorities are given in Section I; they reflect our ideas of relative importance according to the criteria stated at the beginning of Section D.

Scope of the Report

The next two sections of the report are concerned with inspection techniques, the state of our knowledge of them, and the further research required.

In Section B three general types of inspection techniques are distinguished and their applicability to weapons and delivery systems generally is identified. The three general categories of inspection are physical inspection, which covers the kinds of direct surveillance and verification activities normally associated with controls; inspection of fiscal and inventory records; and non-physical inspection, which includes all those techniques of information gathering and verification primarily involving human agencies.

Section C is built around a summary table containing the available information on the status of research on inspection techniques applicable to the important weapons and means of delivery. For each weapon or means of delivery the relevant inspection techniques are identified for five kinds of activities: research and development, testing, production, stockpiling, and deployment.

Specific application of some of these techniques is then discussed in Section D with respect to some selected weapons and delivery systems, including chemical and biological weapons, submarines, and conventional weapons.

Some problems concerning the interactions between permitted and forbidden activities under different control agreements are discussed in Section E. These include: problems of convertibility of fission to fusion weapons, and vice versa; space research and control of military missiles and satellites; militarizibility of commercial aircraft; convertibility of factories; and the relationships between military, para-military and internal security forces.

Since no inspection system is relevant which fails to take into account the political, military, economic, and social framework in which it is designed to operate, any attempt to define arms control agreements must adopt a "systems" approach. Section F provides the basis for such an approach by indicating the variables arising from all the factors which are relevant to different types of inspection and control agreements.

The next two sections point out a number of problems common to many inspection systems, such as the development of appropriate statistical sampling techniques for verification of compliance and discovery of violations; the possibilities of providing positive functions for the inspectorate; and methods of studying possible evasions by setting up appropriate models and by the use of "game" theory (Section G). Some comments are made concerning the need for field testing of inspection systems (Section H).

This report concludes with the suggestion of eleven research topics which could profitably be undertaken by nongovernmental groups without access to classified data. A bibliography on arms control is also included.

B. GENERAL INSPECTION TECHNIQUES

Those techniques of inspection are considered "general" which are applicable to many types of weapons and delivery systems. The techniques so characterized are arranged below under three headings: Physical Inspection, Records Inspection, and Non-Physical Inspection. By variation of their scope and focus, these techniques might be utilized to implement a wide variety of control agreements.

1. *Physical Inspection.*

1.1. GROUND SURVEILLANCE. The techniques of ground surveillance include the on-the-spot inspection of factories, military installations, and suspected concealment sites, as well as methods of area search and of point surveillance—for example, of transportation centers. Portions of this broad area have been sur-

veyed, at least briefly.[25, 26*] Further development of methods will also lead to consideration of equipment design and team configuration. Advance knowledge of even the largest and most significant facilities cannot be assumed.

1.2. DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY. Techniques for observing radioactivity from the ground, from the air, and in the sea, offer promise of detecting a wide variety of weapons activities. Tests of nuclear or radiological weapons conducted near the ground or the ocean leave residues of radioactivity. The manufacture of such weapons requires disposal or storage of radioactive wastes and may lead to atmospheric or regional contamination. The weapons themselves may have associated radioactivity; any gamma radiation emitted would require heavy shielding to prevent detection by local inspection. Considerable work on the detection of radioactivity has been done by the government in connection with detection of nuclear weapons tests.[27]

1.3. AERIAL AND OUTER SPACE RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEILLANCE. Inspection techniques involving aerial and outer space reconnaissance and surveillance can be divided into three sub-areas:

(a) *The surveillance of objects on the ground by airborne or space-based systems.* Examples of inspection techniques under this heading include aerial reconnaissance for the location of clandestine production facilities, clandestine weapon installations, and verification of declared production facilities and declared weapon installations or troop deployment centers. This area has received considerable study by the military and others. A good summary of aerial photography has been published.[25] Reconnaissance satellites may be feasible for performing this function in the near future.

(b) *The surveillance of objects in the air or in space by ground-based systems.* Examples of inspection techniques under this heading would include ground-based radar systems for surveillance of missile launchings and, possibly, ground-based radar systems for performing air traffic control, which might be employed in conjunction with development constraints on long-range bombers. A considerable number of radar techniques are available that might be contemplated for certain surveillance functions in this area, and there is considerable need for a concerted study of suitable surveillance systems. There has been some relatively primitive nongovernmental study of this area in the past;[18, 19, 25] however, the need for further nongovernmental research in this area at this time seems small.

(c) *The surveillance of objects in the air or in space by airborne or space-based systems.* Examples of inspection techniques under this heading would include space-based or airborne systems for performing the same function as in (b). This would include airborne or satellite-based infrared detection systems for detecting the launching phase of ballistic missile firings or other large rocket firings, and for detecting nuclear weapon tests in outer space.[21]

1.4. VERIFYING ACTIVITIES OF KNOWN FACILITIES. One of the major concerns of the inspectorate under the operating arms control system will be the determi-

* The numbers refer to the bibliography at the end of this report.

nation that known and ostensibly peaceful or permissible laboratories, factories, etc., are not clandestinely performing forbidden military development or production. Portions of this area have been studied privately,[22, 25] and by the government in connection with specific problems, e.g., control of nuclear materials and facilities.* Accounting for nuclear wastes might also reveal diversion of material for radiological weapons. The technique involved may include audit of records, spot checks, etc., and also perhaps independent measurement of plant processes and production.

1.5. MAINTENANCE OF STOCKPILES. If a secret stockpile of a particular weapon or delivery vehicle requires periodic maintenance, the maintenance activities may lead to possibilities for detection. An initial survey project on the maintenance needs of weapons systems might reveal fruitful areas for further research. Comprehensive study of this area would, however, require access to classified data.

2. *Inspection of Records.*

2.1. FISCAL INSPECTION. Could analysis of the budgets and expenditures of governments, industries and laboratories lead to the discovery of undeclared activities? [25]

2.2. VERIFICATION OF REPORTED PRODUCTION AND INVENTORY. It will be essential, particularly at the initiation of an agreement, to verify the declared inventories of weapons, key raw materials, etc., and their past production by various facilities. This will require at least a statistical sampling of facilities and a thorough analysis of written records for consistency, completeness and authenticity. Later in the operation of the agreement such analysis of records will be a vital part of 1.5 above. We understand that the government has made a beginning on evaluation of the problems involved, on a classified basis, but considerable work remains to be done.

3. *Non-Physical Inspection.*

Until now, the problems of arms control have been approached mainly by consideration of inspection techniques requiring some degree of physical or visual access to factories, military bases, laboratories, etc. This approach has obvious limitations, of which perhaps the most discouraging is the well-publicized difficulty of detecting stockpiles of nuclear weapons, missiles, biological and chemical weapons deliberately concealed before a control agreement takes effect. A number of alternative approaches** which emphasize the utilization of human rather than physical means in the inspection processes may offer a means of solving the problem of stockpile detection, and would have other applications to control systems. These areas can be studied with little or no access to classified information. They have received little attention to date and appear unlikely to receive much government attention soon. On the other

* It has been called to our attention that the International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) is financing a number of unclassified studies in several countries on problems relating to the possible diversion of uranium from energy production to weapons use.

** L. C. Bohn, Rand Corporation, unpublished memorandum of Jan. 12, 1956.

hand, there is reason to believe that a competent nongovernmental research effort would be viewed with genuine interest at high levels of this and other governments. The possible subjects for research include:

3.1. THE PUBLIC AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION. The possible use of the public as a source of information involves: taking advantage of existing, or instilling new supra-national loyalties and utilizing national laws in support of supra-national activities, possibilities of additional incentives for cooperation with the inspectorate, the provision of secure channels for receiving and verifying information, the protection of persons coming forth with information, and the evaluation of the reliability and adequacy of information attainable through these techniques. Technical knowledge of possible types of clandestine activities will permit estimation of the number of people who would be aware of a given activity. More serious and extensive studies of the political and social acceptability of necessary measures should be conducted; the poll described by Evans and Melman[25] was a good start, but such research should be broadened and deepened.

3.2. QUESTIONING OF KEY PEOPLE. Technical research in this area should include assembling present knowledge and obtaining new data on several sub-questions:

(a) The effectiveness of special psychological techniques (depth interviews, polygraphs, drugs, hypnosis) and their acceptability to political leaders, scientists, and the general public in this country and in other nations.

(b) Criteria for the selection of special groups most likely to know about clandestine activities, and for means of securing cooperation from these people.

(c) The effectiveness and reliability of these techniques if faced with antagonism and attempts at their frustration, natural or deliberately fostered.

(d) Means of conducting and controlling such questioning to avoid infringements of civil liberties.

3.3 PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES OF KEY SPECIALISTS. An aspect of non-physical inspection which seems worthy of further study is detecting the diversion of scientists or other key specialists from peaceful into weapons activity. This would involve a systematic compilation of names from college records, society membership lists, published and report literature, etc., and the devising, if possible, of an acceptable means of keeping track of the professional activities of each specialist.

3.4. INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK. Although there is much experience with the effectiveness of national detective agencies like the FBI, little has been written about the use of this technique for detecting arms control evasion. Presumably an international agency could recruit and train competent secret agents. Such agents might have public status and protection comparable to that of the FBI. The potential effectiveness of this approach might best be considered on the basis of experience with national intelligence systems. A related approach, utilizing more overt techniques, might make use of international personnel employed at the same time in managerial, scientific or technical capacities in critical facilities.

TABLE I

A Summary of Information on Inspection of Specific Weapons and Delivery Systems

Weapon and Type of Activity	General Unclassified Information	References	General Inspection Techniques*		Specific Inspection Techniques				
			Technique	Relevance	Technique	Information Available	Government Effort Soon?	Unclassified Feasibility	Minimum Cost in Dollars
FISSION BOMB	Good (on many aspects)	20,23,27,29							
Research and development			2.1			P	P	P	
Testing underground			1.1	F	Seismic stations (see Berkner report[16]); $53,000,000 3 yr. program outlined	F	G	G	10^5
Testing in outer space					Radio signals	G	?		
					Visible light	G	?		
					X-rays, gamma rays and neutrons	G	?		
					Residual radioactivity	G	?		
					Residual trapped electrons	F	?		
					(Best control through control of test vehicles!)				
Testing in the atmosphere			1.2	G	Fallout	G		not needed	
					Radio signals	G			
					Acoustic waves	G			
					Seismic Stations (see above)				
					Gamma rays and neutrons				
Testing underwater			1.2	G	Seismic stations				
					Hydrophone stations	G			
Production			1.1 1.3 1.4 2.1	F G G G		G	well studied (but (classified)		
Stockpiles			2.2	F				none	
Deployment			1.1	P		P	P	P	

* The symbols used in these columns refer to Section B, and have the following designations:

1.1 Ground Surveillance

1.2 Detection of Radioactivity

1.3 Aerial and Outer Space Reconnaissance and Surveillance

1.4 Verifying Activities of Known Facilities

1.5 Maintenance of Stockpiles

2.1 Fiscal Inspection

2.2 Verification of Reported Production and Inventory

3. Non-Physical Inspection
(These techniques are assumed to be applicable to all weapons and therefore are not specifically included in the Table.)

3.1 Public Requests for Information

3.2 Questioning Key People

3.3 Professional Activities of Key Specialists (note: this approach may have specific and special applicability to Research and Development activities)

3.4 International Intelligence Network

G—Good
F—Fair
P—Poor

Weapon and Type of Activity	General Unclassified Information	References	General Inspection Techniques		Specific Inspection Techniques				
			Technique	Relevance	Technique	Information Available	Government Effort Soon?	Unclassified Feasibility	Minimum Cost in Dollars
FUSION BOMB	Good (on many aspects)	17,23,27,29							
Research and Development			2.1			P	P	P	
Testing					Similar to entries on fission bombs				
Production			1.1 1.3 1.4 2.1	F G G G		G			
Stockpiles			2.2	F				none	
Deployment			1.1	P		P	P	P	
RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS	Poor	71							
Research and Development			2.1			P	P	P	
Testing			1.2			P	P	P	
Production			1.2 2.1	G		P	P	P	
Stockpiles			2.2	G		P	P	P	
Deployment			1.1 1.2	F					
CHEMICAL POISONS	Poor	69,71							
Research and Development			2.1			P	P	P	
Testing			1.1	F	Field Test precautions	P	P	P	
Production			1.4 2.1			P	P	P	
Stockpiles			2.2			P	P	P	
Deployment						P	P	P	
BIOLOGICAL AGENTS	Poor	69,70,71							
Research and Development			2.1		Countermeasures research may be detectable	P	P	?	
Testing			1.1	G	Field test precautions	P	P	?	
Production			1.4 2.1			P	P	?	
Stockpiles						P	P	?	
Deployment					Notice enemy immunizing his population	P	P	?	
EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARY CHEMICALS	Very good								
Research and Development						P	P	G	
Testing						P	P	G	
Production			1.4 2.1	F		P	P	G	
Stockpiles			1.1	F		P	P	G	
Deployment						P	P	G	

Weapon and Type of Activity	General Unclassified Information	References	General Inspection Techniques		Specific Inspection Techniques					
			Technique	Relevance	Technique	Information Available		Government Effort Soon?	Unclassified Feasibility	Minimum Cost in Dollars
LONG-RANGE MISSILES - PRESENT TYPES	Good	17,18,19, 21,25,29								
Research and Development			2.1			* P	** P	F	P	
Testing			1.1 1.3	G G	Ground-based radar stations	F	F	G	P	
					Air-borne IR	F	P	G	P	
					Satellite-based IR	F	P	G	P	
					High-frequency radar	P	P	G	P	
					Detection of fuel products	P	P	G	P	
					Acoustic detection	P	P	G	P	
Production			1.1 1.3 1.4 2.1	G G G G		P	P	G	F	
Stockpiles			1.1 1.3	G G G		P	P	F	F	
Deployment				G G		F	P	G	P	
LONG-RANGE MISSILES - FUTURE TYPES	Good	25,43								
Research and Development			2.1			P		F	P	
Testing			1.1 1.3	G G	Same as present types					
Production			1.1 1.3 1.4 2.1	G F G G		P		G	F	
Stockpiles			1.1 1.3 2.2	F G		P		F	F	
Deployment			1.1 1.3	F P	emphatically not same as present types	P		P	P	
INTERMEDIATE AND SHORT-RANGE MISSILES	Good	26								
Research and Development			2.1							
Testing			1.1	G						
Production			1.1 1.3 1.4 2.1	G P G G						
Stockpiles			1.1 2.2	F G						
Deployment			1.1	F						

* Classified
** Unclassified

Weapon and Type of Activity	General Unclassified Information	References	General Inspection Techniques		Specific Inspection Techniques				
			Technique	Relevance	Technique	Information Available	Government Effort Soon?	Unclassified Feasibility	Minimum Cost in Dollars
WEAPON-CARRYING SATELLITES	Poor	18,43							
Research and Development			2.1			P	F	P	
Testing			1.1 1.3	G G	Same as long-range missiles				
Production			1.1 1.3 1.4 2.1	G P G G		P	P	P	
Stockpiles			1.1 2.2	F G		P	P	P	
Deployment			1.1 1.3	F G		F	G	P	
AIRPLANES-BOMBERS	Very good	26							
Research and Development			2.1	F		P	P	G	
Testing			1.1 1.3	P G	Air Traffic Control	F	F	G	enormous
Production			1.1 1.3 1.4 2.1	G P G G		F	F	G	
Stockpiles			1.1 1.3 2.2	F P G		P	P	G	
Deployment			1.1 1.3	G G		F	F	P	
AIRPLANES FIGHTERS	Very good								
Research and Development			2.1 3.3	F	Same as bombers				
Testing			1.1 1.3	P G	Same as bombers				
Production			1.1 1.3 1.4 2.1	G P G G	Same as bombers				
Stockpiles			1.1 1.3 2.2	F P G	Same as bombers				
Deployment			1.1 1.3	G G	Same as bombers				

Weapon and Type of Activity	General Unclassified Information	References	General Inspection Techniques		Specific Inspection Techniques				
			Technique	Relevance	Technique	Information Available	Government Effort Soon?	Unclassified Feasibility	Minimum Cost in Dollars
SUBMARINES	Fair	26,43,52							
Research and Development			2.1	F		P	P	P	
Testing						P	P	P	
Production			1.1 1.3 1.4 2.1	G G G G		P	F	G	
Stockpiles			2.2	G	Inspecting ports and cargoes for fuel, maintenance parts, etc.	P	P	F	
Deployment					Inspecting ports and cargoes	P	P	F	
					Surveillance or Force estimation	F	P	P-F	Large
MISCELLANEOUS	Fair								
Military training (All Kinds)			1.1 1.3 2.1	F F F		P	F	F	
Research and Development on new weapons and delivery devices			1.1 2.1	P P					

C. A SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ON INSPECTION OF SPECIFIC WEAPONS AND DELIVERY SYSTEMS: TABLE I

In addition to general inspection techniques such as those listed above, any control system may be expected to contain inspection techniques aimed specifically at certain weapons and delivery systems. For any given weapon or delivery system one can find inspection techniques related to research and development, testing, production, stockpiling and deployment into positions for use.

In Table I we have listed the various weapons and delivery systems and have attempted to identify inspection techniques peculiarly applicable to each. The table includes information relating to the following variables:

Information Available. Adequacy of the information presently available on each inspection technique.

Government Effort Soon? Probability of adequate government-sponsored research in the relatively immediate future. (It should be emphasized that at present virtually no one in the U.S. Government or under contract to a government agency is working on solving technical problems of arms control as such.)

Unclassified Feasibility. Feasibility of unclassified research.

Minimum Cost. Very rough cost estimate for a minimum useful research.

D. DISCUSSION OF TABLE I

The information in Table I represents the sum of that known to the contributors. Future developments, as well as wider distribution of this outline, should serve to fill in many of the blanks.

The general techniques described above (under B) are applicable in the greater or lesser degree to each entry in the table. In particular, the nonphysical inspection techniques may be found to have wide applicability. The latter are not entered in the table, but we regard it as the ultimate objective, either of the overall studies of these techniques or of individual studies related to specific systems, to evaluate their application to each type of activity.

It is not essential that each possible weapons activity appearing in the table have a corresponding inspection technique. The judicious combination of inspection methods in a control system minimizes the need to control separately each type of activity or even each weapon or delivery system.

Some specific techniques appearing in the table are briefly discussed below.

4. *Nuclear Tests.*

As shown in Table I, several means of detecting tests of nuclear weapons exploded in various media have been investigated, mostly in connection with the Geneva test-ban negotiations.[16, 21, 24, 27, 29]

5. *Nuclear Weapons Stockpiles.*

As noted above, non-physical inspection techniques may offer the most hopeful prospect for solving the stockpile detection dilemma. Because of the central role of this problem, however, the search for physical detection methods must not be abandoned.

6. *Chemical and Biological Weapons—Field Tests.*

Field tests of chemical or biological agents whose effectiveness involves large-scale dispersion would require special precautions which would be expected to provoke comment and rumors, even if the tests were not themselves visible to the inspection system.

7. *Biological Weapons-Research and Development.*

Research and development related to biological weapons would require minimal facilities and would to all intents be indistinguishable from legitimate biological research. A serious intent to use such weapons, however, would imply a fairly intensive program of research on countermeasures to protect the user's population. Such an effort would stand a greater chance of coming to light, and might provide evidence of military research. This has been discussed in Melman's book [25] and elsewhere.[69]

8. *Biological Weapons—Deployment.*

Preparation for use of most biological agents would probably include immunization of large populations, although this would not necessarily apply to agents attacking crops or animals rather than humans.

9. *Missile Tests.*

Methods of detecting missiles and other space vehicles in flight have been the subject of some study.[18, 19, 25] After nuclear weapons-test detection methods, they seem the most likely to receive adequate government attention.

10. *Submarine Stockpiles.*

It would seem technically feasible to store submarines for years in remote locations on the ocean bottom at depths of, for example, 100 feet. A significant

number of such submarines might be declared 'lost at sea.' When needed, the submarines could be surfaced by remote control or by divers. Research on techniques to locate hidden submarines would seem desirable. For example, acoustic depth finders might be utilized. Ports might be a likely place to look. Inspection of ship cargoes for fuel, maintenance parts, etc., for submarines should also be considered.

11. *Submarine Force Estimation.*

The pinpointing of submerged submarines is a difficult technology, to which the military services have devoted considerable research with, as far as we know, only moderate success. A likely arms control agreement would limit the number of submersibles in the ocean, not necessarily their location. Verification of the number appears to be a much easier problem than actual location of the vehicles. Techniques involved might include checks of ports and straits, random search, etc. Because of the key role of the missile-firing submarines in the military balance of the future, this area should certainly not be neglected.

12. *"Conventional" Weapons.*

We have omitted from the table such items as surface ships (thoroughly, reliably, and traditionally covered by *Jane's),* land vehicles, artillery, and infantry weapons since these present control problems which are not especially relevant to the current (or foreseeable) stage of possible negotiations.

E. INTERACTION BETWEEN PERMITTED AND FORBIDDEN ACTIVITIES

Any agreement will leave to the participants areas of unsupervised activity. A feasible agreement would probably be restricted to control of certain specific weapons, delivery systems and military forces. The question quickly arises whether a nation can evade an agreement through permitted activities which can be easily converted or diverted into forbidden activities. The para-military organizations which existed in Germany in the face of the Versailles agreement come quickly to mind, as does the present close interrelation of civilian and military space research in both the United States and the USSR. Research is needed to determine to what extent limitations in coverage of control agreements affect their effectiveness and how the control systems might be broadened to monitor "dangerous" activities; international research agencies may have a significant role in dealing with this problem.

13. *Fission and Fusion Bombs.*

Some attention has to be given to systems which control thermonuclear but not fission weapons, for at least two reasons. First, in view of the present and

projected integration of atomic weapons into their tactical forces, the question has been raised whether the United States and the USSR would agree to the prohibition of smaller nuclear weapons under any but the most comprehensive and universal arms control agreements. Second, the stockpiles of kiloton-range weapons are presumably larger, and hence more difficult to verify, than those of megaton-range warheads, perhaps by an order of magnitude. With respect to agreements that do not prohibit smaller nuclear weapons, one of the most vital questions will be the ease with which the permitted weapons could be "promoted" to megaton power. Allied questions of convertibility include the feasibility and significance of dividing large warheads utilizing considerable nuclear material into smaller weapons. Such questions involve some of the most sensitive classified information, and would be feasible to explore only under government sponsorship.

14. *Space Research.*

As noted above, scientific and military space research are intimately linked. Propulsion units, guidance systems, and even whole vehicles developed for satellite launching or space probes could be used for delivery of warheads, although the ease with which such conversion can be made is not immediately clear. Research is required to answer such questions as: What is the military potential represented by a modest stock of space-probe or satellite rockets? With what difficulty and on what time scale might the conversion from peaceful to military use be made? What fields of space research could be interpreted as directly supporting a military rocket program? Is practice with satellite or probe launchings sufficient training for a missile crew? How could conversion of space vehicles to nuclear warhead deliverers be detected?

15. *Militarization of Aircraft.*

Similar questions might be raised concerning commercial aircraft and bombers. The most advanced of the existing jet airliners, such as the 707 and DC-8 or the TU-104 and TU-114, have a definite nuclear delivery capability on a one-way basis; future airliners might even be designed to facilitate conversion to a bombing role. Techniques of detecting or preventing such conversion should be studied.

16. *Convertibility of Factories.*

We discussed above the need for inspection techniques (B 1.4) against the possibility that ostensibly legitimate factories might clandestinely produce forbidden weapons. A further danger is that a country's industry, while not engaged in forbidden military production, might be designed and prepared for conversion to production of outlawed weapons. A nation so prepared might have a sufficient lead over its potential enemies so that it could use threats to withdraw from the agreement as international blackmail and even as a means of aggression. There is need to explore techniques for detecting and controlling the "convertibility" of industrial facilities.

Table II

Suggested Matrix for Describing the Interrelationships among parameters in Possible Arms Inspection Systems

Level of International Agreement	Requirements of inspection system; criteria	Description of Optimum Inspection System	Capabilities	Limitations	Costs, Alternatives, Other Remarks
Present: no arms treaties; spying and extraterritorial inspection only.					
Some arms limitations; nuclear test inspection, restricted to fixed posts and limited visits to suspect sites.					
Some arms limitation; free inspection in some geographical areas.					
Most weapons limited; inspection permitted with certain restrictions.					
Total inspection permitted; national weapon stockpiles 'stabilized' at small levels.					
International police force stronger than any nation or group of nations.					
All weapons except pistols prohibited; international management of space research, nuclear reactors, etc.					

17. *Military Organizations and Forces.*

No clear-cut distinctions exist at present among military, para-military and internal security forces. These differences, which are only partly technical, may become vitally important under a control agreement.

F. INSPECTION SYSTEMS

It is clear from the foregoing that any agreement to limit weapons will require a combination of inspection techniques. In general, there will be a choice of methods, and the choice can be made so as to maximize such objectives as technical effectiveness, political acceptability and, to some extent, economy. For any system, there will probably be some balance between general and specific inspection techniques, and between inspection of weapons and of delivery systems. There is a real need to study such systems with an integrating approach in order to design optimum systems to fit various stages in a hopefully improving political climate.

As a preliminary guide toward such an approach, Table II illustrates some of the parameters which should be considered for evaluating any inspection system. For any given level of international agreement, one would attempt to design the best system available and then to evaluate its:

(a) Capabilities (confidence limits for areas covered, political negotiability, effect on improving political atmosphere, etc.)

(b) Limitations (areas not covered, risks of successful evasion, effect on overall deterrence balance, limited warfare, etc.)

(c) Costs, alternatives, other aspects.

In many cases, separate evaluations of proposed systems should be made for nations possessing certain weapon technologies and for those not yet having them.[20]

There are other aspects of possible inspection systems which require consideration; these include:

(a) The degree to which they are self-inspecting; i.e., the incentives provided for the signatory nations to supply the inspectorate with verifiable proofs of compliance.[8]

(b) Possible effects of the inspection system on the stability of existing international accommodations of which the arms control agreement will generally be just one aspect.[54]

(c) Relevance of the inspection system to the development of international law and enforcement agencies.[3]

G. COMMON PROBLEMS OF INSPECTION SYSTEMS

The development of an operating system of inspection entails numerous problems of organization, motivation, etc. To some extent the solutions of these problems are dictated by the technical nature of the inspection methods chosen. Nevertheless, there are certainly some subjects whose study can be divorced from that of any specific control system, such as statistical sampling techniques, positive functions for the inspection system, and evaluation of evasion possibilities.

18. *Statistical Sampling Techniques.*

Statistical sampling techniques have relevance to two types of function to be performed in an arms control system: the verification of disclosed facilities, and the search for undeclared or clandestine facilities or weapons. Existing knowledge of sampling techniques is probably adequate to deal with the first problem area. However, there is considerable need for research on suitable sampling techniques for the second function. This research might reasonably be divided into two interacting sub-areas, as follows:

(a) *The design of sampling patterns and procedures* for searching for clandestine facilities in an evading environment, in such a way as to minimize the efficiency of the evasion. In the absence of adequate study of this problem it is very difficult to obtain firm estimates of the inspection force required to perform several functions such as industrial production inspection. The research envisaged under this heading would be primarily of an operations-research character.

(b) *Basic mathematical research for suitable mathematical models* to treat sampling problems in an evading populace. Most existing sampling theory deals with a nonevading populace, and it is an interesting and unsolved problem to see if reasonable mathematical models can be formulated to treat statistical sampling of an evading populace under various assumptions concerning the behavior of the populace.

19. *Positive Functions for the Inspection System.*

It is important that a search be made for positive, constructive functions which could be assigned to the inspectorate as a supplement to its inspecting functions; some reasons for seeking positive functions are:

(a) to attract high-caliber people to the job;

(b) to lessen friction and promote cooperation between the inspectors and their hosts;

(c) to give participating countries a direct vested interest in the inspection system, thus providing an environment in which there would be growth of mutual trust and laying the groundwork, ultimately, for a system of enforced world law.

20. *Evaluation of Evasion Possibilities.*

Evaluation of possible ways of circumventing an inspection system should be undertaken as an aid in perfecting the system. For each arms control system, it is important to ascertain the magnitude and nature of the minimum effort required for significant evasion. This will establish the lowest level of effectiveness required of each inspection system, and it will also suggest points at which an evasion program might be vulnerable to certain inspection techniques. Melman's "evasion teams" showed [25] that a great number of interesting and useful facts can be generated by "gaming" the inspection program.

H. EXPERIMENTS

We have thus far restricted discussion of the areas of research largely to paper studies. There are vast gaps in our understanding of inspection systems which need to be filled before the most fruitful areas for intensive research can be determined. Before any arms limitation agreement could be entered into, many of its segments and ultimately the integral system would probably have to undergo field trial evaluation. When an inspection technique is thought to offer real promise, field trials could begin.

I. RECOMMENDED PRIORITIES

The following is an attempt to list some projects, very roughly in order of priority, for privately sponsored research in the next few years.

A similar listing for Government research would not appear vastly different, but problems associated with detection of underground nuclear tests and of missile and space vehicle launchings would take positions near the top.

1. Design of optimum inspection systems for various foreseeable levels of arms control agreement (F).
2. Techniques for the questioning of key people (B3.2).
3. Methods of monitoring research and development including D7; search for new techniques (B3).
4. Possibilities for soliciting and receiving information from the public (B3.1).
5. Detecting the diversion of specialists into weapons activity (B3.3).
6. Problems relating to the possibilities for militarization of commercial airplanes (E 15).
7. Detecting hidden submarines (D10, perhaps E16).
8. Inspection for underground nuclear weapon tests (D4).
9. Detection of field tests of biological and chemical poisons (D6).
10. Inspection possibilities in the analysis of written records (B2.2); other possible detection of physical traces of past activities (B1.2, 1.5).
11. Methods of monitoring industrial production (B1.1, 1.4, 2.1).

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APPENDIX

Five Areas of Research Programming

The group that met under the chairmanship of Harold Taylor in September 1959 recommended that the planning of a research program on the prevention of war begin with the five areas given below. An expert was assigned responsibility to identify subjects in need of research within each of the areas. These subjects would include research in progress as well as new research which could contribute to the understanding of the prevention of war.

I. PROBLEMS IN AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF ARMS CONTROL FOR THE PREVENTION OF WAR WHICH HAVE IMMEDIATE APPLICABILITY.

1. Biological and chemical weapons: the problem of obtaining data for non-official research; the implications of these weapons for modern warfare and policies, e.g., "limited warfare," "deterrence," "massive retaliation"; the "Nth" powers capabilities, and consequent threat; means of biological and chemical delivery, and methods of detection and prevention; the consequences of the weapons use for populations; the factors contributing to lack of public information and awareness.

2. "Surprise attack": the detection of missile readiness and changes in deployment of weapons; the state of tension; patrolling and warning systems; special problems of the submarine, including detection and control.

3. Validity of the thesis that "no national government can defend its own people" on the basis of prevailing weapons science.

4. The problem of weapons test bans.

5. Identification of a limited inspection system that might be acceptable and effective technically.

II. DECISION-MAKING IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL PROCESSES OF CONSEQUENCE TO THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

1. Factors which influence the decisions of those who have the power to use or reject the instrumentalities of war.

2. Constitutions as "cultural authority" controlling the national policy process; the ability of institutions to adjust to the pace of change.

3. The interaction between national and international decision making; the adequacy of supra-national institutions, e.g., the veto; the capacity of supra-national institutions to accommodate differing value systems.

4. Leaders' perception of values of the public compared to the values actually held, and the consequences for policy.

5. The sources of ideas held by policy-makers: the publics to whom they listen: the possibilities of transmitting new ideas on the maintenance of peace to policy-makers with prospect of having an impact.

6. The possibilities of establishing a "peace policy" within the government.

III. ATTITUDE FORMATION, INCLUDING PROCESSES AND MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION, BEARING UPON THE PREVENTION OF WAR.

1. The value systems of differing cultures conducive to national and supranational authority: survey in each country of the values discerned from obligations reflected in writings; values as reflected in statements of governments to their people; the institutions created from the value systems, and the extent to which they keep abreast of changing values.

2. Popular attitudes toward nuclear weapons and scientific discoveries: their interest, fears, anticipations of war; the problem of arousing a sense of urgency among people, the desirability of this, its relationship to a program of action; the dangers of over-concern and frenzy.

3. The human response to pressure and threats, the psychological elements rather than the culture and value elements.

4. The "decision-making process" of the man on the street being asked to change his attitude toward war.

5. The problem of communications: how ideas get disseminated and exchanged; language and semantics, words, phrases and concepts of war and peace being conveyed from nation to nation; newspapers as inventors of images and ideas.

6. The problem of interchange between natural scientists and others, notably social scientists, as a problem of communication.

IV. ECONOMIC FACTORS BEARING UPON THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE, INCLUDING THE IMPACT OF DISARMAMENT.

1. The economic aspects of disarmament, particularly the changes in the domestic and international economy that would follow.

2. The possibility of devising economic policies and techniques which would increase the incentives of countries to strive for peace.

3. The development of a model of a world economy free from war and the threat of war.

4. Economic aid for development: effectiveness of foreign aid programs in terms of consequences for the population as distinguished from expansion of facilities and industrialization; advancement through industrialization as

a stereotype; the integration of economic, political, and social theory; consequences of development for peace.

5. The effective use of agricultural surpluses.

6. The problem of overpopulation as a factor contributing to war.

V. DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD RULE OF LAW FOR THE PREVENTION OF WAR.

1. Over-all projects on world legal order, the problems of creating a world legal order, a synthesis of available knowledge on world legal order.

2. The body of world law; pilot project on evidence of international law; municipal law project; "common denominator" law; sovereignty within the law; the principle of independent adjudication; self-defense and aggression in law; treaties: obligation, interpretation, and termination; protection of acquired rights: international investments; facilitation of investment; duty to consult before affecting others' rights; rights of riparians in international rivers; international river basin development; responsibility for illegal harm; illegal propaganda; space law; law of the sea; law of antarctica.

3. Optimum international court and arbital structure; structure and procedures of optimum international court system; inter-American court project; commonwealth court project.

4. Acceptance of world legal system; American acceptance of jurisdiction of world court, UN charter revision on compulsory jurisdiction; UN charter provision preventing infringement of domestic rights; analysis of UN security council agenda; reasons for non-acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction; compliance with international awards; jurisprudence of revolutionary countries; public understanding of world law.

Taylor, Wm. A.

Dec. 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I feel I can no longer delay a reply to your letter of December 6th enclosing the material on TECHNICAL RECREATION.

Mr. Murrow barely had time to do more than glance over your correspondence, and his commitments demand that he be out of the country for the better part of the next few months.

Once having recommenced activities here, it is fair to assume that Mr. Murrow will add nothing to his already busy schedule, in addition to those tasks to which he is already pledged.

In view of this, I am forwarding your letter, with attachments, to John Kiermaier, Director of Public Affairs here at CBSNEWS.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. William A. Taylor
P.O. Box 217
Resdel Corporation
Rio Grande, New Jersey

Temple Emanuel

TEMPLE EMANUEL

COOPER RIVER PARKWAY AT DONAHUE
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NOrmandy 5-0888

HERBERT M. YARRISH, Rabbi
DR. ALBERT J. KILBERG, President

20 Circle Drive
Moorestown, N.J.
June 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I would like to thank you so very much for your generous contribution for our parcel post booth. It helped to make our project the success it was.

I would also like to thank you in behalf of the Leo Baeck Schools as well as our youth group.

Sincerely,

John Schatz

John Schatz
President
Temple Emanuel
Youth Group

Terman, L.A.

October 25, 1960

Dear Doctor Terman:

Many thanks for your recent letter.

At present, I find that my appearances on the bi-monthly presentations of CBS REPORTS, coupled with my weekly radio show, give me little time for any additional commentating spots.

If you were among those who watched "The Year of the Polaris", you can well understand the time and energy which, of necessity, must be expended in the preparation of an hour-long television presentation. Both the public and the press have responded favorably to productions of this type, and I find the work very stimulating indeed.

Your generous comments are truly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Louis A. Terman, M.D.
1470 West Carmen Avenue
Chicago 40, Illinois

LOUIS A. TERMAN, M. D.
1470 WEST CARMEN AVENUE
CHICAGO 40, ILLINOIS

EDGEWATER 4-3350

Dear Mr Murrow:

On behalf of hundreds of my friends & patients who appreciate your contribution to superb journalism & reporting & enlightenment to the American people. I ask this question — why aren't you on T.V. & Radio as much as previously. We miss your personality & your intelligent & honest presentation of vital world matters.

LOUIS A. TERMAN, M. D.
1470 WEST CARMEN AVENUE
CHICAGO 40, ILLINOIS

EDGEWATER 4-3350

I am sure I express the opinion of millions of Americans.

Is it internal politics at C.B.C. or is it that your health does not permit you to carry the heavy burden.

You are without doubt our greatest Commentator of this day & we need you now more than ever — providing you are well enough.

Respectfully.

Louis A. Terman M.D.

The New Republic

January 9, 1960

Miss Bertha S. Lehman
The New Republic
1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Miss Lehman:

Thank you for placing Mr. Murrow's name on the complimentary list of those who will receive The New Republic for the next three months.

Since Mr. Murrow is travelling a great deal these days, I hasten to assure you that Mr. Harrison's gesture will be brought to his attention when he is again in the office.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

THE NEW REPUBLIC

January 6, 1961.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Gilbert Harrison, publisher of The New Republic, has instructed us to place your name on the complimentary list for a period of three months. You will, therefore, begin receiving the magazine very shortly.

We hope you will enjoy having your own personal copy on hand each week. If you should wish to receive your subscription at any address other than that shown above we shall be pleased to hear from you regarding a change.

Yours very sincerely,

Bertha S. Lehman

Bertha S. Lehman
Circulation Manager

1244 Nineteenth Street, NW • Washington 6, D.C. • Republic 7-8656

Thiery, E. F.

January 22, 1960

Dear Mr. Thiery:

Thank you for your letter of January 6th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and will be traveling abroad for several months before returning to the States, he will not be able to reply to your letter.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Edward F. Thiery
4586 Niessen Avenue
Cleveland 9, Ohio

4586 Niessen Avenue
Cleveland 9, Ohio
January 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In September of 1960 I intend to enter the International Christian University in Tokyo as a student of Japanese language, literature, and culture. I hope that you might be able to aid me to realize this goal. I am writing to you because I noticed your name listed with the Board of Trustees of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc., letter which I received recently. Unfortunately, the fellowships are available only to postgraduates; however, I feel that you may be able to afford me at least some advice.

Approximately five months ago I received my discharge from the United States Air Force, when I returned from serving for thirty-one months in the Far East, Japan and Okinawa. Presently, I am a first year student at John Carroll University in Cleveland; as soon as possible I would like to return to Japan for the continuance of my education.

I wish to enter the International Christian University because I believe that by going to school at that institution I can best absorb the true spirit of Japan and gain a really profound understanding of her: I want to learn how to become as one of the Japanese people. This is something which I can never hope to realize in America. I love Japan; by returning for my education I believe that this love will be intensified and will result in a career which will be for the mutual benefit of both of our countries. I want to strengthen and maintain Japanese-American relations, and I want to write for both of our countries, about each other, to further our mutual understanding and friendship. And is it not true that words can be communicative only between those who share similar experiences?

I am now twenty-three years old; I feel that I have been exceedingly fortunate to have had more practical worldly experience than most of my contemporaries in college. My time in the Far East, I feel, has given me the maturity and the breadth of vision to know what I want, to know the direction I must go to get it. My decision to enter this field has not been a hap-hazard flight into fancy; it is a decision based on long hours of thought, on two and a half years in the Far East. I am aware of our countries' needs for qualified, devoted personnel in all fields of activity here; I hope in my own way to add to the mutual understanding of our two nations; and while the experience gained here is only the beginning, I have hopes that it is the beginning of a long and fruitful career.

Of course, my studies in Japan depend on whether or not I receive the necessary financial aid, on whether or not I receive the honor of ultimately being accepted into the school--so much is unavoidably left to fate. However, in the faith that my desire will be realized, I am now taking the first necessary steps toward my goal; I have already sent in my application and application fee.

Unfortunately, as a college student I cannot possibly afford this without some kind of help. I realize that you must be a very busy man; however, my desire to study in Japan is so strong that I dare to seek your aid. I would appreciate any suggestions which might enable my dream of studying in Japan to come true. My problem is one of immediate importance, because the university requires evidence of adequate financial support by March 1. The expenses, if one compares them to those here in America, are quite low. The total expense for one year is $500, which includes room, board, tuition, and about $6 a month for incidentals. The only other problem, if I cannot find a benefactor, is that of transportation: $500 each way, approximately, by air from Cleveland, and approximately $350 each way by sea from the west coast.

One more thing which I feel is in my favor is the matter of language. The university requires the first year to be spent primarily in the study of the Japanese language, bringing the student up to a college level. While I was stationed in the Far East, I made the study of Japanese my hobby; I developed a good bit of proficiency in the language, including much of the written language.

I would appreciate anything at all which you might do to help me. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Edward F. Thiery

Edward F. Thiery

Lowell Thomas

September 13, 1960

Dear Tommy:

Many thanks for your note of September 7th. Your plan for Friday, September 23rd sounds great, and I've written it in on my calendar. Only some major disaster can prevent my showing up. Janet also is looking forward to the day.

Cordially,

Mr. Lowell Thomas
Hammersley Hill
Pawling, New York

ERM:gw

LOWELL THOMAS
HAMMERSLEY HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

September 7, 1960

Dear Ed,

What would you say about Friday, September 23 for a little golf? I'm anxious to have you try the world's longest hole again. I've made a few changes in my course, enlarged greens, taken out some trees, lengthened a couple of holes and so on.

One reason I have September 23 in mind is that John Jay is coming down from Williamstown that night to give us a preview of the official motion pictures in color of the Winter Olympics, which he has been editing this summer. So, the idea will be to play my course, then a second nine at the nearby Quaker Hill Country Club, an early dinner, then the film, and wind it all up around 9:30 P.M.

If you would like to bring your lady that will be perfect. We'll have both bridge and golf for them.

The plan will be to meet at my house, and tee off between 10:00 and 10:30 in the morning.

Hope you can make it.

Cordially,

Tommy

Am asking Sarazen, Turnesa, Jim Linen, Frank Pace and a few more — Smith, Dewey, Hogan et al.

Thomsen, Dorothy

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown i[illegible] STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

KA542 SSB235

K LGA023 NL PD=LONGMONT COLO 19=

19 Apr 19 PM 7 57

EDWARD R MURROW, CBS=

485 MADISON AVE NYK=

CASTING SYSTEM. I HAVE MATERIAL SUITABLE IN THOUGHT TO SEQUEL "ALAS BABYLON"

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU AND DISCUSS THIS MATERIAL WITH YOU IN DENVER OR CHEYENNE OR NEARBY STATES. SINCERELY=

DOROTHY W THOMSEN ESTES PARK STAR RT LOVELAND, COLO NORMANDY 7-1049.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Thompson, Mrs E.
fm

August 18, 1960

Mrs. E. Thomson
232 N. 8 Street
Camden, N.J.

Dear Mrs. Thomson:

Thank you so much for your letter to Mr. Murrow, who is at present away from New York. I am afraid the subjects for his present series of programs have already been scheduled, so that it is doubtful that he could use the material you sent. I am therefore returning it to you enclosed. Thank you for thinking to send it to us.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

8.

Mr. E. R. Murrow.

Enclosed please find, a newspaper clipping from The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, which I thought was quite interesting and I thought it would make for good material for one of your programs.

Thanking you in advance for any consideration you may give this matter, I remain

Mrs. E. Thomson
232 N. 8' St
Camden, N. J.

Mr. Lockwood's address is 311 Stanwick Ave Telephone # Moorestown BE 5-4596

F.M.
Timms, A.R.

6821 Brompton Road
Baltimore 7, Maryland
September 20, 1960

ignore

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A few weeks ago, the Louisiana legislature passed a bill withdrawing welfare aid to 24,000 children in Louisiana. Since 23,000 of these are colored, it seems obvious that this legislation was of the most vicious segregationist nature. The result of this legislation can be seen in the two enclosures. The first one is a copy of an article in an English newspaper (The Sunday Express) which, although somewhat inflammatory, sets out the facts in an essentially true form. The second enclosure is a letter which was sent to me by the Baltimore Urban League calling for aid for these children.

Appeals for aid will, I am sure, be made in this vicinity and also in other cities, but the second aspect of the problem is what I would particularly like to draw to your attention. I am sure that you will agree that the Governor and the legislature of Louisiana acted in a most malicious way; yet I am not aware of any mention of this situation in the local press here or over the radio. Therefore, I appeal to you with the means at your disposal to bring this situation to the attention of the public. I feel sure that you will help in every way.

Very sincerely yours,

Alan R. Timms

Alan R. Timms, Ph.D.

from JOHN SMEATON NEW YORK

FIVE THOUSAND children are starving in New Orleans, Louisiana. And because this is Labour Day week-end, an American national holiday, nothing can be done to help them until Tuesday. Officials of a relief organisation who have been trying to feed the children and their mothers fear that assistance may come too late to prevent a number of deaths.

The children, nearly all Negroes, are the victims of legislation pushed through the State Legislature by guitar-playing Governor Jimmie Davis.

New laws cut off State aid to families where the mother has an illegitimate child after receiving public assistance, where a couple living together are unmarried or where the home is considered "unsuitable" for bringing up a child.

Children's cries

Governor Davis denies that the laws are aimed against Negroes. But there is little doubt throughout America that they are. For of the 24,000 children affected, an estimated 23,000 are coloured.

The health and welfare department in Washington has ordered an investigation. But so far the only help has come from the Greater Urban League in New Orleans—a voluntary organisation which has religious support.

I spoke on the telephone to Miss Ursula Victorianne, one of its officials. In the background I heard the cries of mothers and children besieging the office.

Miss Victorianne said: "We have had hundreds in the office every day for three weeks. Until now we have usually managed to give them something—just a little to give them hope and see them on their way.

"But today we have no money at all in the kitty. All the officials in the office have used up their own money in an effort to help. Now that has gone too—I gave away my last five dollars a few minutes ago.

On the streets

"Apart from the hunger there are other problems. Illnesses are being aggravated. I know of diabetic children unable to get their insulin, even though a number of doctors and chemists are giving their services and prescriptions free.

"We cannot pay the rent for these people either, and hundreds are being turned on to the streets this week-end. It seems impossible in this twentieth century—but that's how it is.

"We spend much of our time now trying to stop mothers who talk of stealing to live—and, worse, taking their own lives and those of their children.

"We fear that either through starvation, illness aggravated by starvation, or by suicide, there will be deaths in New Orleans this week-end."

Governor Davis is "away for the holiday week-end." One of his officials said: "I don't see that there is anything for him to do. His job is to enforce the law."

Department of Public Relations
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

MEMORANDUM

September 13, 1960

TO: Executive Secretaries
Local Urban Leagues

FROM: Jerome Wilson, Assistant Director
Public Relations

Subj: OPERATION: Feed the Babies

: : : :

As you no doubt recall 23,000 children, 95% of them Negro, have been cut from the Louisiana Aid to Dependent Children public assistant rolls by a segregationist action of the state legislature. The U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been appealed to, and no help has come, in spite of the fact that 78& of the funds supporting the state's program come from the U. S. government. The American Red Cross has also declined to assist.

The entire burden of the crisis at this juncture is on the New Orleans League. To assist them a program - OPERATION: FEED THE BABIES has been launched. This is a world-wide appeal - although, of course, its central focus is here in the U. S. - for food, infant supplies, and funds. Materials should be sent, and checks made out to -

OPERATION: FEED THE BABIES
2108 Jackson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Canned baby foods and canned milk, vitamins, infant supplies and clothing are needed most urgently. We deem it the responsibility of local Leagues to awaken the consciences of their communities to assist in this effort. For our part, we shall do everything possible to keep awareness of the urgency alive at the national level.

COPY

Tito, President

September 16, 1960

Dear Miss Duhar:

I understand President Tito is coming to visit our city of steam, scurry, and scamper. It would give me the greatest possible pleasure to pay my respects to him, not only to express my appreciation for the interview at Brioni, but also to investigate the possibility of a television and radio appearance while he is here.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Karla Duhar
Consulate of Yugoslavia
816 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

ERM:gw

See Karla Duhar correspondence

Todres, I.

January 19, 1960

Dear Mr. Todres:

I have your letter of January 2nd in which you still express interest in obtaining several of Mr. Murrow's radio scripts.

In answer to your question as to whether photo-copies might be made, I have called our Photostating Department and they tell me that for the number of pages which you require, thirty or so, the cost would be approximately $25.00. They will however, not do this on a C.O.D. basis.

I am sorry to disappoint you again.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Irving Todres
5137 MacDonald Avenue
Town of Hampstead
Montreal 29, Quebec
Canada

Irving Todres
5137 MacDonald Avenue
Town of Hampstead
Montreal 29, Quebec
Canada

January 2, 1960

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Wachsner:

I do not appear to have had the pleasure of hearing from you concerning my replying letter I had written you way back on September 21st 1959 concerning my initial enquiry to Mr. Murrow of August 8th 1959.

Sincerely,

Irving Todres

Irving Todres
5137 MacDonald Avenue
Town of Hampstead
Montreal 29, Quebec
Canada

September 21, 1959

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Wachsner:

Thank you for your letter of September 10th 1959 in which you inform me, pursuant to my enquiry addressed to Mr. Murrow dated August 8th 1959, that scripts of Mr. Murrow's newscasts are available only within a month of the date on which the broadcast was given.

Would your office or the Columbia Broadcasting System have the original copies of these broadcasts which, I presume, is usually kept for a period of a few years. If this is the case, would it be possible for me to have photo-copies of certain broadcasts which date back to a few years ago.

Sincerely,

Irving Todres

September 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Todres:

Thank you for your recent letter which Mr. Murrow has referred over to me for a reply.

I regret that we cannot send you the scripts you request as copies of Mr. Murrow's newscasts were available only if requested within a month of the date on which the broadcast was given.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Mr. Irving Todres
5137 Mac Donald Avenue
Town of Hampstead
Montreal 29, Quebec
Canada

Irving Todres
5137 Mac Donald Avenue
Town of Hampstead
Montreal 29, Quebec
Canada

August 8, 1959

AIR MAIL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I do not know if this is in proper order or not, but I wonder if you would perhaps have an extra copy which you would care to send the undersigned of the following news casts:

6 September 1954	6 September 1957	8 April 1958
10 September 1958	29 September 1958	18 February 1959
18 June 1959	19 June 1959	22 June 1959

I would be most greatful for your kind endeavours to secure the foregoing authoritative material. It is strictly for my own personal information.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Irving Todres

Adolph Toigo

December 1, 1960

Dear Dolph:

Many thanks for your very nice note of November 10.

I am now almost fully recovered but still bothered by the reflection that this was the first time in twenty five years that I have missed a major news story. I hope it doesn't happen again.

With kind regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Adolph J. Toigo, President
Lennen & Newell, Inc.
380 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

LENNEN & NEWELL, INC.
ADVERTISING
380 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

ADOLPH J. TOIGO
PRESIDENT

November 10, 1960

Dear Ed:

Sorry to hear that you are sick, but glad to hear that the reports are optimistic.

Take care of yourself, and I will be in touch with you later.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Joseph

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Apartment 10-D
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Tomlin, Vera

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Commentator
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Quite a number of letters and copies of letters addressed to you have been recently sent to my attorney, Mr. Joseph Simpson, Rockville, Maryland, for his perusal and sanction before mailing, or preferably handing to you. The subject matter pertains to the horrid secret crime apparently hidden, yet unearthed, for open discussion, and the much prayed for Mysteries of God, referred to in the Holy Bible.

It best for personal conference on such subjects, and truly trust you will contact Mr. Joseph Simpson, Attorney at Law, Rockville, Maryland, also Rev. Dr. George M. Docherty, Minister of my church, The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, District of Columbia, who also receiving copies of all letters I address to you, Mr. Murrow.

Truly, there is no secret God doesn't know about, even the explanation as to this, planned by the group of people counselling me, to enlighten the whole world. It is worth your time, Mr. Murrow, and I might here also state that all persons so far working toward giving to the world an explanation of God's Mysteries and the revelation of tremendous crime, held in secret now, due God's mysteries not known generally, giving their time on free basis. I personally have worked continuously on this since year 1948 in my spare time, paying all expenses connected thereto, so far as my own work concerned. I have been referred as a missionary-secret agent.

I hope you are interested. If so, kindly contact Mr. Joseph Simpson, also Dr. George M. Docherty.

Cordially,

Vera Tomlin

February 20, 1959

Copies to -
Rev. Dr. George M. Docherty
Mr. Joseph Simpson
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Rev. James D. Bryden

Mr. Joseph Simpson
Rev. Dr. George M. Docherty

Dear Sirs,

In Tuesday, February 17, 1959, issue of the Evening Star newspaper, I note that Mr. Edward R. Murrow will take a year's leave of absence from the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, New York, effective July 1, 1959.

Just at the time plans being made including Mr. Edward R. Murrow, he takes a year's leave of absence. Perhaps this vacation of his will be an advantage to Mr. Murrow, as well as those of us trying diligently bring to the people all over the world the Good News, embodying God's Mysteries, as referred in the Holy Bible. Perhaps Mr. Murrow will then be able devote more of his time to this greatest of all missionary work, since just the acceptance and belief of these of God's Mysteries, taxes should touch rock bottom and the majority of all crime cease. It is just that important, however, it may be expected to creep along at first, before a galloping speed maintained. We need Mr. Edward R. Murrow, he is just the one who is convincing and thorough enough to push over the Good News here referred, as well as to somehow present the opening crime case, the beginning of the unraveling of multitudeous secret crime.

Copy

Sincerely,

Vera Tomlin

February 20, 1959

Copies to -
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Rev. James D. Bryden

Dr. Daniel A. Poling
Dr. Louie Newton
Rev. James D. Bryden
Dr. Edward Hughes Pruden
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Rev. Paul Russell Diehl
Rev. Thomas A. Little, Jr.

Rev. Lester K. Welch
Editor, Evening and Sunday Star
Editor, Time Magazine
Editor, Presbyterian Life Magazine
Rev. William C. Harpold
Moody Bible Institute

Gentlemen:

Quite a number of letters have been sent to Mr. Joseph Simpson, Attorney at Law, Rockville, Maryland, and Dr. George M. Docherty, Minister New York Avenue Presbyterian Church Washington, D.C. under first class "Certified Mail", directed to you. Much of it has reference to Mysteries of God now being revealed.

Will you personally contact Mr. Simpson concerning these letters. There is need for a general conference and it is planned much cooperation given in this respect.

You will note especially that copy of this letter also being sent to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Joseph Simpson will deeply appreciate your cooperation.

Cordially,

Vera Domlin

April 27, 1959

Copies to -

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Rev. Dr. George M. Docherty
Mr. Joseph Simpson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Editor
The Sunday Star
11th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington 4, District of Columbia

Dear Sir,

I have just finished reading the article, "Amazing Cases of Mental Telepathy", printed in This Week Magazine, January 11, 1959 issue. You ask this question, "Can you explain these baffling incidents?"

Unto God, these six instances involving mental telepathy and disappearance through the Spirit, are among the easiest, as well as the most simple occurrences under the caption, "Mysteries of God", referred to in the Holy Bible, a very well known scripture. By referring to Matthew, Thirteenth Chapter, eleventh verse, we find written:

> "He answered and said unto them, Because it is given unto you to know the mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven, but to them it is not given."

The disciples had said to Jesus, "Why speakest thou in parables?" and the above quoted verse was His answer.

Perhaps this scripture above quoted will assist you in opening the gateway which leads toward the mysteries of God. The good book tells us these mysteries sometime will be revealed to the people. Whether you wish believe me or not, my diligent studies on the subject of Mysteries of God actually began in year 1948. Much I have written on this subject, explaining about quite a number of these mysteries. I do understand in each six instances given in your article of January 11, 1959.

Copy

Since there appear so many skeptics on this subject, I prefer not making further explanation here. I have personally read in books several references to mental telepathy and the common use of mental telepathy, even in studying on various subjects, that more knowledge gained, and each book personally handed to me by persons who knew I much interested in Mental Telepathy. My reports about Mental Telepathy have been sent to Mr. Joseph Simpson, Attorney at Law, Rockville, Maryland.

The mysteries of God tremendous and very effective, as well as strange to those first hearing about them. Sometimes I refer to the Spirit when I have reference to Mental Telepathy, or even just say "the mind" receives or sends such messages.

If you are further interested, kindly contact Mr. Joseph Simpson.

Editor, The Sunday Star, continued

I might also add here that all down through the ages disciples of God have been told these mysteries of God, however principally the disciples, "or chosen ones", have learned perhaps more of the mysteries by their studies through the Spirit, or Mental Telepathy. There are countless numbers of people who may understand, even speak through telepathy to one another - those having this blessed gift of God - yet in the loud spoken voice they unable speak of it, not even give a hint they understand. In these cases, the simple term is that their tongues are tied. Many may be able somehow through their eyes, hope you understand that they do know about such but unable speak about it. Often this happens to me. I respect their position, unable thus speak about such, and do not question them, for should I do so, their answers always in the negative. At first I tried it. I later learned to know about their unpleasant situation, of not being able speak due their tongues tied on these subjects of conversation only.

Truly, beginning in year 1948, groups of people understanding these mysteries of God began training me through the Spirit, even giving me dictation through Spirit, or Mental Telepathy, preparatory to eventually enlightening the world openly, or in loud spoken voice and the written word, that all peoples understand God's mysteries. It is about all such which I have made written reports and sent to Mr. Joseph Simpson since year 1948.

All conferences on this subject which I know about have been made through the Spirit, or Mental Telepathy. I do not yet know if there another given permission thus write as I write. I truly hope so.

I am willing further explain, should Mr. Joseph Simpson give his permission. Later you will understand my reasons for suggesting Mr. Joseph Simpson first give his permission.

Cordially yours,

Vera Domlin

January 13, 1959

Copies to -

Mr. Joseph Simpson
Rev. Dr. George M. Docherty
Dr. Daniel A. Poling
Presbyterian Life Magazine
Time Magazine
Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Important

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Queen Mother Elizabeth
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Sir Winston Churchill
Mr. Sam Rayburn

High Officer in the Episcopal Church, England
High Officer in the Episcopal Church, United States of America
High Officer in the Presbyterian Church, Scotland
High Officer in the Presbyterian Church, United States of America
High Officer in the Methodist Church, United States of America
High Officer in the Lutheran Church, United States of America
High Officer in the Baptist Church, United States of America
High Officer in the Seventh Day Adventist Church, United States of America
High Officer in the Catholic Church, United States of America

Mr. Joseph Simpson
Rev. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris
Rev. James D. Bryden
Rev. Dr. George M. Docherty
Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling
Rev. Dr. Louie Newton
Rev. Dr. Edward Hughes Pruden
Rev. Paul R. Diehl
Rev. Lester K. Welsh
Rev. Austin F. Schildwachter
Mr. Frank Edgington
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Editor, Time Magazine
Editor, The Evening and Sunday Star Newspaper
Editor, Presbyterian Life Magazine
Editor, Moody Bible Institute Magazine

Dear Sirs,

The news concerning the Mysteries of God will fall on someone to personally make the formal announcemant. Here in this letter, forced by the Elders of the Universe through the hand of Mrs. Vera Tomlin, our writer, as well as one of the speakers for this era on the subject, Mysteries of God, we formally announce our selection for the European section, Queen Mother Elizabeth, England, and in the United States, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, to make formal announcement that the Mysteries of God now being revealed, to keep calm everyone and listen for particulars.

Principally our chosen Ministers of the Gospel for this work of actually informing the people at the beginning are: Rev. Dr. George Mr Docherty, Rev. Paul R. Diehl, Rev. Lester K. Welch, Rev. Austin F. Schildwachter, Rev. Dr. Louie Newton, Rev. James D. Bryden, Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, and a host of other ministers not known by Mrs. Vera Tomlin.

General Conference, continued

A general conference must take place somewhere, we trust in Washington, District of Columbia, where these Mysteries of God may be discussed and arrangements made to formally inform all peoples in the world.

Please everyone understand that our writer, Mrs. Vera Tomlin, who also signs her own name to such statements we force her write for us, but with the general understanding she acting principally as Secretary, sending our messages out to people designated by us, over her name. All our dictation is given to her through the Spirit, or commonly known as Mental Telepathy.

Also please especially note that in all our dictation to Mrs. Tomlin we use simple language in the layman's knowledge, hoping all peoples then better understand.

Our prayers this most important general conference quickly held and the announcements quickly made.

Vera Tomlin

May 7, 1959

Kimber Tompkins

October 10, 1960

Dear Kim:

A brief note to say we all miss your shining countenance and to wish you well in your new venture.

If you get a 24-hour pass before finishing your basic training, do stop in and see us. We can always put you up overnight if that would be convenient for you.

As ever yours,

Rec. Kimber Tompkins
RA 12 598 109
3rd Training Regiment
Company L - 4th Platoon
Fort Dix, New Jersey

ERM:gw

Robt. Trautman

November 23, 1960

Dear Mr. Trautman:

Thank you for your letter of November 3rd which I am taking the liberty of answering as Mr. Murrow is out of the office recovering from a bout with pneumonia.

I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow's present plans call for him to be on the West Coast on the dates you mention. Since Mr. Murrow's base of operations is New York rather than Washington, it might be more profitable for you to contact C.B.S. correspondent, Howard K. Smith, who is stationed in Washington.

I hope that your trip will be a most rewarding one.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Robert G. Trautman
5742 Bittersweet Place
Madison 5, Wisconsin

November 3, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
40th and Brandywine, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I have a personal interview with you sometime between Dec. 9 and Dec. 16?

I am writing a thesis titled "The Changing Role of the Presidential Press Secretary" for a master's degree in journalism from the University of California.

Currently, I am a reporter for The Capital Times, in Madison, Wisconsin.

Because of your experience in covering Washington news, I feel it is important for me to have an interview with you.

I also will interview Press Secretary Hagerty and several other newsmen while I am in Washington.

I could be in New York on several of the above dates and would be able to see you there if it would be more convenient.

May I hear from you soon?

Sincerely,

Robert G. Trautman

Robert G. Trautman
5742 Bittersweet Place
Madison 5, Wisconsin

Trebach, A. S.

January 22, 1960

Dear Dr. Trebach:

Thank you for your letter of January 16th, which unfortunately was received in Mr. Murrow's absence. Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical since last June and will continue traveling abroad for several months before returning to the States.

I regret therefore, that he will not be able to reply to your letter as he could not at this time give it the attention it deserves. I would suggest that you write again in the fall when Mr. Murrow is back at his desk.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Arnold S. Trebach
Department of Political Science
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

January 16. 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This letter is being written to you because I have so much admired both your work on radio and television as well as your statements concerning the immense educational advantage of these media if used properly. My general sympathy with your position was elevated to a keen desire to partake in this venture due to my experience in teaching a course entitled "Basic Principles and Issues of American Politics" over the localCBS affiliate, WBIR, last Spring. What are the chances of one with my background working into news analysis or public affairs work in television at the national level? How do you start the ball rolling? I was discussing my interest in this field with Professor Cullen Gosnell of Emory University last Fall and he suggested that I write to you.

I full well realize that an academician does not simply step into the television world and start work because of a large store of good intentions. But one must start somewhere and I am starting with you and this letter. Any advice or assistance that you wish to render will be sincerely appreciated.

My objectives in leaving the law for teaching were that in this field I felt that I could serve a higher social purpose, have some fun, and, hopefully, support my family. All of these things have come true and I am not disillusioned about the profession; I get a big kick out of my students and I think that the feeling is mutual. But I feel that the objectives above could probably be realized on a grander scale in some phase of broadcasting.

The enclosed newsletter explains the basic facts about my background. If there is any further information that you would like, I will send it immediately.

Cordially yours,
Arnold S. Trebach
Arnold S. Trebach

This letter, which I did not give to the departmental secretary for obvious reasons, was equally obviously typed by me; please forgive the errors.

THE WINDOW

January 1960

Vol. XI, No. 1

all races
all creeds

Fellowship House
of Knoxville, Inc.
P. O. Box 725
Knoxville, Tennessee

Trebach To Trace Supreme Court Rulings On Segregation At January Meeting

Arnold S. Trebach, assistant professor of political science at the University of Tennessee, will talk on "Segregation, the Constitution, and the Supreme Court" Thursday evening, January 21, at Lawson McGhee Library.

The meeting, sponsored by Fellowship House of Knoxville, is open to the public. Discussion will follow Dr. Trebach's talk which begins at 8 p.m. in the library auditorium.

Dr. Trebach will analyze the development of the law regarding segregation through interpretation of decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

In 1868 the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution declared that no state could deprive any person of the "equal protection of the laws." In 1896 the Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" facilities were "equal" within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment and thereby constitutional.

In 1954, over half a century later, the Court dramatically reversed its earlier ruling and held that under the Fourteenth Amendment separate facilities were "inherently un equal," at least in the field of public education. Later decisions have extended this holding to other public facilities.

Behind these stark facts, says Dr. Trebach, lies a fascinating development in legal concepts and ethics. His talk will sketch this development, and, at least as important, open the subject up for intelligent discussion of varying points of view.

Dr. Trebach has been with the University of Tennessee since 1957. With extensive background in the general field of American government, he has specialized in constitutional law.

In the spring of 1959 he taught a television course on "Basic Principles and Issues of American Politics." The course, carrying university credit, was given on WBIR-TV Channel 10.

A graduate of Portia Law School in Boston, Dr. Trebach received his M. A. and Ph. D. in politics from Princeton University.

Dr. Trebach

In addition to teaching and research experience, he has practiced law in Boston and is a member of the Massachusetts Bar.

Fellowship House has arranged this lecture and discussion because of keen current interest in the legal as well as the ethical aspects of segregation. Members, friends, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

Kenneth Tredwell

11

WUA007 PD

FAX CHARLOTTE NCAR DEC 20 RTOP EST

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS TELEVISION

IN EONNECTION WITH YOUR EAGERLY ANTICIPATED " GREAT HOLIDAY MASSACRE" PRESENTATION IT IS OUR EARNEST HOPE THAT YOU WILL DWELL TO A SIGNIFICANT ETXXX EXTENT UPON THE VITAL PART THAT MODER EFFECTIVE TRAFFIC SAFETY COURTS CAN PLAY IN CURBING THE SLAUGHTER IT SEEMS TO US THAT CATCH PHRASES AND HORROR PICTURES HAVE LONG - SINCE LOST WHATEVER EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT THEY MAY HAVE ONCE HAD THE SHINING EXAMPLES OF CALIFORNIA AND NOW CONNECTICUT IN THE AREAS OF CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION FOR THE CREATION OF TRAFFIC SAFETY COURTS WILL DEMONSTRATE WHAT HAS BEEN AND WILL BE ACCOMLISHED THE AMERICAN BAR CENTER IN CHICAGO WHICH IS HEADED BY JAMES ECONOMUS CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH A MULTITUDE OF FACTS AND INFORMATION CORDIAL BEST REGARDS

KENNETH I TREDWELL JR VICE PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

WBTV

643P

For mail
Tropp, Emanuel

November 9, 1960

Dear Mr. Tropp:

Thank you for your note of October 4th. Because of Mr. Murrow's frequent absences from the city and the pressure of election activity, I regret that he has not had a chance to look at your enclosed letter. As you may know, he was not able to participate in the election coverage last night due to a bad cold which developed into pneumonia and will keep him out of the office for some time.

I am sorry to disappoint you and hope you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Emanuel Tropp
Associate Director
Greater Miami Jewish Community Center
450 S. W. 16th Avenue
Miami 35, Florida

GMJCC CENTRAL
450 S. W. 16 AVENUE
MIAMI 35, FLORIDA
PHONE: FR 1-2786

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450 S.W. 16 AVENUE, MIAMI 35, FLORIDA, TELEPHONE: FR 1-2786

October 4, 1960

no

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are still hoping that we might have a reply from you to our letter of June 29th, a copy of which is enclosed. We appreciated receiving a reply at that time from Miss Gabrielle Wachsner indicating your busy schedule in connection with the political conventions.

We know that it would be a source of great stimulation and inspiration to our young people if they could receive your choice of a question for discussion.

Very truly yours,

Emanuel Tropp

Emanuel Tropp,
Associate Director.

ET:lc
Encl.

C
O
P
Y

June 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are writing to you as one of twelve outstanding leaders in various fields of endeavor throughout the world. W e respectfully request your consideration of the following proposal:

> What question would you pose to young people today as the most important one for their serious consideration?

We will be gathering together some 300 typical young men and women of high school age for our seventh annual teen-age conclave within the next few months.

Last year their sessions were devoted to discussions of the values of today's youth. This year their Planning Council decided to embark upon a search for the most significant questions of the day and to seek those questions out from leaders in many different fields of thought and work.

We would be honored if one of our conclave seminars could discuss the question of your choice. Our youth will be looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Judith Goldstein,
Conclave Coordinator.

JG

May 12, 1960

Trotter, John L.

Dear Mr. Trotter:

Thank you for your letter of April 22nd, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical since last July and is presently traveling in the South. I have therefore sent your letter on to his next forwarding address.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. John L. Trotter
426 West Surf
Chicago 14, Illinois

426 West Surf
Chicago 14, Illinois
April 22, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
C. B. S.
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

I am examining the possibility and the feasibility of promoting an idea to the forthcoming Congress. This idea is presented herein for your scrutiny.

The public is being fed a preponderance of misinformation with regard to this country's missile development. The facts are colored and obscured by political wrangling, military jealousy and overshadowed by an omniscient White House opinion. These conditions clearly indicate that a dangerous state of confusion, does in fact, exist. If the citizenry is to regard the missile as a critical item of our defense mechanism and is to spend a considerable amount of money on it, they must be presented with two things, unbiased truth and a stimulant for national pride. Misrepresentation of the facts will breed many things not in the best interest of our psychological attitude, e.g. disinterest, distrust, and insecurity. Mismanagement of missile projects will bring only one thing -- disaster.

I propose that a new type civilian agency be established to control and maintain the entire missile development program. This agency should be devoid of political authority and military influence; it should be comprised of scientists, engineers, and businessmen with little regard for "brass" or "red tape" and their interest confined to their achievements and to the national security. Their responsibilities should encompass: establishment of policy, initiating of crash programs, channeling of research, administering of development, receiving and evaluating of intelligence reports, and instilling in the minds of Americans, interest, respect, confidence, and pride, resulting in a willing and unfailing support. This agency would be responsible to the people -- through the President.

The missile, a war with the missiles and the resulting devastation is beyond the comprehension of man's imagination. Such an agency is needed to guide us both materially and psychologically through such overwhelming tasks. The time honored adage that "the democratic process is slow", must cease, science is not slow and our governmental operations must be geared to the pace set by technical advancements; but our governmental operations must also be constantly replenished with a rare commodity--wisdom.

I have always had the highest respect for your opinion and would greatly appreciate any comments or guidance that you may be kind enough to offer.

Most Sincerely,

John L. Trotter

JOHN L. TROTTER

Tully, R.

June 10, 1960

Dear Miss Tully:

Thank you for your letter of May 18th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical and will be returning to the office shortly. I shall therefore hold your letter for his return.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Rita Tully
574 E. Fairview Blvd.
Inglewood, California

Mr Edward R Murrow

Sir;

After closely listening for the past few days and especially this morning -- to some of the participants in the Summit debacle and to the aftermath -- especially the extraordinary Krushchev News Conference this a.m. at the Palais Chaillot -- and the subsequent meeting together of various members of the press and their connections with various other international journalists in other countries -- to try to analyze and evaluate the amazing events of the past few days, which were some of history's most important, devastating and frustrating moments.

I realize and I am certain that many people around the world also realize that the majority of the press is in a deplorable state of shock - dangerously confused and frightened, and therefore, stubbornly determined to follow the Eisenhower'line" of non-cooperation with any world peace plans.

Our political leaders refuse to be honest and to recognize the fault grave fault we committed against Russia and the Soviet Peoples - and to show decent repentance and apoligize. They are fully aware of our guilt -- I should say 'their guilt' as millions of people detest the whole sordid business -- and want no part in spying, invasion of other nations sovereign territory or ruthlessly infringing on their rights.

This is a catastrophic policy. One of our agents divulged the reason for the spy plane invasion of Russia -- as he said -- it was for the purpose of locating their bases of operation, bomb factories, their military quarters, and other important points of crucial importance, so that we would know the exact spot on which to drop our bombs.....

Our leaders by all this expose prove that they were plotting to attack the Soviet Union..... even while they were mouthing peaceful intent and preparing for a Summit Peace Conference (which they intended in advance to sabotage) and thus they would bring a cataclysmn of stark horror upon humanity which our planet and its inhabitants could never survive ..... now we know what madmen are in control of America from the Pentagon and Wall Street. Mr. Krushchev demanded that they be punished for this diabolical plot against humanity and ere long public opinion will ratify his demand after the people have gotten over their initial shock and their consciences begin to take control.

As for the press -- Would that God -- yes God -- I am not a Christian I have a nobler creed -- not the dreadful dogmas that wallow in indecent wealth scrounged from their stupid devotees -- would that my God -- the God of Buddha, would send us an Emile Zola or a Lincoln Steffens at this moment to break thru this hypnotic state of terror, stop this stampede to mass madness, and to set the forces of Truth and Justice free to save "not the Pentagon's face but Humanity"

Rita Tull

Turnbrow, J.

January 22, 1960

Dear Miss Turnbrow:

Thank you for your recent letter which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and will be traveling abroad for several months before returning to the States, he will not be able to reply to your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Jean Turnbrow
Route 3, Box 396
Olympia, Washington

January 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow—

I am passing an idea on to you which I hope can bear fruit. The worthiness of it I leave in your hands. You stand for what's decent on T.V. So here's what I think is a good idea for a program or series

"Talk Shop"—or something akin.— a group of doctors or ministers or truckdrivers or teachers or barbers or mothers or kids or anything you wish talking their day to day ins & outs & ups and downs.

People everywhere might be enlarged in their understanding of give and take and the

problems & rewards of many fields. Could be an enriching thing for both the speakers and the listeners.

Maybe it's been done before - if so - sorry I took your time - if not I would hope it could be done -

here's some more - long as I'm wound up - architects - artists - newsmen, writers - carpenters - stripteasers - actors, waitresses, clerks, policemen, soldiers -. It's perhaps the curiosity and interest in people and living situations that has made "What's my Line" live so long.

Thanks for your time
Sincerely - Jean Turnbow

Rev Paul Turner

November 28, 1960

Dear Reverend Turner:

"Kind hearts are more than coronets..."

Battling pneumonia is a whole lot easier with the good wishes and prayers of friends like yourself.

I certainly hope on your next trip north, we have an opportunity to meet each other.

Many thanks for your letter.

Sincerely,

The Reverend Paul W. Turner
Pastor of Brook Hollow Baptist Church
678 Brook Hollow Road
Nashville 5, Tennessee

rm

BROOK HOLLOW BAPTIST CHURCH · 678 BROOK HOLLOW ROAD · NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

PAUL W. TURNER, Pastor

ROBERT MULLOY, Minister of Music

November 9, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
CBS Building
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The morning paper brought news of your little touch of pneumonia, which is keeping you at home for a few days. We want you to know that during these days we are thinking about you, praying for you.

We will always appreciate the personal friendship we have with you and your staff, in spite of the fact as yet we have not been able to meet you personally on any of our excursions to New York.

Greetings to Fred Friendly and Arthur Morse.

Yours fraternally,

Paul W. Turner

Paul W. Turner

PWT:rm

P.S. I see that your state of South Carolina and my state of Tennessee did a little bit differently! PWT

Gov. Cecil ~~Underwood~~
Underwood

August 17, 1960

Governor Cecil H. Underwood
State Capitol
Charleston, West Virginia

Dear Governor Underwood:

I write belatedly to thank you for your gracious cooperation during the interview we filmed at Glacier National Park. I would have written earlier, but was somewhat occupied with the political conventions. We have not yet started editing the film but shall advise you when it is ready to be presented. Again, thank you for taking the time to answer my questions.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:ell

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F

To stimulate public interest in "all the world's children" and to provide a channel for citizen participation in the work of the United Nations Children's Fund.

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August 11, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Before passing the wonderful news along to the appropriate officials of UNICEF, I want to express our heartfelt appreciation for your willingness to sign a letter in behalf of the UNICEF Greeting Card program. If only they were able to do so, I know the many needy youngsters who will benefit from your help this year would also want to add their word of "thanks" in the many different languages they speak.

With deep gratitude,

Sincerely,

Olga B Gechas

Olga B. Gechas
Program Director
Greeting Card Department

OBG:pf

U Nu

BY AIRMAIL

PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNION OF BURMA
Prome Court, Rangoon.

F.F.
F.Y.I.

Dated 17th October 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you very much for your letter dated September 28, 1960 which arrived a few days ago. During the last week of September, I had to leave for China for the signing of the Sino-Burmese Border Agreement and the visit to China made it impossible for me to attend the U.N. General Assembly as many of my friends had hoped.

In regard to the play that I mentioned to you in Tokyo, I have just had it translated into English. We are now putting finishing touches to it and as soon as the work is completed, I shall send a copy to you.

With my best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Maung Nu

(MAUNG NU)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U. S. A.

September 28, 1960

Dear Prime Minister:

I have been hoping to learn that you would be arriving for the U. N. General Assembly, but apparently I am not to have the pleasure of seeing you again on this occasion. It is a spectacle which would I suspect both amuse and exasperate you, and it stands sorely in need of the presence of someone of your wisdom and tolerance.

You will I hope, recall that during our pleasant conversation in Tokyo you mentioned that you were on the verge of completing a new play and undertook to send me a copy with a view to possible presentation of the play in this country. It would give me great pleasure to receive a copy at your convenience.

Our presidential campaign so far is a rather demure popularity contest between two young men avid for power, each confident that he is in possession of all the answers to the problems that perplex us, but unwilling or unable to divulge those answers to the electorate.

I long for the opportunity to have a conversation with you again and hope that sometime during the coming year my duties will bring me again to Rangoon.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

U Nu, Prime Minister
Clean AFBFL Headquarters
Kominkochin Road
Rangoon
Burma

ERM:gw

Harold Urey

June 22, 1960

Dear Professor Urey:

Pray forgive me for the delay in answering yours of May 23rd. I have been little in my office during the past several weeks. I have substantial sympathy with your point of view and am an old friend and occasional supporter of Clarence Streit.

I have frequently despaired of using this instrument of television effectively, and frequently feel that I make poor use of the limited opportunities afforded.

Is there any possibility that we might discuss these matters either in Los Angeles before, during, or after the Democratic Convention or when next you are in New York?

Sincerely yours,

Professor Harold C. Urey
University of California
La Jolla, California

ERM:gw

Harold C. Urey

University of California
La Jolla, California
May 23, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing this letter to make a protest and a suggestion in regard to the Szilard program which I saw yesterday. I have known Szilard for a long time and have discussed scientific and political problems with him repeatedly during that time. I have never heard him propose a political solution that made the slightest bit of sense whatever. Oftentimes the ideas are intriguing but he never takes the characteristics of people into account at all.

During these last years he has proposed an agreement with the USSR that we agree to destroy each other's cities in pairs! Undoubtedly this will be on "Small World" next Sunday. Why do apparently sane people such as the man to whom I am writing listen to such nonsense? Would anybody really agree to this? Would the people of Chicago, for example, pack up their belongings and drive out into the country somewhere while their city was reduced to rubble? What utter nonsense!

But what really prompts this letter is that a very sensible proposal supported by outstanding citizens of this country for many years is being considered at this time by committees of the U. S. Congress. I refer to Clarence Streit's proposal of Federal Union of the Atlantic democracies. Of course, Clarence was born in Missouri and speaks the American language without an accent and hence does not originate from those fountains of democracy east of the Rhine or the famous curtain. Possibly this is the reason that he understands something about democratic government which Szilard, with all his brilliance in other respects, does not. Excuse my truculence about this, please. I am terribly fed up with the idea in various quarters that unless a man, and particularly a scientist, comes from eastern Europe, he cannot possibly be expected to advise the public or the U. S. government about anything. Yet had Clarence Streit's Atlantic Union been in existence, Khrushchev would not attempt to divide the western democracies and I doubt if he would behave as he has recently.

Why not organize a "Small World" program on World Government. This could include the Atlantic Union idea, which proposes a limited union; the World Federalist group, which proposes a universal government immediately; and possibly opponents of these ideas. I subscribe to the first of these and have sponsored this idea for twenty years. Surely no schemes for controlling atomic energy in the future can be effective unless some degree of effective world government can be established.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Urey

Harold C. Urey

P.S. I am enclosing a letterhead showing names of the sponsors of Clarence Streit's ideas. I am sorry that some of the letterheads are fairly old.

H.C.U.

encl.

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FOR A FEDERATION OF ALL DEMOCRACIES

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May 16, 1952

TO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS:

Attached for your information is a copy of the Minutes of the Sixty-sixth meeting of your Executive Committee held in New York, May 13, 1952.

Walden Moore

Walden Moore
Executive Director

WM:aw
Enc.

Have marked a few names on the reverse

Atlantic Union Committee National Council listed on reverse side

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European Headquarters:
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Phone: LITtré 00-47

North American Headquarters:
2700 ONTARIO RD. N.W., WASHINGTON 9, D. C.
Phone: ADams 4-2211 *Cables:* FEDUNION

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A Non-Profit, Tax-Exempt Organization

1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D. C.

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Justin Blackwelder
Executive Secretary

1M-1-59

May 5, 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum to Members of the Board of Governors from
Justin Blackwelder
Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Report of Board and Council Meeting
April 28, 1959

The Council members who attended this meeting thought that they could be most effective by communicating their views to their Congressmen and Senators. In this regard they said it would be helpful to have before them lists of the particularly influential people in each House of Congress, the membership of the Committees to which the Resolution has been referred, and some knowledge as to whether a given Congressman or Senator has previously stated his position on the Resolution.

These lists have been prepared and accompany the minutes of the Board meeting.

A word or two of explanation regarding these confidential lists seems to be desirable. It has been more than two years since our members have sought the attitude of members of Congress, and last year's election produced rather sweeping changes in personnel on the Hill. The list of legislators whose attitudes are quite unknown to us is, therefore, unusually large. This list includes also a very substantial number of Congressmen and Senators who, on one occasion or another, have written letters which carefully did not say what their intentions were regarding the Resolution. It should also be kept in mind that all of this information is several years old except in the case of those few Senators and Congressmen who are actually sponsors of the Resolution this year. It is quite possible that some legislators who supported the Resolution several years ago have decided not to support it again, and it is equally possible that some of those who opposed the Resolution in past years will have been enlightened by subsequent events.

U Thant

LEHIGH 5-1310

PERMANENT MISSION OF BURMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
888 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

No. 368 /67-UN/60 19th April, 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I wish to transmit to you the following text of cable received, on April 19, 1960 from the Burma Embassy, Tokyo:

"Please inform Edward R. Murrow (CBS) that Hon'ble Prime Minister U Nu's soundings with Premier Chou En Lai are discouraging".

With warmest regards,

Yours truly,

(U Thant)
Permanent Representative
of Burma
to the United Nations.

Mr. E.R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York

Valdheims, V-

March 18, 1960

Dear Miss Valdheims:

Thank you for your recent letter which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to complete your enclosed questionnaire, since he is on a year's sabbatical and will be traveling abroad for the next few months. I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Valda Valdheims
c/o Dr. James Hoffman
Michigan State University Center
148 Ramsom N.C.
Grand Rapids 3, Michigan

March 6, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Our psychology class is trying to discover first hand how learning is assimilated. We have compiled this questionair through which we hope to find out what sort of learnings significant peoples are passing on to their children. I realize that you are a very busy person, but your cooperation with our survey will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,
Valda Valdheims

Dear Parent:

We are trying to discover something about the informations that people pass on to their children.

Could you cooperate with our brief survey then, and briefly describe the home learnings you would like to have your children learn, or made sure they learned, in the following categories?

It is possible this questionnaire may go to people without children. If you do not have children, please answer in terms of what you would desire for your children if you had them. Many thanks:

MY CHILD WILL OR SHOULD LEARN:

These skills;

These understandings:

These facts:

These attitudes;

These processes:

(Add anything else on back)

Signed: _____

Vallance, Cyril

May 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Vallance:

Thank you for your letter of May 5th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

As you may know, Mr. Murrow has been on a year's sabbatical since last July. He is still traveling abroad and is expected to return to the office on July 1st. I am therefore holding your letter here and shall call it to his attention upon his return.

Thank you again for taking the time and trouble to write.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Cyril Vallance
3550 Ridgewood Avenue
Apt. 16
Montreal 26, Canada

3550 Ridgewood Avenue,
Apt. 16,
Montreal 26,
Canada.

Thursday, 5 May.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

While listening to a news broadcast this evening, I heard someone interviewing you express pleasure that you would not be on overseas assignments during the next year but would be "working out of the United States". This is on par with the notice in the music department of a local department store reading: "30% off on LP records". It also reminds me of extracts from theses submitted by students at an Ivy League college and which I read recently. Some read like a Robert Benchley script, others were pure gibberish.

Many of these examples of odd expression can be understood by people with a knowledge of colloquial American English but they can bewilder, for example, a foreigner.

At a time when there is so much concern with the standard of education in North America I believe people in the field of communications - radio, television, newspapers - have a responsibility to help teachers. For I believe that students are influenced as much in the way they use their language by these media as they are in school.

I think it possible to use virile, colourful English and be understandable while adhering to the rules of grammar and the current vocabulary.

My apologies for the numerous typing errors.

Yours sincerely,

Cyril Vallance

Cyril Vallance.

Vance, Cyrus

October 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Vance:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Union Settlement Association. I regret to tell you that my wife is chairman of the committee attempting to raise a very large sum of money for Mount Holyoke, and in the interests of domestic tranquility, I have decided to make such contributions as I am able to that fund.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Cyrus R. Vance, Chairman
Board of Directors
Union Settlement Association
237 East 104th Street
New York, New York

ERM:gw

CYRUS R. VANCE

September 26, 1960

Mr Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There are two reasons for this letter.

First, I would like to thank you for your generous support of Union Settlement in the past. It has been through your generosity and that of other staunch friends that Union Settlement has been able to maintain such an outstanding program for the people of East Harlem.

Second, I am happy to report that the Taconic Foundation of New York, which is also concerned with the problems of East Harlem, has recently agreed to help us augment our program, and to this end, has offered to match, up to a fixed amount, any increase in contributions over last year. I am therefore writing to ask whether you could increase your gift this fall. Every additional dollar will be automatically matched by funds from the Taconic Foundation.

Thank you again for all you have done, and I do hope you will find it possible to help us take advantage of the Taconic Foundation's offer and thus increase our much needed service to the East Harlem community.

Sincerely yours,

Cyrus Vance

Chairman,
Board of Directors
UNION SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION

CRV:bmh

Jeanne Vanderbilt

December 14, 1960

Dear Jeanne:

Many thanks for your gracious note about the piece on migrant labor. At the moment I don't know whether it will be repeated, but if it is I shall certainly give you advance warning.

Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jeanne Vanderbilt
154 East 66th Street
New York, New York

KRM:gw

154 EAST 66TH STREET

Dear Ed —

Power shows on the
migrant's was like killing
the rooster in the stomach.

I hope it will be
shorter — again as that

my children will have
a chance to see D.

I was so sorry to
hear that Pam are
not well -

Take care - and
my love to Janet.

Jeanne Vanderbilt.

Dec - 5 - 1960.

1105 Alger S.E.
Grand Rapids 7, Michigan
November 4, 1960
Van Sluyters

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a high school student at Ottawa Hill High School in Grand Rapids, Michigan. This year one of my subjects is the study of our government. I am doing a term paper on "Should the United States Political Parties Change Their Nominating Methods for President and Vice President?" I would appreciate your views and suggestions for change of our nominating system.

I hope that by contacting members of both political parties I will be able to express a complete study of this problem.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,
Beth Van Sluyters

Van Stipriaan, D

October 20, 1960

Dear Mrs. Van Stipriaan:

Your recent comments concerning the October 2nd production of BACKGROUND have been brought to Mr. Murrow's attention.

Mr. Murrow has always welcomed the reaction of listeners, and on many occasions has received helpful suggestions in this way. He has expressed the hope that succeeding broadcasts have continued to merit your approval.

Herewith is a copy of the script to which you refer, together with this past Sunday's presentation.

Thank you for your letter, and for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Dorothy Van Stipriaan
224 A Street
Salt Lake City 3, Utah

Background

October 5, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may be a voice crying in the wilderness, but at least you are a voice! I am sure a great many of us would like to swell the chorus, given the opportunity. What can we do?!

Your broadcast of Oct 2nd was an act of courage, for which I am deeply grateful.

Sincerely,
Dorothy van Stipriaan

nes.

Mrs Dorothy Van Stipriaan
224 ~~A~~ - Street
Salt Lake City 3, Utah

Jack Van Volkenburg

September 7, 1960

Dear Jack:

Many thanks for your nice note. As you may know, my sympathies are with The National Foundation and its very fine work. So you will realize that it is lack of time rather than lack of inclination which forces me to say that I just cannot do this little chore for you. I am sorry.

Best regards,

Mr. J. L. Van Volkenburg, President
M - E Productions
485 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

ERM:gw

M-E PRODUCTIONS
DIVISION OF McCANN-ERICKSON INCORPORATED
485 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

J. L. VAN VOLKENBURG
PRESIDENT

K.C.

August 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I wonder if you would have the time and inclination to do the attached for The National Foundation?

If you don't feel like doing it, I know you'll tell me, and if you are willing to, it would be a great help.

Best regards,

Jack

J. L. Van Volkenburg/sc

Encl.

client: THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION
product: 1961 FUND RAISING TV CAMPAIGN
W. O. no.: NF 2
length: :60 FILM

script title: "LINDA BREESE - ED MURROW"
rev. no.:
film or et code no.:
air date: 8/19/60b

VIDEO	AUDIO
1. OPEN ON DRAMATIC, TIGHT SHOULDER SHOT OF LINDA BREESE. SHE IS CUDDLING A DOLL.	1. (THREE SECONDS OF SILENCE)
2. HOLD TIGHT SHOT. LINDA LOOKS DIRECTLY INTO CAMERA.	2. LINDA: Hello. My name is Linda Breese. I'm four-years-old. This is (DOLL'S NAME). MUSIC: SNEAK IN AND UNDER
3. START SLOW DOLLY BACK...	3. EDWARD R. MURROW: (VOICE OVER) Little Linda Breese is the victim of a crippling birth defect.
4. ...TO FULL-LENGTH SHOT OF LINDA. SHE PUTS DOLL DOWN & SUPPORTS HERSELF ON HER CRUTCHES. SHE DOES NOT REACT TO CAMERA.	4. Thanks to surgery and physical therapy - Linda is no longer helpless. She is now able to get around on crutches. (PAUSE) This is her urgent plea to you...to every American:
5. DISS TO TIGHT CLOSE-UP OF LINDA'S FACE.	5. LINDA: Please say yes...to the New March of Dimes.
6. DIMES SUPER IN AS WE DISS TO WARD FULL OF BIRTH DEFECTS BABIES (OR SMALL CHILDREN.)	6. MURROW: Please say "yes!" Help prevent these crippling diseases:
7. PAN WITH DIMES AS WE DISS TO DRAMATIC CLOSE-UP OF SINGLE BIRTH DEFECTS CHILD. TITLE: "BIRTH DEFECTS".	7. Birth defects: (LAY IT OUT) Every two minutes a child is born with a disabling birth defect.
8. PAN WITH DIMES AS WE DISS TO DRAMATIC CLOSE-UP OF ARTHRITIC CHILD. TITLE:"ARTHRITIS".	8. Arthritis: very few people realize that this is America's number one crippling disease!

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VIDEO	AUDIO
9. PAN WITH DIMES AS WE DISS TO DRAMATIC CLOSE-UP OF SMALL CHILD IN WHIRL-POOL BATH. TITLE: "POLIO".	9. Polio: still a major problem - in spite of the vaccines made possible by the March of Dimes. Millions still have not had their vaccine. This year new polio victims must be cared for!
10. DISS TO TIGHT CLOSE-UP OF MAILER AS HAND PUTS STAGE MONEY BILL OF UN-RECOGNIZABLE DENOMINATION INTO IT AND CLOSES IT.	10. Please say yes -to those children who so desperately need your help.
11. DISS BACKTO LINDA BREESE ON CRUTCHES.	11. LINDA: Please say yes to the New March of Dimes.
12. MATCH DISS LINDA TO POSTER WITH TITLE: "PLEASE SAY YES TO THE NEW MARCH OF DIMES."	12. MUSIC: UP AND OUT

client THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION
product 1961 FUND RAISING TV CAMPAIGN
W. O. no. NF 2
length :20 FILM

script title "LINDA WITH DOLL"
rev. no. 8/19/60b
film or et code no.
air date

VIDEO	AUDIO
1. OPEN ON CLOSE-UP OF LINDA CUDDLING HER DOLL.	1. ED MURROW: (VOICE OVER) This -- is four-year-old Linda Breese...
2. PULL BACK TO FULL-LENGTH SHOT OF LINDA. SHE IS ON CRUTCHES.	2. a victim of a crippling birth defect. This is her urgent plea to <u>you</u>.
3. CUT TO CLOSE-UP OF LINDA.	3. LINDA: (ON CAMERA) Please say yes ... to the New March of Dimes.
4. CUT TO MAILER AS HAND PUTS STAGE MONEY INTO IT AND CLOSES IT.	4. ED MURROW: (VOICE OVER) Help <u>prevent</u> these crippling diseases: birth defects, arthritis, polio!
5. CUT TO CLOSE-UP OF LINDA. DIMES SUPER IN.	5. LINDA: Please say yes ...
6. DIMES HOLD AND MATCH DISS TO LINDA ON MAILER AS HAND PUTS STAGE MONEY BILL IN IT AND CLOSES IT.	6. ... to the New March of Dimes.

Vorges, J. M. Jr.

ERM

Accept Regret
Appropriate action
Background?
FYI File JSM
Note & Return
Phone FS
Reply/direct
Return to sender
Status?
Suggest Reply
To discuss
Comment or recommendation
Copy to FS
URGENT

Copy to FWF

June 1,1960

Honorable William B. Hartsfield
Mayor of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hartsfield:

The Show, "Who Speaks For the South", May 27,1960, was dignified by your presence. My husband and I, (we are white) sat entranced Friday night by your kindness, wisdom, and justice. You, Sir, are in a class with Voltaire. We noted that you have been Mayor of Atlanta for 20 years, much to the credit of Atlanta. We, too, have a very fine Mayor. For the past 14 years New Orleans has been fortunate in having Mayor de Lesseps S. Morrison at it's helm. You two men are truly Honorable. If cities can be so fortunate, it does seem a shame that states cannot profit by such men, as a whole. But then, politics have always been way beyond my comprehension.

"Such are the awful images, the sick dreams, which fear marshalles before the imagination." I forget who said that, but the advocates for segregation are so fear riddled, that as Machiavelli said - "The first law for every creature is that of self-preservation of life. They sow hemlock and expect to see the corn ripen! We so desperately need more men like you, who sow kindness and justice and see truth ripen!

We have two daughters, ages eleven and thirteen, (I might add, attending New Orleans Public Schools) so we fully realize the great problems ahead of us with regards to intergration. But, also realizing that the "problems" are 99% fear, we have, and are trying to instill in our children, that fear can play no part in their lives if they are to realize true happiness. They cannot be, Anti-Negro, or Anti-White, or Anti-Jewish. We cannot with honesty, take a stand, "On A Race of Peoples", because evil prevails in all races. Therefore, logically and reasonably speaking, The Individual is all that matters. When this is envisioned, mans' color, and/or religion, or lack of same will cease to be of any importance.

My husband and I wish to thank you for all reasonable thinking peoples of this Earth. Your segments of this CBS show should be shown in all schools, movie theatres, wherever peoples congregate. You have engendered in us and our friends a desire, more than ever before, to take stock of ourselves, "just one more time."

Cordially yours,

Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Vorges,Jr.,
4917 Arts St.,
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

cc: Honorable de Lesseps S. Morrison, Mayor of New Orleans
Frank Stanton, President of CBS
Ralph McGill, Editor of the Atlanta Journal

September 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Wagner:

Thank you for your letter of September 21st enclosing the speech titled, "Consumer Persuasion -- Black Art or Key to Economic Progress?"

It was most thoughtful of you to send me a copy of the speech.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Mr. Allen Wagner
General Foods Corporation
250 North Street
White Plains, New York

Wagner, Allen

GF

GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION

250 NORTH ST., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

ALLEN WAGNER
VICE PRESIDENT
PUBLIC RELATIONS

September 21, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

rec'd.

In the current hullabaloo over private versus public spending, as grist for your mill you likely have been given a copy of Vance Packard's new book, "The Waste Makers," due to be published soon. I thought you might be interested -- from the standpoint of taking a look at the other side of the coin -- in the attached talk delivered September 13 to the Sales Executives Club of New York by Charles G. Mortimer, chairman of General Foods Corporation.

In his speech titled "Consumer Persuasion -- Black Art or Key to Economic Progress?" Mr. Mortimer stresses how important he feels the American freedom of choice is, not only to our national economy but also to our very survival.

Since the forthcoming book uses several quotes from some of Mr. Mortimer's earlier talks in an attempt to rationalize the faults Mr. Packard sees in our competitive business system, perhaps you would like to have the latest views expressed by Mr. Mortimer -- in their entirety.

Sincerely,

Allen Wagner

AW/md
Enc.

CONSUMER PERSUASION --
BLACK ART OR KEY TO ECONOMIC PROGRESS?

by

Charles G. Mortimer
Chairman
General Foods Corporation

Applause Award Luncheon
Sales Executives Club of New York
Roosevelt Hotel . September 13, 1960

It is with sincere humility, I assure you, that I accept this award. I find myself experiencing a sense of appreciation which transcends the personal satisfaction one naturally feels in receiving this kind of individual recognition. For I am keenly aware of the inordinately high calibre of the businessmen and public figures who have been recipients of the Applause Award in years past.

As the newest member of that group, I have the least right -- and wouldn't venture -- to speak for these illustrious predecessors. Yet I am confident that those who previously have been similarly honored would join me in making a point I want very much to register.

That point is: In annually doing honor to some individual, the Sales Executives Club of New York honors itself even more by performing a valuable public service. For this award is not limited merely to business activity, but stresses business activity <u>in the public interest</u>.

This linkage -- at any time -- is important. In this particular year, and in this particular season, it is especially meaningful. For in the quadrennial autumnal fever which afflicts us in every presidential election year, it appears inevitable that we will see an even sharper effort than the one which has been growing steadily since the July nominating conventions to portray business and government as opposites -- and indeed even as antagonists.

Therefore, it is extremely important for all of us to keep in perspective -- despite political exhortations and emotional appeals -- the simple fact that all the elements of our free society, including business and government, are mutually interdependent. This fact somehow seems to get lost in election years.

This year, a lighthearted acceptance of promises and proposals as "just so much campaign oratory" is a luxury we can no longer afford. The pressures we face -- economic, military, and sociological pressures, all with world-wide implications and all bearing down relentlessly as a threat to our way of life -- make it mandatory that this year we adopt a realistic, sober, eyes-wide-open approach in deciding on issues as well as on candidates. For we are about to decide not only what kind of representation, but, in a way, what kind of future civilization we are going to have.

As a businessman, I am naturally primarily concerned with the way our national economy operates to make its contribution to the solution of the multiple, complex and interrelated problems we are grappling with on a global basis. The way our economy operates -- more specifically the way it is permitted to operate -- should be a matter of concern not only to businessmen, but also to every man and woman who aspires to live in freedom.

The entire American private enterprise system is an outgrowth of the traditional democratic principle of individual freedom of choice. As a citizen, the American has free choice in the matter of political representation. As a consumer, he has free choice of what he will or will not buy.

We must keep it that way -- in both respects.

To me, it is patently clear that we can't have one freedom of choice without the other. Yet we find today a vociferous school of thought which holds that restriction of freedom of choice in the matter of consumer purchases would be "good for the country."

In typical election-year exaggerations, accompanied by snide allusions to "private indulgence," we are asked to believe that our abundance is not a blessing at all, but an embarrassment; that our material achievements, which we hold up to the less-developed nations as a possible attainment for them if they will adopt our free way and shun the government-dictated controls of the Communists, are not something of which we can be proud, but rather something for which we should apologize.

Tortuously-reasoned theories are glibly put forward in an attempt to rationalize that somehow, some way, if we and our wives didn't buy so many of what theorists choose to call "gadgets and gimmicks," we would magically and immediately achieve Utopia. They would have us believe that if we spent less as consumers, in some mysterious way the government could provide food for the hungry, modern housing for those unfortunate enough to live in slums, and medical care and education for everyone.

Ironically, these theories -- which every thinking citizen should recognize as a roadblock to progress -- are eloquently promulgated in the name of accelerating our economic growth. But the question raised by these theories, although wrapped in a new package, is not new at all.

That question, which has been before the people of the United States ever since our country was founded, is: Shall the power of the Federal Government be increased in an effort further to underwrite our security, or be kept to a minimum in order to insure our freedom?

Freedom of choice is our most essential freedom. Take away freedom of choice, and all freedoms are undermined -- almost automatically. Let me illustrate:

In a copyrighted report from Hong Kong of January 1960, Robert A. Burton of the American Universities Field Staff, who revisited China after its "liberation" by the Communists, tells of market day in the village of Yen Ping in the old days. "People laughed and gossiped and enjoyed themselves, and they bargained furiously, and enjoyed that, too."

Now let me read you excerpts from his report of a description by an escaped Chinese of market day under the Communists.

> "But all of that withered away ... The lively spirit went out of market days. You were worried about people spying on you, for you never knew who would report what you did or what you gossiped about ... The special foods disappeared because they were called luxuries, and anyone who bought them might be suspected of being rich. People grew afraid to buy anything but necessities. For example, say I bought a small bowl of chicken dumplings at one of the little food stalls in the market. That night I might be visited by someone from the Farmers' Association. The man would come into our house as though he were paying a social call ... He would smile and talk politely for a while about the weather and the crops, and then he would mention, as though it was so unimportant that it had almost slipped his mind, that someone had noticed me eating chicken dumplings that morning. He would ask how they tasted and then, perhaps, say that it was a pity they were so expensive ... The country was full of counter-revolutionaries, left-overs from the old regime, who were struggling against the people, trying to destroy the new China. The man would say that he knew, of course, that I was

no counterrevolutionary. Still, it didn't look so good, did it, spending money on dumplings which could have gone toward buying government bonds? ... So I would just apologize for my thoughtless extravagance and assure him that it would never happen again -- and it never would."

In our own country, proponents of big government have always been with us. In our own time, men with brain-trust ambitions persistently have contended that if we would but abdicate our individual choices and leave to them decisions affecting not only our pocketbooks but our very lives, they and their associates of the "Poppa Knows Best" school would take care of everything.

It is noteworthy that those pushing hardest for this alien theory today include many who had to be beaten down by American voters right after World War II as they besought us to keep war-time controls in effect. We all remember how Americans reacted against price controls, for example, when the war was over; how they made clear at the polls their desire to "keep the cop out of the kitchen."

We needn't go that far back for an example -- and one that points up both a paradox and an amazingly swift shifting of gears. Two years ago this week, as co-chairman of the Industries Advisory Committee of The Advertising Council, I had the privilege of reporting how the Council's "Confidence in a Growing America" campaign had contributed to turning the tide of the 1957-58 recession before we permitted the fear on which it was feeding to immerse us in a full-blown depression. In that report, I made the point that this public service, performed by private enterprise, had helped our economy right itself without the

heavy intervention by government, which the Federal control advocates had eagerly sought in the form of arbitrary tax reductions and extensive public works.

Two years ago, the pressure for greater government control was based on the cry that consumers were not buying enough. Today, the push for surrendering additional controls to the government is based on the clamor that there is over-abundance -- that the consumers' wants are creating over-activity in what these theorists call the private sector of the economy.

The fallacy in their logic is that we don't have two separate economies -- one private and one public. We have one economy, and the amount of money available for public expenditure is entirely dependent on the taxes derived from the workings of our free choice system. Short of turning on the money printing presses and inviting the disastrous inflation which that would mean, the government cannot spend what its people do not earn.

For taxes, of course, come from earnings -- chiefly from the profits of businesses and the salaries and wages of individuals. So this is not an either-or proposition. It is not an optional matter whether our free choice economy, which makes possible both the taxes for government spending and the abundance for fulfillment of consumers' wants, shall continue to grow. In our country, where the free-will consent of the governed is essential, the goals of the government and the people must be identical, and private spending and public spending must be mutually-reinforcing factors in the national economy.

In the face of increasing demand for meeting the needs of a burgeoning population and ever-more complex world involvements, the clear answer seems to be that only by earning more as corporations and individuals can we hope to provide more for public expenditures. To meet these growing demands, what's needed is a revving up of our economic machine, not an application of brakes. If we don't move forward, there is no alternative but to fall behind. This is a law of nature which continues to function despite any man-made legislation. If our way of life does not continue to grow better, so that we clearly remain best, the very best we can hope for is to become second best.

In these times, it is downright dangerous to tamper with a mechanism that has served us so well as to make us the envy of the world and the model for people everywhere, who in breathtaking numbers are struggling to achieve the very kind of freedom of choice we are now told by some we must surrender.

Let's examine one of the favorite charges made by the let-government-decide protagonists. The charge is that business creates consumer wants which soon become needs.

I, for one, plead guilty.

But far from beating my breast in penitence, I am proud of my small part in the role business plays in helping America's consumers fulfill man's age-old desire to improve his lot, to attain greater confort, to harness nature's resources for his own welfare and convenience; in short, to live a better and better life.

In our way of life, needs and wants are indeed virtually synonymous. The point at issue -- the point involving one of our cherished freedoms -- is: Who is to say what is a need and what is a want? Is it to be each individual who shall continue to determine, or shall we leave it for a self-proclaimed all-wise paternalistic government to decide?

In Russia, Mr. Khrushchev is the government, and he does decide. The point on which I'm going to be hard to convince is that the Russian people -- or the Chinese, or any people living under Communism -- wouldn't want the same consumer goods as much as we do if they could have them.

People can, of course, do without a great many things -- if they have to. The point is that in the Communist world, they have to. For their governments are doing precisely what some are advocating for America. They are restricting choice and dictating who may buy what, and when.

That kind of compulsion is so reprehensible to our thinking that the American people, who today are being called self-indulgent by some, are pouring billions upon billions of dollars into the world-wide struggle to prevent the spread of government by compulsion.

Our way of achieving national purpose is persuasion. Yet in some circles persuasion is made out to be a very black art indeed. It is contended that the aggressive persuasion -- promotion and advertising -- utilized by business to accelerate our free enterprise machine is a wrongful and harmful activity; that this constitutes a "stampeding" of consumers into acquiring beyond what the theorists like to call "true needs."

Overlooked entirely are some demonstrated facts:

- For 184 years our system has produced a constantly rising standard of living.

- Without the producer-to-consumer concept which characterizes American business enterprise, in all probability we would have had no railroads, no automobiles, no airplanes, no electric lights, no telephones, no convenience foods, no wonder drugs, no electric appliances, to name only a few of the items.

- We would still be in the stagecoach era had American business been content to let people be satisfied with what they had or with what they actively wanted.

- Our decade-to-decade progress has come about not because people actively wanted the new things that have been offered -- especially things that did not yet exist or had not even been imagined -- but because restlessly creative men and women were constantly striving to work out new and better solutions to the myriad problems of living, and to develop new and better ways of utilizing not only our resources but also the fruits of our research and ingenuity.

It is vital to note that it was the absence of governmental compulsion which made it possible for us to achieve our unprecedented mobility, over land and sea and in the air; to provide shelter that is comfortably warm in winter and cool in summer; to make available a variety of food and drink in a thousand convenient forms that add immeasurably to our pleasure and well-being; to develop medicines that are gradually conquering age-old plagues and deadly diseases; to have instantaneous communication by wire or through the ether, as well as a wealth of newspapers, books and periodicals to suit every taste and purpose; to have power and light, heat and cold, at the flick of a switch, and a multitude of other services too numerous to mention; and constantly to expand the breadth and depth of education, even though none of us is satisfied with the rate of progress in this last area.

These things didn't just happen. This was no skip through the dew. For it is a basic economic fact of life that the human nature of progress throughout all history has been that people, far from being stampeded, have been reluctant to try the new.

For example, the automobile, which today we accept matter-of-factly as a room-on-wheels added to our living, met with a great deal of opposition when it was introduced. It was considered entirely unsafe to travel at 15 miles an hour. The automobile was argued against, denounced, and fought by restrictive city ordinances for years before more than a handful of people permitted themselves to be persuaded.

More recently, it took several years for the makers of so obviously useful and desirable an appliance as the electric refrigerator to persuade enough of us to try their efficient new invention to make it profitable for them to produce it in quantity.

I hardly need to remind this audience of so many sales executives that people have always had to be persuaded, with skill and persistence, by the more imaginative and venturesome among them. The persuaders have had to overcome tradition, habit, fear, suspicion, religious taboos, and that most stubborn of all foes of better ways and things -- inertia.

Throughout this progress by persuasion, the only compulsion has been the compulsion of competition. Freedom of choice has been aided and abetted -- to the continuing benefit of the consumer -- by the competition which characterizes American business. This competition generates our persistent persuasion, and has brought about a steady stream of better products, made in ever-greater quantity, at lower and lower unit prices, thus making them available to an ever-increasing number of people.

Certainly aggressive promotion makes people want. But it also helps them get. It is the key factor in our economy which triggers the other factors and helps people avail themselves of the innovations created by our scientists and researchers. That's the important point to remember when we are asked, as consumers, to let the government decide what we need or what we want.

While fulfilling today's needs, a successful business must also anticipate and prepare to provide what consumers will want as a logical next step in a rising standard of living where "trading up" is traditional. It is this irresistible urge to "trade up" which, coupled with an insatiable craving for convenience and other elements of better living, helps make our free choice system work.

Is it any more selfish to want to improve one's way of life in an advanced country such as ours than it is in less-developed nations? Isn't it just as much a manifestation of human nature at work in our own country for people to be dissatisfied with the way their fathers and grandfathers lived as it is for the people in the newly-independent countries in Africa, for example, to reach for improvement?

Fortunately -- both for them and for us -- the abundance resulting from the progress generated by our free choice system has created in the American people an innate good will and an open-hearted willingness to share, which today is the main hope of the entire free world as it faces a future filled with grave problems and anxieties and very real dangers.

The wherewithal for this sharing, both the billions in taxes and the additional billions in private philanthropical works, can come only from the earnings produced by our free choice society. No other method in all of man's history has even come close to us in output. That's why, as demands upon our system increase, it is vital that we keep our economy in high gear -- and that means a minimum of interference from government.

We would do well to keep in mind always that our destruction -- <u>either</u> by force or erosion -- is still the objective of the Communist world. And in all the current hullabaloo about private spending and public spending, let's not overlook the importance of money that is <u>not</u> spent -- the savings which comprise the capital from which our system derives its name.

The continuation -- and acceleration -- of our progress is essential to the strength the free world needs in its efforts to remain free.

Ours is a system which rests on consumption. If we are to keep our heads above water, we must continue not only to provide work for the millions engaged in our industries, but we must also continue to pioneer industriously, with new inventions, new services, new opportunities.

We cannot afford to tell our research scientists to slow down their researches, our inventors to stop inventing, our investment agencies to curtail their efforts to keep our money-wealth and our credit working for us. Nor can we afford to deter our persuaders from trying so hard to persuade us. This would bring on stagnation -- and mighty fast, too.

We would be saying to our young people: "Slow down in your education, for from now on we are not going to reach for new products or new services. We have enough -- or almost enough new products and services. We are no longer interested in economic progress."

It is defeatism of the worst kind -- and playing right into the enemy's hands -- to accept a sense of futility, to feel that there is nothing we can do about the kind of world we live in.

Recently, I had the opportunity to peruse a collection of frightening excerpts from Communist writings and teachings, gathered from materials assembled by our own government through hearings and official reports. What makes them frightening is the consistency with which the Communists pursue their goal of world dictatorship -- either through revolution or the spread of Socialism by what they call "peaceful means." Let me cite just a few.

To go back to the very beginning, here is a quotation from the Communist Manifesto of 1848:

"The theory of the Communists may be summed up in the single sentence: Abolition of private property."

Here is a modern-day piece of advice, given by Georgi Dimitrov to the Lenin School of Political Warfare, as noted in the House Un-American Activities Committee Annual Report for 1957:

" ... Never appear in the foreground; let our friends do the work. We must always remember that one sympathizer is generally worth more than a dozen militant Communists."

Here is an even more recent one -- from hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee on April 30, 1958. It reads:

" ... in seeking an international conference, the purpose of the Soviet Union is not to negotiate peace but to disarm the West intellectually and psychologically."

And here is the most startling of all. This one is from a new Communist textbook which a study prepared by the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania reports is intended to be the current authoritative "bible" of Marxist-Leninist doctrine. Non-violent revolution, the Communists say in this textbook, is possible -- and I quote:

" ... not because the nature of the ruling classes has changed or that they now display an inclination to cede power voluntarily, but because in a number of countries there is the possibility of achieving a preponderance over the reactionary classes that will make them conscious of the futility of

resisting, leaving them with no choice but that of capitulating to the revolutionary people."

That's what the Communists are counting on -- that Americans and the free world peoples who look to us for leadership will be engulfed by an overwhelming sense of futility; that we will fall into a "what's the use" lethargy; that bit by bit we will surrender to government the freedom of choice which makes our economy so productive of taxable income as well as goods and services.

What the Communists do not understand is what freedom of choice really means nor how deeply it is treasured in this nation of ours, made up of the greatest variation in nationalities, religions, and ethnic backgrounds which the world has ever known. What they do not realize is that we continue to grow by allowing these 180 million people -- with the widest gradations of interests, tastes, education, vocations, and points of view -- to choose freely; that as we analyze our system, and even criticize it, we simultaneously enrich it and give it added strength by virtue of the freedom which goes so far as to permit the criticism.

I am confident that we will not capitulate; that Americans will always treasure freedom of choice so highly that they will not surrender it; that as leaders of the free world we will be unwavering in our defense of our freedom of choice, because abdication of that freedom would be a long first step toward the loss of all our freedoms.

If I may close on a personal note, I would like to pass along to you a credo which sets forth a philosophy by which I have been guided. I first stated it when I became the chief executive of General Foods

early in 1954 -- long before Mr. Khrushchev's boastful prophecy that our grandchildren would live under Communism. Here is what I told my associates:

> I believe the world will stay free only so long as this country remains the great leader and example of freedom.
>
> I believe this country will itself remain free only so long as its free choice system is preserved.
>
> I believe the free choice system will persevere only so long as we remain economically sound.
>
> I believe we will remain economically sound only so long as individual businesses are sound.
>
> I believe that an individual business will be sound only if it keeps on growing.
>
> A business cannot stand still -- it must either go ahead or fall behind. So we must continue to grow despite -- or with the help and stimulus of -- the stiffest and sternest competition.
>
> That is why I believe the sound growth of any one company, such as mine, is directly connected with the preservation of world freedom.

My deepest interest in seeing our company grow and become stronger is because I want to see this world stay free, so that our children and grandchildren can grow up in a free world.

~~Fra~~ Mayor Wagner
R. F.

THE

Carnegie Hall

CORPORATION 154 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • CIRCLE 7-1350

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Secretary
John A. Roosevelt

October 19, 1960

Forget

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our luncheon at the Gracie Mansion on September 27th was most inspiring, both in attendance and in the enthusiasm it created. What can be added to Isaac Stern's eloquent words except, perhaps, to repeat that Carnegie Hall is more than a building. It is seventy years of New York's greatest music and has been home to all of the world's celebrated concert artists. Now we can look forward to a new era, a great new era of developing Carnegie Hall into a truly international center for the arts.

We know that with your help and the assistance of other interested citizens we can reach our quota of $300,000 for rehabilitation and development. I want very much to invite you, therefore, to join our "Committee of One Hundred." Members of the Committee agree to make a personal pledge (tax-deductible), payable over three years, and to approach at least five friends.

We have prepared a list of men and women whom we feel confident will be interested in our undertaking -- the first appeal Carnegie Hall has made in its seventy years of existence. When you return the enclosed card, we will send you the list, to which you may, of course, add any other names you wish. Our office will clear all lists to avoid duplication. We will also be glad to provide any clerical assistance you may require to make your efforts as successful as possible.

I sincerely hope you will join our Committee, and look forward to the pleasure of working with you.

Sincerely,

Frederick W. Richmond

Frederick W. Richmond
Chairman of the Board

FWR/ps

Rob't Wagner

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

October 10, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for attending the luncheon meeting in Gracie Mansion last Tuesday to discuss the further development of Carnegie Hall as a permanent cultural center. It is gratifying to know that so many citizens of such outstanding calibre did attend and have taken an active interest in this internationally famous landmark.

A report on the luncheon meeting will be sent to you soon by Frederick W. Richmond and Isaac Stern, Chairman of the Board and President respectively, of The Carnegie Hall Corporation. I do hope you will give them every cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Wagner

Robert F. Wagner

Waldron, D.A.

September 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Waldron:

We are in receipt of your postal card of September 25th.

It was most kind of you to write in to express your views.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Mr. D. A. Waldron
920 Monroe
Fort Worth, Texas

Sir

Misc 7.M. Ft. Worth Sept 25'

Dwight Divot Eisenhower finds himself approaching the bar of History. As a general? Ho hum!. But as a president of the greatest nation? He sold out the nation's interest to THE INTERESTS. He now tries - TOO LATE - TO ~~THSE~~ TO greatness. Golf scores rate zero in History

920 Monroe D.A. Waldron

FORT WORTH
8 AM
TEX

AIR MAIL-POSTAL CARD

Edward Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Ave
New York 22 - N Y

Wallner, L.

1001 South Western
Park Ridge, Illinois
July 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

My hobby is that of collecting autographs. I am sixteen and I have a very interesting collection. I would like very much to be able to add yours to my collection. My family and I always made it a point to watch your "Person to Person" program. I would be most pleased to hear from you. Thank you so much for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,
Linda Wallner

Frank Warren

FRANK WARREN
KGMB-TV
HONOLULU

MR. MURROW'S TRIP POSTPONED DUE TO ILLNESS STOP WILL ADVISE WHEN

REINSTATED

KAY CAMPBELL

gw
514-70
11-17-60

RECEIVED
1960 NOV 17 PM 4:23
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y

V0137MNY CBSINC

CBS ACR2 HB3021/UH750/KG1

HONOLULU 15/14 17 1008 VIA MACKAYRADIO

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

NYK

PLEASE ADVISE ARRIVAL TIME IN HONOLULU

FRANK WARREN KGMBTV

355PEST TKU YF

Franklyn Warren

November 4, 1960

FRANKLYN WARREN
KGMB-TV
HONOLULU

MR. MURROW IS OUT OF TOWN UNTIL MONDAY AND UNFORTUNATELY HAS NOT HAD OPPORTUNITY TO ARRANGE FOR REQUESTED TAPE

KAY CAMPBELL

514-70
gw

KGMB-TV Channel 9
P. O. BOX 581 HONOLULU 9, HAWAII

M. FRANKLYN WARREN
Executive Vice-President

October 31, 1960

AIRMAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Penny and I certainly enjoyed visiting with you in New York and I am sorry we did not have a chance to get the four of us together for a night on the town.

We arrived back in Honolulu last Wednesday night, tired but very happy to be home.

All here at the station goes well and we are looking forward to our election night coverage.

Speaking of election night coverage, it is being sponsored locally by the First National Bank and this is the show for which I asked that we get some sort of audio tape from you and your people pointing out what the local populace should look for in the returns. Anything you can do along this line would be greatly appreciated. If you will not be able to do this for us, I would appreciate a note to that effect.

Once again let me say how much fun it was to be with you and maybe next time we can really bust open a keg of nails.

Best personal regards,

Frank

MFW:gj

M. Franklyn Warren

Warren, F.

September 8, 1960

Dear Frank:

Delighted to receive yours of August 29th. Do give me a shout on the telephone as soon as you arrive, and we shall arrange a rendezvous. Janet and I both look forward to seeing you and Penny again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. M. Franklyn Warren
Executive Vice-President
KGMB-TV
P.O. Box 581
Honolulu 9, Hawaii

ERM:gw

KGMB-TV Channel 9
P. O. BOX 581 HONOLULU 9, HAWAII

M. FRANKLYN WARREN
Executive Vice-President

August 29, 1960

AIRMAIL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Penny and I will arrive in New York September 28th and will be in the city through October 16th.

I sincerely hope you plan to be in town during this time so we will have a chance to get together.

I enjoyed you very much on the conventions and want to thank you for all the help you gave Bob Sevey.

Looking forward to seeing you,

Best personal regards,

Frank

MFW:gj

M. Franklyn Warren

Franklyn Warren

June 22, 1960

Dear Frank:

Belated thanks for yours of June 2nd. Janet, Casey, and I have fond memories of the time we spent with you in Honolulu.

I have not yet had time to dig into the business of "how to bootleg" film to you, but somehow we will get it done.

Am off tomorrow for the annual Governors Conference and all of July will be consumed with political conventions.

Please accept our best thanks for your many kindnesses while we were in the Islands.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. M. Franklyn Warren
Executive Vice-President
KGMB-TV
P.O. Box 581
Honolulu 9, Hawaii

ERM:gw

KGMB-TV Channel 9
P. O. BOX 581 HONOLULU 9, HAWAII

M. FRANKLYN WARREN
Executive Vice-President

June 2, 1960

AIRMAIL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Mr. Fred Friendly
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

As near as I can figure out, you should be home by now and I sincerely hope you had a pleasant and informative trip.

Penny and I very much enjoyed visiting with you and your family and sincerely hope we have an opportunity to do it again this Fall.

All goes well with the Hawaiian Broadcasting System and if we are not careful, we might make a few nickels this year. By the way, I just received word from our engineering staff this morning that our Kauai television satellite is on the air so now we do cover the complete state of Hawaii.

As you know, I wrote CBS to see if I could get a VTR of "Who Speaks for the South." I am enclosing a copy of their answer. This, sir, is the problem.

Time being what it is, we can do nothing about this particular show, but I still think it's a darn shame that we are not able to bring to the people of Hawaii, without it costing us a fortune, the very programming that we are criticized for not making available to the public.

I've cried enough, Ed, but again let me say how enjoyable it was visiting with you and we will see you soon.

Best personal regards,

Frank

M. Franklyn Warren

MFW:gj
Enc.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

(Via Teletype, Western Union or international cable)

Please read instructions below before sending your message.

Please be *BRIEF*.
Before sending this message please be sure a *LETTER* will not suffice.
"URGENT" should be used only when a message must reach its destination within an hour after receipt in the Teletype Room or if filed in the Teletype Room late in the day and must be cleared before the close of business.
BUDGET NUMBER must be shown on all messages.
Teletype (TWX) messages are charged on a time basis.
Western Union and all international cables are charged on a per word basis.

DATE 5/31 19 60

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO. | | |
Div Dept

FRANK WARREN KGMB HONOLULU

RE: CBS REPORTS 5/27

REGRET CANNOT MAKE VTR AVAILABLE TO YOU. SUGGEST YOU CONTACT FILM DEPARTMENT FOR SUSTAINING PRINT AT REGULAR COST IF INTERESTED IN THIS PROGRAM.

RGDS POB PIKE CBS NY TNS

Watson, R.C.

March 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Watson:

Thank you for your letter of February 2nd and for your very gracious comments regarding Mr. Murrow's programs. We hope that future programs continue to merit your approval.

Since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad, I have forwarded your letter on to him there.

Thank you again for taking the time and trouble to write.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Robert C. Watson
1235 Elm Lawn
Milwaukee 13, Wisconsin

1235 Elm Lawn
Milwaukee 13, Wis.
February 2, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

If someone were to ask me what television personality I most admired, I would quickly name you. You have the rare quality of being at ease with all types of people, generals, actors, diplomats and all the rest of the mixed breed you deal with.

Most of all, I admire you for doing what everyone else gives lip service to and little more. You are giving the television viewers food for thought and stimulating their minds rather than feeding them sedatives in the form of tired comedies and so-called adult westerns. You are truly performing a public service and I look forward to your next special programs as well as "Small World."

Right now, hearings are going on regarding the network's programming and proposals for giving more prime time to public service programs.

I have always been decidedly opposed to government interference with the operation of private enterprize. However, the networks and the sponsors have so completely wrapped themselves in the lowest common denominator of the television audience that outside steps may have to be taken to shake them loose. Certainly an hour of prime time per evening would not be too much to ask. There would still be plenty of time to watch the private eyes shoot it out with the beautiful gun molls.

Lately there have been more public service type programs being presented. I only wonder if this is a permanent long-range type of programming or only a stop-gap measure to be terminated as soon as the furor and investigations have passed.

It is my hope that someday ~~that~~ I may meet you personally and again thank you for your efforts to enlighten the public. All I ask is that you do not blow smoke in my face.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Watson

Robert C. Watson

cc: CBS, NY

WDSU Broadcasting Corp.

February 25, 1960

Dear Mr. Monroe:

Thank you for your letter of February 4th and for the enclosed copy of your article, THIS STATION BELIEVES..., which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow has been traveling abroad for several months and will not be returning to the States for some time. However, I shall hold your letter and show it to him upon his return.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Bill Monroe, News Director
WDSU Broadcasting Corporation
520 Royal Street
New Orleans 16, Louisiana

WDSU BROADCASTING CORPORATION
520 Royal Street, New Orleans 16, La.-TUlane 4371

February 4, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I went to the University of Kansas recently to talk on broadcast editorials at a journalism clinic. The subsequent discussion, with comments and questions from news directors present, prompted me to revise and enlarge this speech into an article on my return home.

I thought you might be interested in having the enclosed copy. It is a pretty thorough picture of our experiences with daily editorials at WDSU and I think it has some significance for the broadcasting industry, which is groping for effective editorial approaches at this time.

Sincerely,

Bill Monroe

Bill Monroe
News Director

BM:vg

THIS STATION BELIEVES .....

editorials on the air

by Bill Monroe, News Director,

WDSU-TV, New Orleans

The broadcasting industry has shown an increasing interest in the past few years in editorializing by radio and TV stations.

On-the-air editorials have been described as a new use of the air waves which directly meets the broadcaster's commitment to the public interest, as a new kind of public service offering prestige dividends to local stations, as a vigorous venture into a freer (and somewhat more dangerous) form of broadcast journalism.

These descriptions may be accurate as far as they go. But we may find ourselves looking back on them a few decades hence as being remarkably blind to the full, sweeping potential of broadcast editorials.

The first evidence is already in from the handful of stations now presenting daily editorials. It suggests that editorials on the air may eventually:

--Put broadcasters into an intimate relationship with public issues which could enlighten and elevate the whole industry.

--Give profound impetus to the continuing development of broadcast news.

--Fill the dangerous gap left in our public debate by the trend toward newspaper monopolies.

--Significantly enrich and invigorate our national democratic process at a time when the alertness of the American public is vital to the survival of Western civilization.

My station, WDSU television and radio, in New Orleans began editorializing on September 15, 1958 -- the first day the New Orleans Item ceased publication after opposition papers bought it out, leaving the city a newspaper monopoly.

The results of our editorial policy, for the station, for the community, and in terms of deep personal satisfaction, convince me that the hopeful conclusions above are not visionary. The broadcast newsmen and officials involved in daily editorializing at other stations are similarly enthusiastic. We, and they, cannot resist urging other broadcasters to consider going beyond news into opinion -- <u>if certain conditions can be met</u>.

These conditions are important. They have to do with whether broadcasters go into editorializing with an awareness of the challenge and responsibility it presents, or whether they take it up as a casual fad. The attitudes developed in the present early experiments with on-the-air

editorials may be crucial factors in deciding on their eventual role in our democratic system.

The two most important conditions for editorializing by a local station are: the right kind of news operation and the right kind of management.

By the right kind of news operation, I'm not talking about any arbitrary number of people. But if a station has a news setup where every newsman has to knock himself out to get the regular newscasts on the air, it probably should not think of taking on daily editorials on top of what it's doing now. Editorials cannot be done well, and probably should not be done at all, unless somebody can spend three or four hours at least on each editorial for research and writing. We usually spend more than that.

If the news director cannot see his way to handling this kind of additional work day after day, and if station management is not sold on editorial possibilities to the extent of hiring another man, I would say forget it. A hastily-researched, hastily-written series of editorials is not going to do anything for the news department, for the station or for the community.

We began editorializing without the addition of any extra personnel to our newsroom. But, before we went on the air with daily editorials, we had discussed the possibility that we might have to hire another man to carry some of the load. When we got into it, it became clear in a matter of days that we would need another man to do it right, and so we hired a fulltime editorial research man.

Our 11-man news staff includes myself, a secretary, the editorial research man, five reporter-editors and three cameramen. We have three Associated Press wires and we subscribe to a dozen magazines and newspapers, largely for editorial background purposes. But a station does not necessarily need this big a staff to do editorials.

Size of staff can be a deceptive factor. We produce seven TV newscasts a day, including three 10-minute shows. Our cameramen shoot film for other-than-news programs. Our staff is set up to service these heavy news and film demands.

A station with a smaller community to cover or with a more modest news schedule can get along with fewer newsmen and still do a good editorializing job. That is, it can do this if its news department has an attitude of initiative, a habit not just of taking news off the wire but covering news, a record of breaking exclusive stories now and then.

Some stations are trying to get into the editorial swim without getting wet. They're wading in knee-deep with occasional editorials or with weekly editorials. This is probably a good thing as far as it goes.

But it would be my guess that editorializing once a week can have only one-twentieth the impact of editorializing five times a week Monday through Friday. Once-a-week can't give editorials the timeliness they should have, can't establish the station as one that speaks sensibly and vigorously on today's news, can't get editorials off the ground as a regular listening habit, can't take editorials out of the realm of broadcasting oddity and put them into the realm of basic broadcasting service.

The stations that stick to wading are not going to learn how to swim. They may enjoy being able to say that they're editorializing but, in an important sense, they're shrinking away from editorializing. At least some of these stations are hiding behind that weekly editorial to keep from meeting the issue.

So I'm talking about daily (five times a week) editorials, and about a news staff capable of putting in at least three or four hours, preferably more, on each editorial.

I also used the phrase "right kind of management." By that, I mean the kind of management that takes an interest in news and public service, the kind of management willing to spend money, at least occasionally, without hope of any direct financial return because of an interest in using the medium to serve the public.

The three WDSU executives I've worked with most closely -- President Edgar Stern; the former Executive Vice President Robert Swezey, who recently resigned; and the new Executive Vice President Louis Read -- all happen to be the kind of men who, as individuals and broadcasters, like to contribute something constructive and significant to the community. One measure of this, outside of their business life, is that as private citizens they all take an active part in civic affairs.

Once you have the right kind of news operation and the right kind of management, you have to add a close collaboration between the two.

Some stations broadcast "editorials" that are produced by the news department alone. There is some doubt in my mind as to whether these should be called editorials, although they do more or less come under the scrutiny of management, which would undoubtedly object to any tendencies that seemed to be irresponsible.

Some stations broadcast editorials that are produced by management alone. These, it seems to me, suggest a definite danger to the ultimate development and acceptance of broadcast editorials. The danger lies in the kind of opinionated station manager who, though untrained in journalism and short on information, takes to batting out his own editorials and putting them on the air, untempered by consultation with newsmen or anyone else and without the balance of equal-time answers from those on the other side.

There is, of course, plenty of this kind of uninformed spleen-letting in the newspapers. But whether the same thing can, or will, be tolerated in broadcasting, which is licensed to operate in the public interest, is another question.

There's only one way for a station to put everything it has into an editorial. That way is to use the special talents of background knowledge, journalistic skills, and writing effectiveness possessed by the news staff and the maturity, community understanding and authority of management. To do this, newsmen and station executives have to work together closely, day after day. And this in itself produces some important dividends.

Let's take the two most likely collaborators in the editorial operation -- the news director and the station manager. Even when they move into editorializing on a basis of already established mutual respect, their daily contact on editorial problems brings them closer together, increases their understanding and appreciation of each other.

The news department is too often a semi-isolated appendage of station structure, a journalistic cell tolerated but not understood in a world of entertainment, with the news director frequently reporting to an unsympathetic program director. Daily editorial collaboration between news and management people situates news at the core of station policy.

Before embarking on a policy of editorializing, news and management people will, of course, have some doubts about their ability to agree on topics and viewpoints. The only answer is to go ahead and try it. The difficulties should be no greater, in any event, than those attending editorial conferences in newspaper offices. At WDSU, disagreements on important points have been negligible. This is probably due in part to the mutual confidence existing between management and newsmen and to a general reasonableness on both sides. It may also stem, certainly in some complex situations, from a broadminded willingness to accept whatever facts on a given situation are developed by the news staff and to let them guide the tenor of editorial comment, even when they cut across an initial viewpoint on the subject.

Not so incidentally, the daily participation in discussion of public issues, the daily consideration of broadcasting as an influential force in public affairs, inevitably has its effect on whatever station executive is involved. So do his conversations with friends outside, conversations frequently prompted by station editorials. These experiences focus the daily attention of the broadcaster himself on his medium as a living factor in the democratic process and tend to deemphasize its vaudeville aspects.

A lot of us news characters, it should be said, may be in danger of developing a patronizing attitude toward our managements. There is a widespread assumption among broadcast newsmen that the executives have

nothing to offer to the news operation except interference. As long as this assumption is in effect, it becomes standard operating procedure for the newsman to stay as far away from management as possible. I have to confess -- and I'm embarrassed to admit I didn't anticipate this -- that management suggestions and modifications have improved our editorials, not impaired them. They have sharpened the writing in some cases, given better balance to viewpoints, added telling facts and arguments.

Sometimes, naturally, I disagree with management suggestions. If I do, I say so, and if I make a good case the boss will probably go along. Or we may compromise the point. Any differences are almost always minor. And the give and take is a healthy process that produces better editorials. I guess what I'm saying is that news directors should not despair about their station executives too easily. First, try giving them a little responsibility and see if they make good.

The test of the collaboration is whether it produces an editorial which combines fact and opinion to say something worth saying. It must contain a plainly expressed viewpoint. If it doesn't, it's commentary or analysis, not an editorial. If it fails to speak up and offer a straightforward opinion -- "we think this is right ... we think this is wrong ... we're in favor of this project" -- it should not be labeled an editorial. Dishwater can't be changed by calling it brandy.

The mechanics of an editorial program -- length, format and so forth -- can vary widely. Our editorials happen to be two minutes in length -- long enough to say something, short enough to keep us from getting long-winded.

Our editorial, on television and radio, is preceded by an announcement of a few seconds: "Now tonight's editorial by the WDSU Broadcasting Corporation." After the editorial comes this announcement: "An official expression of opinion by the WDSU Broadcasting Corporation." During the announcement of the TV editorial there's a slide on screen with a photograph of our tower and the words: "WDSU-TV editorial."

Our editorials are almost hermitically sealed off from sponsored programs. They are unsponsored bits of programming separated from commercial spots or sponsored programs on either side by the editorial identification preceding and following them. They are broadcast several times a day in different time and program contexts, which indicates their lack of relation to any adjoining program. The editorial set used on television is completely different from any of the news sets. The customary editorial spokesman (myself, as News Director) does not serve as newscaster for any regular sponsored programs. When substitutions are necessary, regular newscasters are not allowed to serve as editorial spokesmen.

So far there has been no difficulty with sponsors or advertising men

over the editorial. Most of them, in fact, seem to regard the editorials as an important public service which adds to the character and prestige of the station.

A key factor in the effectiveness of the WDSU editorial is the repetition of it. It doesn't make sense to put in hours of work on an editorial, an effort backed up by close news department-management cooperation, deliver it one time to a fraction of the cumulative daily audience and then forget about it. If it's worth doing, it's worth backing up with the full weight of the medium. A one-time-only spot will not do a sales job for a commercial product, nor will it put much shoulder behind an editorial opinion.

WDSU broadcasts each daily editorial twice on television and five times on radio. The initial exposure is on radio at 5:35 in the afternoon immediately after a news period. The same editorial is repeated on WDSU radio at 10:05 that night and three more times the next morning: 7:15, 8:15 and 11:35. On WDSU-television, the editorial is aired at 5:50 p.m., just before a 10-minute newscast beginning at 5:55, and again at 11:10 p.m., immediately following the 11 o'clock news.

We have never received a single complaint about the duplication. One reason for this undoubtedly is that the editorial is short. Another, it seems clear, is that the repeated airings are reaching largely unduplicated audiences. The result of the repetition is that people in our community hear our editorial. It's hard to compare newspaper exposure with broadcast exposure but, using rating and circulation figures, we estimate that our editorial probably reaches five to 10 times the number of people who read local newspaper editorials.

The editorial is usually broadcast on television without accompanying still pictures or film. It's usually just man-on-camera. But, in cases where visual material will go beyond mere illustration and clearly reinforce the impact of the editorial, we don't hesitate to use stills or maps or film.

The night we did an obituary tribute to General George Marshall, we used a rear screen with a photograph of Marshall, whose stern and homely face became a symbol to our generation of the United States soldier. For the same editorial, on radio, we had the sound of "Taps" come in underneath the voice for the last 30 or 40 seconds.

We recently did an editorial criticizing a local official who, just before election day, announced a coalition ticket with a disreputable politician he had denounced only weeks previously. In this editorial we used the actual words of the official (on tape for radio, sound film for television) when he previously denounced the man he had just joined hands with.

Our editorial process begins in the morning. Larry Scharff, our

editorial research man, and I will talk over possible topics. Then, on a typical day, we'll call Edgar Stern, President of the WDSU Broadcasting Corporation, and set up an editorial conference that will last about 10 minutes. Talking over the possibilities with him, we'll agree on a topic and a general approach. Then we go back to the newsroom where Larry and I will talk over what kind of research he needs to do to run down necessary facts on the subject.

If it's a local controversy we're tackling, Larry may telephone half a dozen persons or more and talk with each of them at some length -- persons on both sides of the controversy. He will also have some clippings available from a small file he keeps on typical editorial subjects. By 3 p.m. or 3:30, Larry is ready to brief me on the subject and hand me a sheaf of notes based on his telephone interviews. He may also have turned up a good news story on the subject to go into the evening newscasts. I write the editorial. It goes back to Mr. Stern for checking and possible modification. Then it goes on the air -- planned, researched, written, checked -- as an opinion of the company. If Mr. Stern is out of town, we go through the same process with Executive Vice President Louis Read.

The same night some 100 copies of the editorial are printed for distribution to key station personnel and for mailing to public officials, civic leaders and others directly interested in the subject involved.

In the case of controversial or critical editorials, the station deliberately seeks out responsible spokesmen to provide an answer, which is broadcast in the regular editorial periods. The answer, in other words, preempts the editorial for that day and is broadcast the same number of times.

However, we only broadcast about one answer to every eight editorials. One reason for this is that many persons refuse the opportunity to make a reply. Sometimes it's clear that political figures, for instance, feel they're in the wrong in a particular situation, and they would rather see the subject dropped.

In other cases, the editorials simply don't call for a reply. We did not seek out an enemy of General Marshall to disagree with our Marshall obituary. And when we condemned the lynching of Mack Charles Parker, which happened in Poplarville, Mississippi, about 90 miles away, we did not feel it necessary to locate an advocate of lynching to defend it, even though we received a dozen angry letters and phone calls attacking our stand. Later, when we specifically criticized the Poplarville grand jury's inaction on the lynching, we went out of our way, sending a film crew the 90 miles necessary to make it possible for the district attorney to answer.

We find this equal-time system is one of the strong points of our editorial operation. It's an additional factor encouraging responsibility

on our part in the presentation of fact and opinion, since we know an opposition spokesman will have a chance to point up any inaccuracies or distortions. It prevents any buildup of the bitterness or hostility which could result from the continual presentation of one viewpoint. The public in general, and those holding opposition viewpoints in particular, appreciate the fairness of giving equal time to the other side. As a matter of fact, opposition spokesmen, grateful for their equal-time opportunity, have sometimes left the studio, after recording and videotaping their replies, with warm expressions of friendliness toward the station.

In addition, the equal-time replies can lend excitement to the whole editorial operation. In the case of a series of editorial attacks on Sheriff Coci of Jefferson Parish, who let gambling run, it became clear that our audience was interested in both the editorials and the subsequent replies from the sheriff, which he ad libbed in a rambling and flamboyant manner. A woman called one night to say, "Our sheriff sure told you off." Another called to express indignation that the sheriff should have said such ridiculous things. Many others expressed amusement. (Sheriff Coci, who had also been attacked by the daily papers, was later beaten in his bid for re-election by an earthquake vote of more than two-to-one.)

There are, of course, all kinds of variations in the way different stations present editorials. Stations with whom we exchange editorials by mail include WTVJ, Miami; WTVT, Tampa; and WTOP, Washington, D. C., all of whom broadcast editorials daily.

One point on which editorializing stations differ is the range of subject matter. Some stick entirely to local topics. Others comment more on national and international subjects.

Because we know more about them and they probably generate more interest among our viewers and listeners, WDSU deals primarily with local issues. But about once a week we discuss a national or international subject. These are times when the future of the U. S. is being made to a large extent in Moscow, London, Paris, Peiping, and New Delhi. We believe it's an obligation on our part, as well as that of the local press, to be informed about, and stir some thinking on, the vast issues of war and peace and international competition. We defend our competence to do this on the basis of our news staff and news facilities.

We seldom lack for worthwhile local issues. Shortly after we began editorializing WDSU devoted three editorials to criticizing the Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court for certain business interests of his. These editorials won the first award for editorials presented by the Radio-Television News Directors Association. The editorials pointed out that the Chief Justice then held important posts in corporations controlled by an oil man who was in frequent litigation before the high court. The station cited certain standards of judicial ethics of the American Bar Association

indicating the impropriety of such business ties.

The daily newspapers in New Orleans said nothing about the situation. In a matter of weeks after our first editorial the Chief Justice severed his business ties with the oil man and appointed a committee to draw up a code of judicial ethics for Louisiana.

WDSU vigorously supported the New Orleans school board's request for a moderate tax increase, which taxpayers voted down. Some months later the station started once again warning in its editorials of the schools' growing financial plight. Finally, we prodded the school board, which had done nothing since its defeat at the polls, to get busy, to seek some solution. Some school board members were irritated with this prodding but several school officials told us in private that it was a WDSU editorial which stung the board into renewed activity toward seeking a solution. This solution has not yet appeared but the school board members are at least once again making talks on the problem and holding conferences with civic leaders and legislators. This is another problem to which the local newspapers have given almost no attention.

WDSU has also suggested in several editorials that closing the schools is not the answer to the school integration crisis, the full impact of which should hit New Orleans next September. Station editorials have suggested in a calm tone of voice that events in Little Rock and Virginia show those communities turning away from school closing and toward a pupil placement law solution. Here again, the local newspapers have not offered any leadership toward constructive answers.

For a quick look at the span of other editorial subjects, WDSU editorials in recent months:

--Frequently deplored the U. S. lag in space.

--Assessed the weaknesses and strengths of the broadcasting industry in the wake of the quiz show scandals.

--Attacked many of the policies of Governor Earl Long and commented on his illness.

--Supported the Port of New Orleans against the railroads in a controversy involving wharf tollage fees.

--Criticized the New Orleans Aviation Board for its slowness in getting the city's airport ready for jets.

--Made constructive suggestions for settlement of a waterfront labor dispute.

--Supported the juvenile court in its need for additional probation workers.

--Criticized both major gubernatorial candidates in the Democratic runoff for manufacturing phony issues and making wild promises.

One problem we have not solved is whether to endorse candidates for office. We discussed this possibility at considerable length in many meetings before the recent gubernatorial campaign and finally decided not to endorse any candidates, at least not during that campaign. One reason for the negative decision involved the colossal impracticality of granting equal time to the 11 candidates who ran in the first primary.

Another reason involved the uncertain status of broadcast editorials, which are sanctioned by nothing stronger than a policy of the FCC. In the light of that status, it seemed that it might be overdoing things during this stage of the game to set about trying to elect candidates and defeat candidates. This decision may have erred on the side of caution, but it did permit us to broadcast several editorial comments on the campaign which seemed to have wide interest and acceptance precisely because they were not partisan.

In general, the thing that has surprised, pleased and satisfied us the most about editorializing is the profound impact it has had on the community. The editorials have consistently drawn more letters, phone calls and word-of-mouth comment than regular news programs.

It is, of course, almost impossible to tell what effect a two-minute segment is having on program ratings. Suffice it to say that there is no clear indication that the WDSU editorial has affected ratings one way or another. The TV news programs next to the editorial were rated ahead of the opposition before the editorials went on the air. After the editorials began, these news programs maintained their rating superiority. Shortly after the editorials were begun there was an improvement in some radio ratings, particularly in the morning. Whether this was due to the editorials it would be impossible to say.

Word-of-mouth comment indicates a certain audience strength in the editorials. Many people say they wait for them, hear them regularly, wouldn't miss them. It probably has some significance that such comments come from all kinds of people -- laborers, clerks, waiters, businessmen, lawyers and doctors.

Local citizens, known and unknown, frequently come up to WDSU staff members in the street to express their appreciation of the editorials. Often they mention specific editorials they have enjoyed. They also frequently mention the importance of having a second editorial voice in the area now that New Orleans is a newspaper monopoly. A station file of enthusiastic letters about the editorials presents an impressive

cross-section of civic leaders. There are also a few letters of angry criticism.

WDSU editorials have been inserted into the Congressional Record, reprinted or excerpted in broadcasting trade magazines, and distributed locally in reprint form by various organizations. They have been mentioned twice by the local newspapers -- once when a paper wanted to attack comments made by the Mayor in an equal-time answer to one of our editorials, and once when a paper wanted to make the point that others beside itself had attacked the Sheriff of Jefferson Parish. On one occasion the state agency operating the Port of New Orleans quoted a WDSU editorial in a full-page newspaper ad discussing the wharf tollage controversy.

As a result of the day-by-day acceptance of the editorials and the cumulative impression of performing a significant service, Louis Read and Bob Swezey both have made the same comment -- that the station's editorial operation is the most satisfying experience they have had in their broadcasting careers.

I was Associate Editor and chief editorial writer of the New Orleans Item for about five years. I have been working on radio-TV editorials for the past year-and-a-half of my five years with WDSU. It seems to me that broadcast editorials can reach more people, and get through to them more effectively, than print editorials can. After working with editorials in both media, I feel that broadcasting is a much more powerful editorial medium than the newspaper.

In any event, there is something profoundly democratic, something challenging, something invigorating in standing up to be counted.

Whether you're a station executive or a news director or an editorial research man, you're a special breed of journalist in this editorial situation. You're part of a news task force. You're going to stick your neck out. So the first thing you do is to get your ammunition ready. You dig deeper into the story than you would otherwise. Before you open your mouth, you want to know <u>all</u> the facts, hear <u>all</u> the arguments.

As you dig deeper, you inform yourself better. You enliven your whole news operation. By the time you get through, you've come up with something people will stop and listen to. And you're willing to say it in plain, blunt language because you know what you're talking about.

You get beneath the surface. You touch the community, and the community responds.

This is journalism -- responsible and exciting at the same time ... creative .... charged with life .... crackling with the power of electronic media. This is the potential of editorializing by television and radio. Used with maturity and courage, it can transform broadcast news into something better able to fill the vacuum left by dying newspapers, something better equipped to meet the challenge of this quick-or-dead century.

Webster, David K

December 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Webster:

I feel I can no longer delay a reply to your letter of December 15th addressed to Mr. Murrow.

Mr. Murrow enjoyed reading your manuscript. He has asked that I tell you to submit same, if you wish. to Mr. John Kiermaier, Director of Public Affairs here at CBS News.

Mr. Murrow's commitments demand that he be out of the country for the better part of the next few months. Once having recommended activities here, it is fair to assume that Mr. Murrow will add nothing to his already busy schedule, in addition to those tasks to which he is already pledged.

Therefore, I am returning your manuscript.

Thank you for sending it to us and - Good Luck!

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

10346 Mississippi Ave.
Los Angeles 25, Calif.
December 15, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Since you were in London for some memorable broadcasts during the war, perhaps this reminiscence, WHEN LONDON WAS DARK, might interest you as the basis for a show on wartime London as it was to the hundreds of thousands of American soldiers who visited there. The story could be told as a reminiscence, with flashes of various units training in the U.K. and fighting in France etc., and might be told by one man or by many. Shows have been done on wartime London, but none from this perspective, as the world's greatest leave city.

If you have no use for the article, please return it to me in this envelope.

Thanks.

David K. Webster

David K. Webster

Alice Weel

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to:

Monday--

from:

Just to say I thought you harvested a deeply moving report.

Alice Weel

P.S. And Sunday's program was fascinating.

Weinreb, E. J.

January 13, 1960

Dear Mr. Weinreb:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 19th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. I regret very much that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and is traveling abroad, he will be unable to reply to your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Earl J. Weinreb
81-10 135th Street
Briarwood 35, L.I., New York

Earl J. Weinreb
81-10 135th Street
Briarwood 35, L. I., N. Y.
—
Liggett 4-7404

December 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o C B S
489 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There has been, unfortunately, a dearth of television programming devoted primarily to economics, business and finance. I can recall only a few instances where these topics have been the chief subject of review and, incidentally, the programs were almost invariably those in which you participated.

It appears to me the television industry can profit financially and simultaneously do a genuine public service by periodically examining current economic, business and financial problems. And the industry could delve further than it already has in these areas. I know from personal writing experience that this seemingly complex material can be treated in a manner that is appealing even to the so-called "lunch-bucket" type of audience.

As a matter of fact, I've shown some of my material to a few radio executives who advise me to develop it further for presentation in that field. However, I believe much more could be accomplished via television. Take the topic, gold, for example. An extensive discussion is possible on how and where it is produced, the significance of where it is produced, its role in the course of history, its importance in current trade, the part it plays in the Cold War, the disaster it may have in store for us if the Russians make the ruble convertible into gold. Just the highlights would comprise a full hour of exciting and enlightening television.

I have about three hundred completed, short manuscripts on topics of this kind, and add to the number constantly. I draw on the material as I need it for free-lance contributions I make to leading business and financial publications. My intention is to utilize this material and my experience in t. v. programming, preferably in conjunction with an experienced, qualified producer.

As for my background, I'm a senior industry specialist with

one of the country's largest investment bankers. My free-lance writing activity goes back almost ten years.

I would appreciate your views on the subject, and whether you believe my services could be utilized in any of your projects in the future.

Very truly yours,

Earl J. Weinreb

Earl J. Weinreb

Weissman, George

December 12, 1960

Dear George:

You send me cigarettes. Roger sends me cigarettes. I shall soon smoke myself into a stupor.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Mr. George Weissman
Executive Vice President
Philip Morris Incorporated
100 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

ERM:gw

GEORGE WEISSMAN
100 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Executive Vice-President
PHILIP MORRIS INCORPORATED
Chairman of the Board
PHILIP MORRIS OVERSEAS

November 28, 1960

Dear Ed and Fred:

Since you were kind enough to attribute statesmanlike qualities to me, I thought I might also add a little salesmanship.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a carton of Philip Morris Regular and a carton of Philip Morris Commander, in the hope that you may try same and find them favorable to your tastes and personalities.

Cordially,

George

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
and Mr. Fred Friendly
CBS Reports
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Agnes Welch

Dear Mr. Murrow -
The wire from you & Fred Friendly was very comforting - also your letters. Thank you -
I am most enthusiastic

about the proposed television program, about for -
I am sure he would be pleased & happy & am equally sure the program could not be in better hands & would be done with delicacy & real affection -
Please remember me to Mrs. Murrow & to Casey -

Sincerely
Agnes Welch -

November 25th -

Dear Mr. Murrow -

The wire from you and Fred Friendly was very comforting - also your letters. Thank you.

I am most enthusiastic about the proposed television program. About Joe -

I am sure he would be pleased and happy and am equally sure the program could not be in better hands and would be done with delicacy and real affection.

Please remember me to Mrs. Murrow and to Casey.

Sincerely,

Agnes Welch

November 25th

Joseph Welch

HALE AND DORR
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
60 STATE STREET
BOSTON 9

TELEPHONE HUBBARD 2-3300

September 23, 1960

Messrs. Edward R. Murrow
and Fred Friendly
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow and Mr. Friendly:

Mrs. Welch has asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your telegram to her. She appreciated your message and found it very comforting.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

Nettina A. Rich

(Miss) Nettina A. Rich
Secretary to Mr. Welch

Joe Wershba

October 10, 1960

PERSONAL

Dear Washboard:

I will have you know that I now have a pulled tendon in my right hand acquired running a bulldozer not from slugging Friendly. I send my heartiest congratulations to your son. Casey is now at Milton Academy, is 5'8", and is determined to have nothing to do with the news business which is the only sound judgment he has displayed so far.

I have heard about your midwifery on the State Department piece and say gratefully that had not some reference been made to it in the Post, my superiors would not have been aware that it had fouled up their air. As it is, I have had an unusual number of requests for my deathless prose from the boys upstairs.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joe Wershba
The New York Post
75 West Street
New York 6, New York

ERM:gw

WHITEHALL 4-9000

Founded 1801

New York Post

75 WEST STREET • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

3 Oct 60

Bro. Murrow,

My son, Donald Edward Charles, 6½, grabbed my hand in anger the other day...so I taunted him, 'against the thumb, boy, against the thumb." So he went against the thumb. And now it's useless.

I thought this intelligence would console you--nay, pleasure you--in your post-Korean memories of thumb-whackery.

May I add...

--over--

I thought your background ~~show~~ program is the kind that should be transferred to television where, saying something, you would have an audience to hear you. The state dept piece reminded me of CBS Views the Press. That's why I thought it ought to be in print and was pleased to have my editors agree.

Yrs in the bowels of

Wes Smith

Rebecca West

September 23, 1960

Dear Rebecca:

Sorry it's been such a long time since we met. The attached letter is self-explanatory. It is a wholly serious undertaking, and if you decide to do the piece you will be in good company. Fred Friendly joins me in sending you all best wishes.

As ever yours,

Dame Rebecca West
Ibstone House
Ibstone (near High Wycomb)
Buckinghamshire, England

att
ERM:gw

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Richard Heffner

21 September 1960

Attached is my letter to Miss West. I would deeply appreciate it if you would attach a strong personal note and ask your secretary to mail it as soon as possible.

E.R.M.

RDH:amp

Enc.

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

RICHARD D. HEFFNER

Director of Special Projects
Information Services

September 21, 1960

Miss Rebecca West
Ibstone House
Ibstone (near High Wycomb)
Buckinghamshire, England

Dear Miss West:

The CBS Television Network is planning to publish a quarterly journal of communications designed to explore the major areas of social, artistic and general intellectual concern regarding mass communications--with particular emphasis on television. According to present plans, the journal will appear in January, 1961.

Each issue of this journal will carry articles by leading writers and specialists in many fields of human affairs which are intimately linked to and affected by television. Articles will range from the heavily factual to the casually personal. Agnes de Mille, Max Lerner, Walter Prescott Webb, and Dr. Henry Cassirer are among those who have already contributed, or will contribute, to early issues.

We hope to print a series of articles, each of which will constitute a survey of television in a particular country. Marya Mannes is currently writing a report on the USSR, but we would prefer to start the series with a survey of British television since it is, with ours, the most fully developed.

The point of view which we would wish to see taken in these articles is not that of a comparative analysis of the "foreign" television vis a vis our American brand. Rather, we are interested in learning how that particular television system functions in its own culture, why it functions that way, and what it is a function of. This point of view demands a kind of detached neutrality in the writer, and that is why we are in no instance going to approach television professionals.

These are some of the considerations which have led us to ask you to consider writing the essay on British television for our journal. We are certain that it would be a contribution both to the publication

and, more importantly, to American understanding of an increasingly significant element of British culture. We have in mind an article of from 3,500 to 6,000 words, for which the payment would be $500.

Unfortunately, one of our major concerns is time, and we very much want to have this article for our first issue--and this would seem to mean a deadline of no later than November 15. Indeed, we would hope for copy for the end of next month. Because of this inordinate time problem, we should like to take the liberty of calling you next week if by that time you have not had an opportunity to reply to us.

You must know how very much I hope this proposal meets with your ready acceptance.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Heffner

RDH:aap

Victor Weybright

July 20, 1960

Mr. Victor Weybright
The New American Library of World Literature
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Weybright:

As Mr. Murrow is away in Chicago, I wish to thank you on his behalf for your letter of July 5 and the book "The Case Against Adolf Eichmann". I shall hold them here until Mr. Murrow's return.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The **New American Library**
OF WORLD LITERATURE, INC.

501 MADISON AVENUE ★ NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK ★ MURRAY HILL 8-3470

Publishers of SIGNET • SIGNET KEY • MENTOR BOOKS

July 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

In the light of the recent international focus on the Adolf Eichmann case and outbursts of anti-semitism that have occurred since World War II, I am sure you will be interested in "The Case Against Adolf Eichmann," which you will receive in a few days. This Signet original publication, edited by Henry A. Zeiger, with a foreword by Harry Golden, is the first comprehensive and accurate account of the crimes of Adolf Eichmann, which resulted in the mass extermination of millions of Jews in Europe.

As you will see, the book deals with the background which led to the development of anti-semitism, the philosophical reasoning behind it and the development of the segregation and persecution campaigns prior to World War II. There is a large selection of documents telling of the atrocities committed during the war, emphasizing the part that Adolf Eichmann played in the extermination program and finally, an account of the flight of Eichmann from the Allied prison camps to Argentina and his recent abduction and return to Israel.

I am proud to announce the publication of this book and hope that it will receive your attention. "The Case Against Adolf Eichmann" may serve to enlighten many people who have forgotten the atrocities and implications of Nazism.

Sincerely yours,

Victor

Victor Weybright
Chairman & Editor

VW:el

Robert Wetenhall

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

FORTY FOUR WALL STREET

NEW YORK 15, N.Y.

August 1, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Just a note to tell you how very pleasant it was to have an opportunity to be with you again in Chicago. I enjoyed the drink with you Wednesday evening at the Blackstone and, although I was not able to talk with you again, I will look forward to it some time in the future. Perhaps we can have luncheon one of these days.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert C. Wetenhall

f

Whaley, D. W.

RAMO-WOOLDRIDGE
A DIVISION OF Thompson Ramo Wooldridge Inc.
8433 FALLBROOK AVENUE · CANOGA PARK, CALIFORNIA · DIAMOND 6-6000
Public Relations Staff Motion Picture Unit Bldg. L-2 Rm. 1310

1 June 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Am sorry to have barged in on you at your New York home as I did last week, particularily when you had returned from Berlin only two hours previously. Certainly my interruption disturbed your family and I wish to extend my regrets that this occurred.

As per your instructions I tried to re-contact you by telephone at CBS. The impossibility of succeeding at this became evident by Thursday afternoon when Sheila informed me that you had left the city for the long weekend. You have a good girl there; she wouldn't even let me take her to lunch!

To re-cap my situation, let me mention again that I was a member of the Navy sound camera unit that shot footage in Korea for your SIN shows in 1952. With an assist from your Tokyo correspondent, Bob Pierpoint, two of our efforts made releases. They were "Life of a Bomb" aboard a Navy carrier in August of '52 and in September of that same year, "Enemy's Doorstep" on Yodo Island in North Korea's Wonsan Harbor.

With the announcement of Dr. Stanton's policy of increased emphasis on informational shows of the Murrow/Friendly caliber, I would like to again offer my services in the capacity of cameraman and/or film editor. As you will no doubt recall I have been pestering you on many occasions over the years for the opportunity of working with your CBS News and Events team. My resume is enclosed.

Thank you very much for any consideration.

Best regards,

Don Whaley

Donald W. Whaley
5726 Kester Avenue
Van Nuys, California
STate 0-3739

DONALD W. WHALEY

5726 Kester Avenue
Van Nuys, California
Phone: STate 0-3739

Born in 1929 at San Clemente, California Health: Excellent

Married - Two daughters - Height: 5' 11" Weight: 165 lbs.

No preference as to location. Willing to travel. Desire permanent position with opportunity to advance. Adaptable, reliable, energetic. Have good record of ability to work with people and have kept up-to-date regarding motion pictures, radio and television.

Member: I.A.T.S.E. Cameraman's Local 659
Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers
Industry Film Producers Association
National Press Photographers Association
Toastmasters International

Qualified operator of the following motion picture cameras:

16mm Filmo-Bolex-Cine Special-Pathe-Arriflex-Eclair Camerette-Mauer-Mitchell-Auricon (all models)-Fastax-Eastman H.S.

35mm Eyemo (Q-M-C)-Arriflex-Eclair Camerette-Mitchell HS,NC,BNC,S/S-Wall S/S

Education: John C. Fremont High School -Graduated 1947
7676 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California
1600 hours of Vocational Photography

University of Southern California
3501 University Avenue, Los Angeles, California
Freshman year - Cinema Major

Naval Air Technical Training Unit
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida
14 weeks course - Motion Picture Camera School

REFERENCES

Edward N. Bliss	5712 Lubao Avenue	Woodland Hills	DI 7-7694
Clarence A. Bach	7817 Yorktowne Avenue	Los Angeles	OR 8-1984
Holgar N. Wikstrom	9136 South Wilton Place	Los Angeles	PL 4-7354
Herbert C. Aller	440 North Mansfield Ave.	Los Angeles	WE 8-9334
Harold I. Reavely	2602 Cowley Way	San Diego	BR 7-5000
Robert H. Ries	1994 Galveston Avenue	San Diego	BR 6-2345
Benedict S. Goldberg	6927 Aura Avenue	Reseda	DI 2-2316
William R. Orcutt	19454 Victory Boulevard	Reseda	DI 4-9286
Lamar Boren	460 Westbourne Street	La Jolla	GL 4-2441

EMPLOYMENT RECORD S.S.# 555-32-6902

meraman/Editor, LOCKHEED Missile Systems Division -

Primarily responsible for the photography and editing of the USAF contracturally required quarterly progress report films on the Sentry (WS-117L) reconnaissance satellite program. This involved:- Photographing hardware among Lockheed's sub-system subcontractors: Assisting the technical report writer in adapting his material to a motion picture script: Directing a narration recording using either George Fenneman, Don MacNamara or Ed Reimers: Editing the work print to the track: Preparing the Kodachrome original for release printing via A, B and C rolls using the zero cutting technique: And directing a dubbing session with narration, lip-sync, effects and music to satisfactory completion.

1954 to 1957: Cameraman/Editor, CONVAIR -

Individually and collectively at various times responsible for picture direction, departmental coordination, script breakdown, set illumination, action direction, photography, work print editing, narration recording, narration and dialogue tracking, effects and music cutting, "A" and "B" roll assembly, dubbing session direction and laboratory liaison. The above mentioned functions were performed at various times both on report films and public relations films covering the research and development of the XF2Y-1 (Sea Dart), XFY-1 (Pogo Stick), R3Y (Tradewind), 440 Metropolitan, 880 Jet-Liner, F-102 (Lancer), F-106 (Delta Dart), and the WS-107A (Atlas ICBM). While in San Diego worked on several TV pilot films (35mm) produced by Lamar Boren.

1950 to 1954: Photographer's Mate, U.S. NAVY -

Served as a motion picture cameraman attached to one of the navy's most unique outfits - a 27 man unit - the Pacific Fleet Combat Camera Group. Among many other photographic assignments in the Far East covered the United Nations Military Armistice Commission conferences at Panmunjom, Korea. Much of my footage was released by the Department of Defense to newsreel companies and television producers. Edward R. Murrow's CBS-TV show for Alcoa, "See It Now", repeatedly used my work (i.e. "Life of a Bomb" - "A Day with Charlie Tanks" - "Enemy's Doorstep"). One most interesting project of our unit was a documentary on "The Pacific Islands --- Ten Years After the War". Also during my tour of duty I assisted in the production of several training and public information films.

1949 to 1950: Attended U.S.C. majoring in Cinema

1947 to 1949: Worked as assistant photographer to Jack Albin, staff photographer for Liberty Publications, then publishers of Screenland, Silver Screen and Movie Show fan magazines. Assisted Mr. Albin in shooting layouts at stars homes, studio sets, locations, oscar presentations, premieres, etc. Worked with him on publicity for Ralph Edwards' Truth or Consequences (NBC). For this period I was also on call as the official photographer for the investigator of the Los Angeles County Public Defender's Office.

In addition to all of the foregoing information I should add that I have a Department of Defense SECRET clearance and have participated in the altitude chamber and flight indoctrination lectures to qualify for photographic observer and issuance of the AMC card required for flights in USAF/hailed jet aircraft.

White, Wm.

August 10, 1960

Dear Connie:

Many thanks for your very nice letter of July 5th which I found awaiting me on my return from the conventions.

Nothing would please us more than to be able to make a trip to Denver. But, at this point, I am not quite sure just how much traveling I will be free to do nor in what direction my travels will be.

Janet joins me in thanking you for your very kind invitation and in sending best regards to you and Bill.

As ever yours,

Mrs. William White
2106 Tower Building
Denver U. S. National Center
Denver 2, Colorado

mcc

WHITE & WHITE
PUBLIC RELATIONS

2106 Tower Building
Denver U. S. National Center
Denver 2, Colorado
TAbor 5-6249

July 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Rumblewood
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

Dear Ed:

It wasn't fair for you to go all around the world and fly over Denver. Larry Brundall, with whom you shared a flight to Tokyo, called us the minute he landed and we got first hand news of the Murrows.

The Adult Education Group in Denver called me last week to know your address, in hopes of luring you to speak at their national convention in Denver in the fall.

I hope you will say yes and come and stay with us and bring Janet.

You have been promising us a visit and October in Denver is a choice time of year. Tell Janet we at last caught up with Alan Burns and with Mrs. Burns when she was here in the spring, though we have trouble keeping up with him, for he travels a five state area.

Bill joins me in sending best regards to all of you and do come and see us.

Connie

Connie Burwell White

CBW:MB

Whitelaw, Aubrey

April 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Whitelaw:

Thank you for your letter of March 19th which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. As you may know, Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and is traveling abroad. He is expected to return to the States shortly, and I shall hold your letter to show to him when he returns to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Aubrey H. Whitelaw
Tar Barrel Hill
North Stonington, Connecticut

Private &
Confidential

Tar Barrel Hill
North Stonington
Connecticut

19 March 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow :

As I proposed several years ago, the story of LASKI THE TEACHER may be even more significant today than when he held spell-bound those students who today are proving his unusual effectiveness.

Don't you think you could do a documentary to demonstrate the worldwide influence of a single teacher of our time ? I'm sure that no other teacher before or since (his death 10 years ago March 24) could command the variety of students representing so many races, colors, creeds, languages, etc. as did Harold J. As I've said to you before, the story of Laski the Teacher can best be told in terms of his former students - especially those who have and are now distinguishing themselves in positions of political leadership, worldwide.

Let me know if I can help on this.

Sincerely,

AHWhitelaw
Aubrey H. Whitelaw

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.

PS We talk much of political ideas & ideologies — now let's look at the people who are producing them, worldwide in this single category! (I've kept in touch with Frida) AHW

Who's Who in California

March 24, 1960

Dear Mrs. Armstrong:

Thank you for your recent letter inviting Mr. Murrow to submit his biography to appear in the THIRD LIMITED EDITION of "Who's Who in California."

This is to inform you that Mr. Murrow is not a resident of California. He has been living here in New York for many years. However, thank you for asking him.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Alice Catt Armstrong, Editor
Who's Who in California
1331 Cordell Place
Los Angeles 46, California

Who's Who Historical Society
PUBLISHERS OF
Who's Who in California
ALICE CATT ARMSTRONG, EDITOR
1331 CORDELL PLACE
LOS ANGELES 46, CALIFORNIA

Also Publishers of:
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"WHO'S WHO IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY"

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Dear Biographee:

We are pleased to inform you that your biography has been selected to appear in the THIRD LIMITED EDITION of "Who's Who in California." This historic document will list approximately 2000 eminent Californians from the educational, industrial, professional, political, social and civic life of California.

Previous editions of "Who's Who in California" and "Who's Who in Los Angeles County" have received wide recognition in leading historical, educational, governmental, Chambers of Commerce and public libraries throughout the world. They have been acclaimed California's most useful books of reference, used for many years in the California school and library system.

We will also dedicate a section of this book as a lasting memorial in appreciation and recognition—to preserve the memory of distinguished Californians who are deceased, and have in the past meritoriously contributed toward the historical development of a greater California.

No one can pay for inclusion. Nominations are approved by virtue of merit alone. No advertising will appear in the book. The only revenue derived from the publication is from subscriptions. "Who's Who in California" is designed in three columns, with the photographs centrally affixed. It is bound in our usual Trademark colors of white with gold leaf and the lettering embossed in gold. Names will also be embossed in gold on the cover, and a gift copy of our Travel Guide will be sent on prepaid orders only.

The publication of a biographical dictionary is a time-consuming task. The prompt return of the enclosed forms and your favorite photograph will facilitate the compilation and editing. Suggestions of noteworthy leaders from your community are welcomed, as some who merit recognition may be inadvertently omitted. Thanking you for your immediate attention and cooperation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Alice Catt Armstrong

Alice Catt Armstrong
Editor and Publisher

Who's Who Historical Society

Publishers of

Who's Who in California

ALICE CATT ARMSTRONG, EDITOR

1331 CORDELL PLACE LOS ANGELES 46, CALIFORNIA

CRESTVIEW 4-2362

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

(Please type or print plainly to avoid errors.)

Date.....

Full Name ..... Position .....

Birthplace ..... Birth Date .....

Father's Name ..... Mother's Name .....

Family Notables .....

.....

Education (Degrees, etc.) (Dates) .....

.....

Wife's First and Maiden Name or Husband's Name .....

Place of Marriage ..... Date .....

Children and Birth Dates (Married Names of Daughters) .....

.....

.....

Chronology of Career (Dates) .....

.....

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.....

.....

Past Positions (Dates) .....

.....

Other Offices and Directorates Held (Past and Present) (Dates) .....

.....

War Record .....

.....

Lodge, Club and Fraternity Memberships (Offices Held) (Dates) .....

.....

.....

Politics (Offices Held) (Dates) .....

Religion (Church Offices Held) .....

Hobbies ..... Recreations .....

Residence (and Phone) .....

Office Address (and Phone) .....

Achievements in: Literature, Stage, Screen, Radio,
Television, Art, Scientific, Professional, Publications, etc. (Dates) .....

Please include your favorite photograph (Glossy preferred, any size)

PLEASE USE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND OMIT OR MAKE CHANGES IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR PERSONAL DESIRES.

I wish to nominate the following distinguished Californians for inclusion in "Who's Who in California":

NAME	ADDRESS	PROFESSION

Wilkins, Roy

October 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

Thank you for your cordial letter of October 5, and your kind invitation to be Master of Ceremonies on November 27 next, when the NAACP will hold its fourth annual Freedom Fund Dinner.

I am flattered by the invitation and wish very much that I might accept, but regret that I cannot do so because present plans call for me to be out of the country at that time working on one of my television programs.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

October 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On November 27 next, a Sunday evening, the NAACP will hold its fourth annual Freedom Fund Dinner at the Statler-Hilton Hotel. As in previous years, we anticipate an overflow attendance for what has now become the most important yearly fund-raising event of the NAACP National Office calendar.

I am writing to ask you to preside over the dinner program as its master of ceremonies.

Each dinner has been marked by the award of citations to two persons whose contributions in the fields of our major concern have seemed to us to merit such recognition. In some instances, this honor has been but the latest of many, in others it has singled out less celebrated contributions. Thus, last year, we honored Marian Anderson and Gardner Cowles; the year before, it was Rudolf Bing and John H. Johnson, publisher of Ebony magazine. Our first dinner cited Branch Rickey and Duke Ellington.

This year, we shall be honoring Lena Horne, whose devoted service to the NAACP and its causes has long deserved such notice. We had hoped that the late Oscar Hammerstein II, an equally devoted friend and a vice-president of the Association, might join her. Instead, we shall honor his memory through a musical tribute employing his lyrics. No speeches are scheduled, although there will be brief remarks from two or three persons.

We wanted you to preside at last year's dinner but your absence from the country prevented us from asking at that time. Your participation this year will add a very special lustre, and I am adding my own strong personal plea to that of our committee.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary

RW:erb

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Wilkinson, R.A

January 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Wilkinson:

Thank you for your letter of January 21st.

The overall reaction to CBS coverage of the Inauguration of President Kennedy has been very good. Your criticism, however, was well received.

Mr. Murrow has always enjoyed hearing from viewers - whether the response has been favorable or not.

He has asked that I tell you comments are certainly appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Robert A. Wilkinson
230 East Shore Drive
Massapequa, New York

NASSAU SHORES BEACH CLUB

PYRAMID 8-9872

400 EAST SHORE DRIVE
MASSAPEQUA, L. I., N. Y.

January 21, 1961.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was amazed by what I considered an error in bad taste on the broadcast of the Inaugural Dance Friday night.

With the whole diplomatic corps present, including the ambassadors of the friendly nations, one of the commentators singled out angave to the Soviet ambassador the singular courtesy of using the "mike" and reaching a nationwide audience.

Furthermore, he was naive enough to ask the Soviet ambassador what he thought of President Kennedy's inaugural address. What in the hell did he expect to find out?

I was a CBS employ before you ever broadcast your first word from Europe, have an affectionate paternal interest in it, and am discusted enough by this incident to write a protest.

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Wilkinson

Robert A. Wilkinson
230 East Shore Drive,
Massapequa, N. Y.

Willey, J. C.

October 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Willey:

In your letter of October 19th, you stated than an advance copy of "CHALLENGE TO SURVIVAL" was on its way to Mr. Murrow.

This is merely to let you know that as yet we have not received the copy of Dr. William Voght's forthcoming book.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. John C.Willey, Editor
William Sloane Associates
245 Park Avenue - South
New York 16, New York

William Sloane Associates, Publishers
425 PARK AVENUE SOUTH NEW YORK 16, N.Y. — MUrray Hill 5-8648

October 19, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, 485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The dire effects of the world's present overpopulation and the necessity to limit the soaring birth rate in future are the problems which Dr. William Vogt, the internationally recognized ecologist and conservationist, attacks in his forthcoming book, PEOPLE! Challenge to Survival. An advance copy is now on its way to you with my compliments.

As a long-time leader in the Planned Parenthood movement, Dr. Vogt is particularly fitted to discuss the "challenge" to our survival. His book is, accordingly, well buttressed with fact and argument and born of personal observation; it is also fervent and, of course, controversial. I think you will find it absorbing and, possibly, a little frightening. I would be grateful for your comment.

We publish on November 10.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

John C. Willey
Editor

JCW:jg

Williams, J. J.

February 25, 1960

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your recent letter, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to answer your question, since he is on a year's sabbatical and is spending this time traveling abroad.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. John Joseph Williams
R.D. #2
Wyalusing, Pennsylvania

John Williams
R.D.#2
Wyalusing, Pa.

Mr. E dward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madision Ave.
N.Y.C., N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am a junior in high school and would like your valid opinion on a very much discussed topic. In our school our junior class has challenged the senior class to a formal debate to be presented to the entire student body. The topic to be discussed is, Resolve; The voting age should be lowered to eighteen. If you would like to know, I am on the affirmative, against my will, but would very much appreciate your views no matter which side you are on.

Respectfully yours,
John J. Williams
John J. Williams

FM
Williams, M.

September 12, 1960

Dear Miss Williams:

Thank you for your letter of August 1st.

Your hobby sounds quite interesting. Unfortunately, I'm afraid I have to disappoint you since I get so many similar requests. I've had to decide to not get involved in any way. If I were to send a tie to you, I would have to do it for all the other people who have written in. I am sorry but am sure you understand.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Miss Margaret Williams
Finleyville, Pennsylvania

Finleyville Pa,
Aug 7. 1960

To. Edward R Merrill,
Commentator,

Dear Mr. Merrill,

For years my hobby has been collecting ties that have been worn by famous men.

Would you be so kind as to add your tie along with your Autograph to my collection?

It may interest you to know I have hundreds of ties... Ties from Presidents, Governors, Senators, Generals, Educators, Atty, Doctors Judges, etc I have ties from Kings, and many foreign diplomats. When my work here on earth is ended. My collection will be handed down for posterity.

May God put his arms around you and lead you on to victory.

I am Yours sir for God and America
Margaret Williams
Finleyville Pa

Wilson, Ernest C

F.M.

September 21, 1960

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your recent letter.

I have received so many letters similar to yours all requesting that we give Mr. Khrushchev the silent treatment.

As you can see from the daily newspapers, your request is being fulfilled. The United States is not being over hospitable to him and his followers.

It was nice of you to take the time and trouble to write.

Sincerely,

Ernest C. Wilson
Minister
Christ Church, Unity
635 S. Manhattan Place
Los Angeles 5, California

CHRIST CHURCH, UNITY
ERNEST C. WILSON, MINISTER
635 S. MANHATTAN PLACE
LOS ANGELES 5, CALIF.

September 13, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

During World War I "the Thunders of Silence" were invoked by the press and other news media to squelch a movement that was generally agreed to be contrary to the defense of America.

Could not the news media of today confer a great blessing on our nation and the world by giving absolute minimal mention to the visit of Khrushchev, his various ravings and abuses?

The attitude of the various news media toward Mr. Khrushchev reminds me of the timorous flutterings of an unloved bride toward her moody husband. "Does he, doesn't he? Will he, won't he? Please be nice! Please approve of me! Oh, you're hurting my feelings!"

Sincerely,

Ernest C. Wilson

Minister
CHRIST CHURCH, UNITY

Wilson, Wm. W.

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WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.
Manager, Radio-Television Dept.

CHICAGO 1 · 333 No. Michigan Avenue

July 12, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed,

So nice to have you back on the air again.

I know you will be extremely busy when you arrive here in Chicago, but if you do have a few minutes I would appreciate a call from you -- I guess inviting you to breakfast, lunch or dinner would be asking too much under the circumstances.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Bill

Wm. W. Wilson, Jr.

:gt

Ok telephoned KC.

Bill Wilson

BILL WILSON, JR.

June 16, 1960

Dear Ed:

The attached appeared in the June 10th issue of the Chicago Daily News.

Thought it would be of interest to you.

Kindest personal regards.

Bill

(L) Live

(C) Color

12:00
EWS (L) (C).
ATE NEWS (L).

12:05
EHIND CLOSED DOORS — ama. "The Geneva Story."
THE CALIFORNIANS—Drama. One Ton of Peppercorns." nthony Wayne, a cousin of att Wayne, arrives in the y and becomes the vic- of a swindle.

12:35
OMBAT SERGEANT—Drama. atal Hour."
ive Minutes to Live By.

12:55
ATE REPORT (L)—News.

1:00
MEDITATION.

1:05
NTHOLOGY—Drama. "Duf- s Man" with Walter Pren- n, Phyllis Kirk, Phil Carey.

1:35
NEWS (L) (C).

Saturday Morning

6:50
A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

6:55
EARLY REPORT—News.

7:00
BIG PICTURE — Documen- tary. "The Joe Mann Story."

7:30
FRIENDSHIP SHOW — Chil- dren's program.
ACTIVE EDUCATION — Film presented in co - operation with Chicago public schools.

7:45
SACRED HEART PROGRAM— Religious film series. "Par- ents Are Educators."

8:00
CAPTAIN KANGAROO (L) — children's program.
FARM AND GARDEN (L) (C) —Information for city an ountry gardeners. Everet Mitchell, host.
KARTOON KLUB — Carto

8:30
CARTOON COMICS — dren's show. "Wil nd Woolly West," " by Socks," "Gumby— all." Color, "Cholly Pol
BUGS BUNNY AND FRIENDS —Cartoons.

9:00
HECKLE AND JECKLE—Car- oon show. Heckle and Jeck- e in "Free Enterprise" and "Flying South." Little Roque- fort in "Prescription for Percy." Dinky Duck in "Featherweight Champ." (Repeat.)
HOWDY DOODY SHOW (L) (C) —Puppet program for chil- dren.
TERRYTOONS—Cartoon pro- gram.

9:30
MIGHTY MOUSE—Children's program. "The Dead End Cats," "A Wolf's Tale," "Time Gallops On" and "Kra- kaota." (Repeat.)
RUFF AND REDDY SHOW (C) —Cat and dog cartoons.
MY LITTLE MARGIE—Situa- tion comedy. "Too Many Ghosts." Margie tries to find a castle complete with ghosts for a client.

10:00
THE LONE RANGER — West- ern. "The Bounty Hunter." While pursuing an outlaw, the Ranger and Tonto meet a scheming trapper and his accomplice who turn out to be unscrupulous cutthroats. (Repeat.)
FURY — Drama. (Repeat.) "Visiting Day." Packy runs away from home when his parents refuse to visit his school during National Edu- ation Week.
RAMAR OF THE JUNGLE — dventure drama. "Mask of reenah." A white trader d his wife rob a native ngle chief of a sacred vel.
TU ERWIN SHOW — Situa- n comedy. "Party mes to Life." St. an -fashioned taffy pu nd ner roast.

10:30
LOVE LUCY—Come peat.) "Lucy Learns e."
RCUS BOY—Adventures of oy traveling with a cir- (Repeat.) "Little Vaga-

VISITS OF A COLUMNIST

No Elevator for L

BY TERRY TURNER

COME ALONG—we'll make a couple of calls.

First, the Executive House to see visiting Jack La Lanne, a physical culturist whose exercise show is seen on about 15 ABC-TV stations.

In Chicago, the program is at 9 a.m. Mondays through Fridays and let me tell you, it's an experience.

* * *

IN OUR household, I'm just getting the first cup of coffee down, shaking and bleary-eyed and bearded, and there is my wife out in the middle of the living room floor, twisting back and forth. La Lanne is on the air.

"You, too, can have pep and a beautiful body," La Lanne is screaming, clapping his hands and generally being the Norman Vincent Peale of the physical culture set.

"Exercise and diet!" Jack is yelling. "Use my glamor-stretcher! Eat my liver extract! Avoid white foods! Eat wheat germ! Use the body that God gave you! Do your legs stick out like sore thumbs?"

* * *

ABOUT THIS time the coffee spills over.

"Come on, honey," says the wife. "Get out here and try it. You'll feel a lot better."

SKITCH HENDERSON

JACK LA LANNE

I don't want to feel better. I just want to be left alone.

La Lanne Wears Padded T-Shirt

Anyway, it turns out that La Lanne is a short, muscular man, "over 40," dressed in a loose T-shirt with padded shoulders and skin-tight pants and he's lounging on a couch in his hotel room.

"I ran up 27 flights, two steps at a time," he tells me.

La Lanne has five corporations. He spends a million dollars a year to buy television time. He had his first gym at 19 years of age, charging his school mates $5 a month to use the equipment.

HE PARLAYED this into 12 gyms in California, went on a Hollywood TV station and expects to have his show syndicated to 40 stations by the end of next year.

He is buying a food processing plant ("some kind of a tax deal—I leave that stuff to my business managers. I just want to help people.") to manufacture protein supplements and vitamins and whatyoucallit.

"You've got to exercise and eat correctly," Jack says.

And Down the Hall Is Bearded Skitch

Down the hallway, Skitch Henderson, the bearded NBC musical director, is working on a score for a Saturday night "World Wide 60" show.

Henderson took his first nightclub engagement in 11 years to come to Chicago (at the London House) because he wanted to get out of New York for a change of scenery.

So the network called him Tuesday with a rush order for a musical score for the Saturday show. Henderson has been getting about two hours sleep a night all week.

* * *

"HEY, SKITCH," I needle through his door. "Why don't you get a show call ing Along With Skitch'?"

'WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH?'

Segregation Show On TV Wins Plaudits

Bell & Howell Co. has won nationwide praise for sponsoring the controversial television show, "Who Speaks for the South?"

Here is a sampling of letters received by the camera manufacturing company after it sponsored the show last month.

* * *

"I AM STILL receiving favorable mail from all over the nation with reference to the program you sponsored." —Mayor William B. Harsfield, Atlanta, Ga.

"'Who Speaks for the South?' was terrific. Give us more." — Harvey Furgatch, San Diego, Calif.

"I for one am deeply grateful."—Oscar Wooldrige Jr., North Carolina State College.

"Television journalism at its best . . . an exceptionally wise and imaginative advertising media buy."—Leo Bogart, New York City.

"We wish to sincerely congratulate you for having the courageous leadership to sponsor 'Who Speaks for the South?'"—Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Hunsberger, Elmhurst.

"You and your company will win many friends."—John Maguire, Van Nuys, Calif.

"In a time when the television audiences are being served their daily Pablum this presentation was a welcome relief."—Kenneth White, Oak Park.

"In future, we will make it a point to look for television programs that carry your sponsorship." — Mrs. William Pecover, Glen Ellyn.

"If you've made enemies, you've made many, many friends. TV needs more sponsors like your company."—The Rev. Jim Anderson, Chicago Heights.

"The television set is hardly cool before I can express my great appreciation." — Mrs. Douglas Martin, San Pedro, Calif.

"Hooray for you. Whatever sales you may lose in the South will surely be gained double in the North." —Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Milberg, Pacoima, Calif.

"It is a mark of the immaturity of our citizenry that a company should have to be complimented for underwriting adult programming of this kind."—Robert Cleland.

"A company astute enough to couple profit-making with citizen responsibility earns my consumer support." — Mrs. Alice K. Ray, Community Fund of Chicago.

* * *

THE SHOW was a documentary on segregation and integration in Georgia. Commentator was Edward R. Murrow. The show was presented May 27 on CBS.

The Bell & Howell Co. is at 7100 McCormick rd., Lincolnwood.

Allenby St.

The main street in T Aviv, Israel, is named for ritain's Gen. Allenby, who liberated Jerusalem in 1917.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Wilson, Wm W. Jr
Young + Rubicam

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

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WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.
Manager, Radio-Television Dept.

CHICAGO 1 · 333 No. Michigan Avenue

June 1, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
285 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Delighted to hear that you are on your way back!

It is interesting to note that information and public affair type programs are finding their way into prime television hours, as you had hoped they would.

We enjoyed the documentary, "WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH" and Bell and Howell certainly deserves a lot of credit for sponsoring this program in view of the tense situation.

with Arthur Morse.

Thought you would be interested in the attached clippings regarding this specific show and hope that more sponsors see their way clear to sponsor similar timely shows in the future.

Hope that on my next trip to New York, we will be able to try out the new Barbary Room.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

YOUNG & RUBICAM, INC.

Bill

Wm. W. Wilson, Jr.

:dck
Att'd - 2

Percy Winner

SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

4501 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington 16, D. C.

Telephone EMerson 2-6710

Operating under Contract
with the
Department of the Army

16 XII 60

Dear Ed,

On second thought I recognized that your telephone call to me was prompted less by interest in my trip to Guinea (the Cuba of Africa)than by a desire to get in touch with Peter Tompkins on the Miami matter. So I called off my trip to New York to see you before your departure for England (and still expect to see you here in the middle of January.) But, more important,I set out to help Peter carry out his mission.

I arranged for him to meet and to spend some hours with Michael Kenney,an English social anthropologist and close friend of mine,who,on a grant from the Organization of American States,carried out a study of Habana-Miami a short time ago. Since Micheal spent five years in Spain and has a Spanish wife, he speaks Spanish perfectly;and Peter found the brain-picking most useful. Michael is on the faculty of Catholic University, and about to leave for six months more in Cuba.

I also arranged lunch today with Peter and Clifford Barnett,also a Ph.D.in social anthropology,with field work in Latin America,on the staff of American University,and a member of my staff here. He is Chairman of a team carrying out a study of Cuba and has had intimate contacts with the underground in Miami.

I also plan to put Peter in touch with Charles Berlitz (of the Berlitz setup),Colonel in the Army Reserve,specialist in unconventional warfare,former land-owner in Cuba,colleague of Colonel Nathan,Chief of Policy and Planning at RFE,and unusually knowledgeable in,and about,the anti-Castro pattern.

On fait ce qu'on peut.

Regards,

Percy

Percy Winner

Percy Winner

December 2, 1960

Dear Percy:

Very many thanks for your nice note of November 9.

I am almost completely recovered from my bout with pneumonia, and as soon as I get my strength back, you may be sure that I will attack the machines - not orally - but with a hammer.

As ever yours,

Mr. Percy Winner
Special Operations Research Office
The American University
4501 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 16, D.C.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

4501 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington 16, D. C.

Telephone EMerson 2-6710

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Department of the Army

9 XI 60

Dear Ed,

We missed you--I suppose many millions of us did. Yet I'm glad you were spared the ordeal of such a night of wallowing in figures,with so little thought. And I will hope and pray that you will soon be up and about,fitter than ever,to do battle with ALL the Machines.

As ever,

Percy Winner

Percy Winner

3434-34th St.,N.W.,
Washington,8,D.C.
1 December 1960

Dear Ed,

I expect to leave late next month for a trip of about six weeks to Guinea and Mali, on an official exploratory mission. If there is anything I can do for you there,please let me know.

I hope you have fully recovered,and bad cess to TIME INC.

As ever,

Percy Winner

Percy Winner

October 28, 1960

Dear Percy:

Delighted you're coming up. I am unhappily tied up in Florida for a few days, but why don't you stop by and have a drink with me late afternoon on November 3rd. It will be great to see you again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Percy Winner
3434 Thirty-Fourth Street, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

ERM:gw

3434 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

21 X 60

Dear El,

For the first time in a couple of years I have a chance to make a brief trip to New York — from Nov. 3rd to 6th. May I give you a ring?

Sincerely,

Percy Winner

Percy Winner

3434--34 St.,N.W.,
Washington,8,D.C.,
5 August 1960

Dear Ed,

I am pleased,proud but mostly relieved to report that after long years of statelessness my dear and charming wife has at last become an American citizen and acquired a passport. We are able,therefore,to go abroad--if there is any place to go.

I presume you recognized that the note from me about Havana-Miami a month or so ago was sent on the request of Peter Tompkins.

Gisella and I lunched the other day with Ray Swing and his wife. He talked most warmly about you and Mrs.R.S.revealed to Gisella that Jack Gould had been fired by CBS before becoming the NYTimes man and the sponsor and backer of Huntley-Brinkley. The point came up because we see rather a lot of Brinkley, especially Mrs.B.and Mrs.W. and the respective broods.

All the best,

Percy

Percy Winner

Percy Winner

SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH OFFICE
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

4501 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Washington 16, D. C.

Operating under Contract
with the
Department of the Army

Telephone EMerson 2-6710

6 January 1960

Dear Ed,

Please let me know when you think we may have a chance to get together during your sojourn in Washington. Naturally my wife and I would like to have you visit us for a meal or at least a drink--the address is 3434-34th St., N.W.,and the telephone Woodley 6-3434.

Cordially,

Percy

Percy Winner

Helen Winston

TELEPHONE PLAZA 1-4400

CABLE ADDRESS—COLUMFILM

711-5TH AVE. NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

October 18, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I thank you again for the time and interest you took in seeing HAND IN HAND.

I was very pleased that you thought the film "A wonderful piece of entertainment" and that little Loretta Parry impressed you so much as a child actress.

Your enthusiasm for the quality of the production and the statement that "I am glad that there are people like you who believe strongly enough to make a picture like this and I hope millions of people see it" meant a great deal to me.

As I told you, I need your help and would be most grateful if you would give me a quote for this picture, (The one above would be just fine.)

I am also looking forward to your proposed discussion. We must all try in our own way.

I am looking forward to talking to you on your return.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Helen

Helen Winston

HW:ms

Winston, Jerry
fm

September 12, 1960

Dear Mr. Winston:

Thank you for your recent letter which was received while Mr. Murrow was away covering the political conventions. Since Mr. Murrow is very seldom in the office these days, I am taking the liberty of answering your letter in his stead rather than delay a reply any longer.

In response to your question of what course to take toward becoming a reporter, I believe Mr. Murrow would advise you to first obtain a sound background in the fields of history, political science and journalism. Experience is also important and this may best be gained by working on a newspaper or for a local radio station.

I hope you will find the above information useful and wish you the best of luck in reaching your goal.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Jerry Winston
50-08 Springfield Blvd.
Bayside 64, New York

July 20, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
Manhattan, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter was spurred by my decision to become what one might in turn call a broadcaster, narrator, reporter, commentator——I don't think the title is important. What is important is what I want to do. Let's call it video journalism.

The "why" is rather complex. Suffice it to say here that my decision was neither rash nor impulsive, nor did it just naturally evolve. It was built——built on a foundation of people, of experience, of purpose, of dedication. Now that the initial building has been completed, I have turned to the project which lies ahead: actualizing an aspiration.

I have no illusions of waking up tomorrow as a Murrow, or a Cronkite, or a Sevareid. I am instead concerned with the business of pursuing a course, and I could think of no more logical approach than to ask someone who is already there, "How?"

Respectfully,

Jerry Winston

Jerry Winston

J. Winston
50-08 Springfield Blvd.
Bayside 64, New York

Wistar, G.S.

June 16, 1960

Dear Mrs Wistar:

I have your letter of May 17th, which was turned over to me for a reply in Mr. Murrow's absence from the city.

Thank you for your gracious words with regard to SMALL WORLD. For your information, Mr. Murrow will go on the air with a radio news show titled, BACKGROUND on Sunday, July 3rd at 12:05 P.M. New York time. This program will attempt to analyze the one, two or three most important news stories of the week - those of national interest and show what is our stake.

It is most helpful to receive letters such as yours, and we appreciate your taking the time and trouble to write to us.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Gayle Smith Wistar
2617½ S. Sepulveda Blvd.
Los Angeles 64, California

RICHARD WISTAR JR.
UCLA MEDICAL SCHOOL

May 17, 1960

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS-TV
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:

I must confess I am an ardent admirer of your programs and of you as a person. My husband and I have been particularly devoted to this season's Small World programing. We are furthermore encouraged to see such delightful advertising on the part of Olin-Matheson! Their approach to the advertising delemma is interesting and encourages our hopes of more advertising of the same quality.

over

We so regret not hearing your former 5 p.m. radio news commentary. It's rather disgusting to listen to the chap presently in that time spot. We hope this letter will be one of many placing impetus on the CBS elite to revive your newscast. We so yearn for the truthful intelligent news programs of "Our Mr. M." again.

Most sincerely,

Gayle Smith Thistar
2617½ S. Sepulveda Blvd
Los Angeles 64, Calif.

Wolf, Karl

1502 East 76 Street
Kansas City, Missouri
March 3, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is with a great pleasure of relief that I watch your telecasts. After your more or less "enforced leave" I was afraid that you might be kept of the air. I am very thankful that this is not so and that you are back doing your usual high caliber work.
I have been watching with interest your work over the past several years and personally feel that you have been an important factor in the "revival" of democracy in our country. It still makes me unhappy to see my country being so favourably inclined to dictatorships (ie Cuba,(ex-dictator Batista) Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Spain etc etc) and to have our government seem to be so eager to resume nuclear testing. Personally I think it is a great moral defeat for the United States to do this. I enjoyed the telecast this past Sunday showing Dr. Teller favouring the tests and Lord Bertrand Russell opposing them. Personally I feel that any increased radiation is a hazard to mankind, especially our children, and I am opposed to all testing. Dr. Schweitzer pointed out the hazards some time ago and I am sure he is too great a man to be saying this for means of personal profit etc.

Again, thank you Mr. Murrow for your excellent work of the past and may you live long and healthfully to continue your activities.

Sincerely,

Karl Wolf MD.

Dr. Karl Wolf

Wolfe, M. D.

January 9, 1960

Dear Mrs. Wolfe:

Your letter reached us in roundabout fashion - thus the delay in getting back to you before this.

Mr. Murrow always enjoys hearing from old friends, and has asked me to tell you he appreciates you're taking the time to write to him as you did.

I would suggest that you listen to BACKGROUND, Mr. Murrow's readio show each Sunday at 12:30 afternoon. Also try to watch the bi-monthly presentations of CBS REPORTS, in which Mr. Murrow makes regular appearances. These take place on every other Thursday evening at 10:00 P.M.

Thank you again for your interest.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Mary D. Wolfe
Sophia, West Virginia

for mail

Sophia W. Va
December 19,1960

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
C. B. S. Radio
New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

We certainly did and do miss you on your evening programs. The "thing" t that took your "its" place, was not worth listening to. I wrote the station about it. They wrote telling me that you would be back at such a time.I do not think that there is another commentator that I appreciate and enjoy so much.

Was sorry that you were ill at the"mike" for the election returns.I meant to write you but but like many "delayed" the act until it was too late.

One of the C. B. S. fellows this morning spoke of the out-going attorney general,s recommending ten new "teeth" in a law to cope with the narcotic, gambling, racketeers, and the like troubles. Is there not a better, a more lasting and economical way?

1964 years ago there was born a man child whom we pretend to worship AND follow. He taught love, brotherhood and the like, not force. Do we teach and preach something that deep down in our hearts do not believe? Although having two of the best parents that were ever made, and with all my saintly mother could do(my father died a short time before I was ushered into this world) we made mistakes. I am nearing seventy and I think I can honestly and conscientiously say, especially as I grow older I HAVE tried to live usefully as well as thoughtfully. Sometimes I wonder which is worse, to care too much or too little.

Henry Drummond says in "The Greatest Thing in The World", something like this, "Did you ever think that Jesus did so many kind things as he passed along?" Maybe if I would do"what comes naturally" instead of fussing and fuming, I and those with whom I come in contact would be better off.

Some time ago I had such a helpful and inspiring letter from Dr. Arthur Comptom. He you know is working foran International Brotherhood. I had written for help and advice. He's a great guy.

Its the little things that count. A mother was telling me of an incident in her family. She and her neighbor, with their families went to the grocery store. The children of the neighbor picked off some grapes (I think they were) and as they came out, offered some to her children. The children said to my friend, "We did not take them, they were stolen." And Oh, Mr. Morrow, how much easier it would be to stop crime before it starts by inoculating the children,when they are young, with righteous living.This was "shared loot" in its infancy.

I was a former teacher. Have sold The Lincoln Library since 1936. I have learned more FROM people than with all the college and other schooling I have had.

The C. B. S. reporters, in my estimation are tops. Maybe I havn't listened enough to the othersMaybe like my old brother-in-law who had to sit o at a different place at dinner, said," the food did not taste as well."

You boys who are well educated, intelligent, AND informed, have the vantage seat in this arena of life. We are looking to you for inspiration and truth. Thanks a lot and the very best to you and yours. Sincerely,
(I'm learning to type by my lonesome.) Mary B Wolfe

CBS RADIO NEWS
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Answered by Shedyce Joyce, 11-3-60 F M.

My dear Sirs:

Will you please let me know if there is any chance that Mr. Ed Murrow may soon again be on daily radio news-casts? His very thoughtful news analysis daily programs were a must with us here. Radio is better than Television for that type of news, as a busy person can hear it even on his car radio, when time does not permit TV watching. Mr. Murrow's program came on at 5:00 PM Los Angeles time, excellent for after-work. When you substituted Lowell Thomas, you lost my family as listeners. We do not like his flippant, shallow handling of the news. Please let us have Murrow back again, with his thoughtful analyses. If you send mail on to him, will you please include this card? I am hoping that we can hear him regularly soon again.

Thank you.

1206 So. Euclid Ave.
San Gabriel, California

Kathryn M. Wood

Kathryn M. Wood

Bob Skelgell

Wood, K.

SAN GABRIEL, CALIF.
NOV 3
7 30PM
1960

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Vickie — answered
Tell her about B'gnd.
No daily show.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO.
RADIO BROADCASTING NEWS SERVICE
NEW YORK
NEW YORK

Wollman, Jerome

February 25, 1960

Dear Mrs. Wollman:

Thank you for your kind letter of January 29th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for Mr. Murrow to do as you ask, since he and Mrs. Murrow are traveling abroad and will not be returning to the States for several months.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. Jerome Wollman
1086 Wilshire
St. Louis 30, Missouri

Miriam Foundation, Inc.

501 Bacon Ave. • St. Louis 19, Mo. • WOodland 2-4482

Cancer Service
Miriam Rehabilitation
Miriam School
Aid-To-The Blind
U. S. O. Serva-A-Camp
* * *

January 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On April 2, 1960 in St. Louis, Missouri, Miriam Lodge United Order of True Sisters is holding a bazaar and fair in observance of our fiftieth year of service to our community and nation. (The national organization is much older having been founded in 1846 in New York.) Throughout the country our members are dedicated to many worth-while projects, but in St. Louis where we have a membership of approximately 1000 women, we are devoting the greater part of our efforts to the operation of THE MIRIAM SCHOOL FOR RETARDED CHILDREN, an undertaking close to our hearts and meeting a real need. Proceeds from the bazaar will go toward the further development of the school in order to accommodate more children for this highly specialized training and education.

Your love for and interest in children are well-known, Mr. Murrow, and you could help us greatly by sending us a DOLL to sell at our bazaar--either one your own family has owned, per~~haps, or~~ one you would select for the purpose. Some St. Louis child would be enchanted to love and own a doll knowing you had sent it! Your autograph on the doll's dress or a note attached would enhance it even more!

Please believe we are aware of the many requests you must receive for help of all kinds; we can only hope this letter strikes a responsive note and that you will want to send us a doll. We plan extensive publicity for our doll collection, so are asking only persons whose gifts would be particularly meaningful and valuable. Indeed, one from Edward R. Murrow would be!

Thank you for your consideration. The doll may be sent at any time, either to me as a volunteer member of the Miriam School committee, or to the address above of the Miriam Foundation. In advance, our warm thanks, and all good wishes for the new year.

Most sincerely yours

Rosalie H. Wollman

Mrs. Jerome Wollman
1086 Wilshire
St. Louis 30, Missouri

OUR 50th ANNIVERSARY 1910 1960

Wong, Emily Lei

September 24, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. News
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I call your attention to the enclosed news item and editorial of the New York Times and an article in Time magazine regarding the Chinese Nationalists' arrest of Lei Chen on Taiwan.

Lei Chen is my father. He served his country and his people for many years in various high official positions. He has been fighting for democracy, freedom and human rights as the "respected publisher of the widely read and influencial magazine, Free China, and the head of an effort to organize the China Democratic party as a legal and anti-communist opposition group on Taiwan."

The charges and statements about the Nationalist government in my father's magazine are not calculated to "preach open rebellion". They are printed to petition the government for a redress of grievances; to expose the unsavory behaviors of corrupt bureaucrats and to criticize the shortcomings of government policies. They are printed to ensure progress, to encourage dynamism and to increase democratization.

My father's effort to organize a new, legal and anti-communist party is designed to preserve the right of opposition and dissent and certainly not to overthrow the Nationalist government.

I do not understand how these acts constitute Sedition, with which my father was charged for his arrest and to be tried in the military court.

If Taiwan is a "stable and thriving democracy" as she claims, unfavorable world reaction should persuade the Nationalist government to give a sober, second thought on this matter.

But, if the authorities there insist on this despotic move to suppress freedom of speech and to abuse basic human rights, then, this is not just a case of one government imprisoning a citizen; this is a struggle of free man against oppression. And I plead to you and to the free world for support and help. This issue is not Nationalist China's internal affair. This issue is everyone's concern -- everyone who believes in democracy, human rights and freedom.

Respectfully yours,

Emily Lei Wong

Emily Lei Wong (Mrs.)

220 Parker Road
Elizabeth, New Jersey

The New York Times
September 11. 1960

AN EDITORIAL

.....friends of Nationalist China can only be distressed when a mistake is made on Taiwan which provides ammunition for Peiping's supporters. Such a mistake seems to be the arrest last week of Lei Chen, the respected publisher of the widely read and influential magazine, Free China, and the head of an effort to organize the China Democratic party as a legal and anti-Communist opposition group on Taiwan. The news that Mr. Lei is to be tried in the military courts must add to concern. Nationalist China's friends here will hope there will be a sober second thought on this matter in Taipei.

'Time' Magazine
September 19, 1960

FORMOSA

.....Respected Scholar Dr. Hu Shih (former ambassador to the United States) came to Lei's defense, called him "a patriotic man and certainly an anti-Communist." From the publisher of San Francisco's Chinese World, President Chiang Kai-shek received a cable deploring Lei's arrest as "one of the great mistakes of your career." And even within Chiang's government there were those who doubted the wisdom of the move. For by this blunder, the Nationalists stood to jeopardize much of the sympathy Chiang's regime had built up slowly and painfully in its years of exile in Formosa.

The New York Times
September 5, 1960

SEDITION LAID TO 4 SEIZED ON TAIWAN

Nationalists Hold Publisher, Head of Party Opposed to Chiang, and 3 Aides

TAIPEI, Taiwan, Sept. 4 ----
Lei Chen, magazine publisher and leader of a political movement opposing President Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang (National Party), was arrested to-day and charged with sedition.
Three of his aides were seized on the same charges.
Under Nationalist martial law, in effect since April, 1950, conviction could carry a maximum penalty of death, but it is not believed here that the maximum penalty would be ordered.
A spokesman for the Chinese Nationalist Government said Mr. Lei's arrest had no connection with his key role in plans to establish the China Democratic Party. This embryonic dissident group has made clear that it would openly and strongly oppose the Kuomintang, the ruling political group here.

--------- Mr. Lei, a politician from President Chiang's native Chekiang Province, is 63 years old. He will be tried by court-martial. -------
It is not clear how Mr. Lei's arrest will affect the proposed China Democratic Party. Some observers believe it could be a decisive blow, barring unfavorable foreign reaction, particularly from the United States.
Mr. Lei is the only mainland Chinese among seven prominent political dissidents who organized the new opposition party. The others are natives of Taiwan. He is regarded as the originator, strategist and leader of the movement.
Mr. Lei is a member of the National Assembly, the Constitutional body that elects the President, Vice President and makes amendments to the Constitution.

An explanation for Mr. Lei's arrest was given by the Kuomintang party's China Daily News. The paper condemned a three year old article in Mr. Lei's magazine that called the Chinese Nationalist vow to reconquer the Mainland from the Communists "hopeless". ----------
Following are charges and statements reported to have been made in Lei Chen's magazine , FREE CHINA :

> The Nationalist Government is too weak and the Communist regime too strong for President Chiang Kai-shek to lead his forces back to the mainland.
> The United States should supervise the Nationalist Government's use of U. S. aid to protect human rights.
> Kuomintang politicians run the Nationalist Army and draw party funds from the Government's treasury.

Mrs. Teh-chuan Lei Wong, daughter of Lei Chen, who lives in Elizabeth, N.J. said yesterday that her father had been invited by the State Department in 1954 to visit the United States, but he had been unable to get permission to come here. ----------

Wood, Berta

File

(What can one person do?
or
I'm sure Mort Sahl
Can't do it all.)

ABOUT DEAR HENRY CABOT'S ILLOGIC.

While on TV camera, Henry's adoring and dazzled kid relative spilled the beans all over the convention floor at Fixville, Illinois (that lovely, lovely new mass medium) in a larger goof than happened at the western, ticket-tight convention at Rigville, California.

Serious mugwumps have been snafooed out of choice, party and vote in collectively suicidal political maneuvers.

Politicians once knew that insulting the Corn Belt farmers, even in secret thoughts, was a form of political suicide. The Corn Belt grows crops other than corn.

Television surpasses newspaper headlines and is the exciting new darling of

the nation, Henry.

The consensus of country chipmunks, (Ojibwa derivation) serious and with furrowed brows, is that Henry ought to take a political refresher course somewhere outside the city limits of Boston. And leave those stuffed shirts at home.

Must we save the country from Bostonian arrogance again?

It appears, breadbasket-wise, that Boston-haughty Henry Cabot cannot find his mouth with both hands. Let him plant Irish potatoes in his back yard.

The American farmers are not knee-bending, grateful serfs anymore, Henry, and it is not safe to kick them in private or on national television.

The Corn Belt is not in the habit of looking under the bed every night, although senile Aunt Marilyn sometimes forgets that we have plumbing now, for Communists.

We didn't mind Kennedy's power complex but

we were irked when he sunk his own party. It was in the bag.

The most highly organized country in the world cannot organize a Third Party with good men- Rockefeller, Stevenson, Humphrey, the Roosevelt family, Stassen, Morse, Collins and others?

Why shouldn't people have a chance to vote intelligently or emotionally or however they think and feel? Why should we waste our best men in our darkest hours? Self-inflicted defeatism? Why?

Don't rock our decrepit, leaky, bow-sprung political boat? It should be sunk and a decent boat put to the water.

A Mugwump (Algonquian derivation)
From The Dark Horse Country,
Berta Wood

P.S. Although no one seems to care, a political song for the sixties:

The voting booths are rigged this year-
The night is dark, the feeling queer.

Berta Wood
2108 Harkness Street
Manhattan Beach, Calif.

NATURAL

DEFLATION

NATURAL
DEFLATION

Berta Wood
2108 Harkness Street
Manhattan Beach, Calif.

Wood, Peggy

277 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

June 3, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Remembering the magnificent job you did with Marian Anderson in "The Lady From Philadelphia" I dare approach you with the information that I am setting out on a "festival crawl" abroad July first to see the ANTA-booked presentations and survey the whole (or as much as I can) of the festival set-up from New York to York to Athens. Americans are festival happy it would seem and are ranging far to see them and coming back with festival ideas for the home town. As president of ANTA I want to see what we are doing in this field. Would there possibly be something for you in this survey? I will range from York, England to Dubrovnik to Athens to Paris to Norway to London to Edinburgh.

Affectionately,

Peggy Wood

World Affairs Forum

October 18, 1960

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Very many thanks for your cordial invitation to participate in the new World Affairs Forum lecture series during the course of the 1960-61 program season.

I am honored by the invitation and wish very much that I might accept but, unfortunately, this is not possible. My appearance in San Francisco for the IIE Conference will be very brief indeed, and I shall have to leave early in the day on December 3rd in order to fly back to New York to work on some of my programs.

Please accept my most sincere regrets.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Calvin J. Nichols, Director
World Affairs Council of Northern California
421 Powell Street
San Francisco 2, California

World Day of Prayer

October 18, 1960

Dear Mrs. Ross:

Many thanks for your letter of October 7.

I find your suggestion a most interesting one, and wish that it were possible for us to work on it in the near future. Unfortunately, "SMALL WORLD" is off the air for the time being, and I feel we shall have to wait until such time as the program is reinstated before we can consider your idea.

Many thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Emory Ross, Executive Director
World Day of Prayer Committee
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N.Y.

Wright, Ben

March 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you for your letter of March 28th, which I have forwarded on to Mr. Murrow in Tokyo, where he is spending several weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Ben Wright
Executive Vice President
This Week
485 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

This Week
MAGAZINE

UNITED NEWSPAPERS MAGAZINE CORPORATION
485 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

BEN WRIGHT
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

March 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It was great of you to send that tape through for the Overseas Press Club Dinner. It was very well presented against a backdrop photo projection of your handsome likeness.

We have oversubscribed the $135,000 from the membership and this was announced at the dinner. On top of that, we were able to announce contributions of another $115,000. So you see, we've got over a quarter million. As you probably know, there is a good chance the Club may sell its two buildings and buy larger quarters up town because the whole area around the Club is going down to make way for a skyscraper. In that event, we will need more money and are planning a big kick-off luncheon or dinner for about a month from now. Is there any chance you will be back in the country at that time? If you were, we would schedule the affair to suit your convenience. I don't know whether you realize it, but everyone gives you credit for kicking off the idea of a World Press Center many years ago at the Annual Dinner.

All the best.

Cordially,

BEN WRIGHT

BW/ab

Wright, Jewel W.

April 18, 1960

Dear Miss Wright:

Thank you for your letter of March 30th and for your suggestion of a subject to be covered in Mr. Murrow's programs.

I regret that Mr. Murrow has not yet seen your letter since he is traveling abroad, but I shall show it to him upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Jewel W. Wright
945 S. Victoria Avenue
Los Angeles 19, California

945 S. Victoria Avenue
Los Angeles 19, California
March 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The more I learn about the many unusual facets of the Caryl Chessman case, the more I am convinced of its important implications for our society.

It deserves to be the subject of one of your careful, complete and skillful presentations. Headlines have created much emotion but little understanding.

Very truly yours,

Jewel W. Wright

(Miss) Jewel W. Wright

Wyly, Lawrence T

December 29, 1960

Dear Mr. Wyly:

I feel I can no longer delay a reply to your letter of December 16th addressed to Mr. Murrow.

Mr. Murrow barely had time to do more than glance over your correspondence, and his commitments demand that he be out of the office for the next few weeks.

Once having recommenced activities here in New York, it is fair to assume that Mr. Murrow will add nothing to his already busy schedule, in addition to those tasks to which he is already pledged.

Therefore, I am returning your correspondence.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Lawrence T. Wyly
1210 Gregory
Wilmette, Illinois

LAWRENCE T. WYLY
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
MEMBER
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

1210 Gregory
Wilmette, Ill.
Dec.16, 1960.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow ;

Supplementing my letter of Dec.3rd to Mr. Kupcinet and yourself (mailed to you Dec. 13) I enclose the following ;

1. Northwestern University Law Review March-April 1960

Note opening statement by Judge Hoffman and addresses by Messrs. Swartz, Latham and Goldberg. They suggest that to protect freedom of the individual in the future it may be necessary ;

a. To limit the size and power of the corporation
b. To separate the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the corporation
c. To give voting power in corporate metters to the state, and perhaps to employees, consumers as well as to stockholders.
d. To substitute cooperation for coercion and persuasion for force in corporate matters

2. AAUP Autumn 1960 Bulletin.

You may be interested in the address by Professor Underhill. Note also that Professor Fuchs, Head of the University of Indiana Law School, is now president of the AAUP.

3. Report on the Crowe Case. CAUT Bull. Jan, 1957 Special Issue.

Notes summarizing the case
Statements in Vancouver Sun

Encls.

Sincerely yours
Lawrence T. Wyly
Lawrence T. Wyly

Yaba Academy

BROCHURE

OF

YABA ACADEMY

Mailing Address :

P. O. Box 4,
Yaba Lagos,
NIGERIA

By

F. OLADIPO ONIPEDE Ph.D.

Cable :
"ACADEMY"

YABA ACADEMY

(Founded 1960)

F. Oladipo Onipede, Ph. D.
Principal—Designate

Mailing Address
P. O. BOX 4,
YABA, Lagos.

28th March, 1960.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York,
U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed brochure is for your perusal. I am making an appeal to you, a person to person appeal. As you know, Nigeria will be free soon. Besides being the thirteenth largest country of the world (the fourth in the Commonwealth,) Nigeria is the largest Negro Country in the world. With independence, the responsibilities of the citizens increase accordingly, and only a literate citizenry can foster the newly established democratic parliamentary institutions. Yaba Academy proposes to educate the large mass of students - not the few as traditional - who crave for an education in the arts and commercial and scientific fields.

I received my university education in the United States of America, and a part of America is in me (see pp. 11-15). I make this appeal with the faith that you will help in whatever way you can. Table 1 of the brochure spells out our needs. It is hoped that you will find it possible to give a helping hand.

With faith, I await a reply from America.

Yours sincerely,

F. Oladipo Onipede

F. OLADIPO ONIPEDE, Ph.D.

YABA ACADEMY

Motto :
'Africam Nactus Est;
Hanc Exorna'

Colours:
Pink and Blue

(Founded 1960)

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MR. F. OLADIPO ONIPEDE, Ph. D. (Columbia)
Principal—Designate

General Statement

This brochure is an appeal to the United States of America from Africa. America has just discovered Africa, and to promote better understanding between the two continents, the first prerequisite is education, indeed, education in the broadest sense. While we in Africa are fighting illiteracy, you over the Atlantic Ocean are overcoming ignorance about Africa.

Only a stable democratic Nigerian state can be a truly genuine friend of America, and be able to make an integral contribution to the world stream of culture. The role that pre-university education has played in the history of Western countries is well known, and the benefits are inestimable. We in Africa are hungry for this type of education. It is this awareness that has given birth to the idea in this brochure.

The Theme

The theme is not a new one, but the application is new, new to Nigeria in particular and West Africa in general. It is: mas co-education. If our newly won Independence is to survive and grow after the heritage of parliamentary democracy, only then can an informed citizenry ensure its survival. The history of Western nations attests to this.

In Nigeria, British colonial educational policy, born out of British Imperial policy, has been geared to educate the few, the elite that is to rule the many. But Nigeria is a huge country, the largest African country and thirteenth largest in the world. Until a few years ago, less than four per cent could read and write and about 0.8 per cent had a university education.

After studying in the U.S.A. one cannot help but be impressed with the American idea of education for the many. My ideal is to pioneer with a mass education institution and system for Nigeria in order to broaden the base of parliamentary democracy and to help to weld together a plural society into one political entity.

In 1959, there were only 119 Government-recognised Secondary Schools (the equivalent of your high schools) with an average student population of under 400 each in the whole country of thirty-five to forty million people. By the same year due to the free Primary Education plans there were some 75,000 students released from the Primary Schools. At least a third of these would like to have a secondary (high) school education. But the available facilities can only take under 6,000 students annually, a meager 8%.

In 1958, I assumed the principalship of Lagos City College with a student population of just under 800. After two years, I have raised the total student enrollment to over 1,200, i.e. a 50% increase. My idea is to establish a new school for the large numbers of the potential student body in this country so that in four to five years:—

(a) the student population should be in the neighbourhood of 3,000 to 4,000;

(b) a broad general 4-year high school educational course will become available.

The prevailing high school curriculum that requires a five-year course is lower in both standard and quality to my proposal and amounts to a waste of valuable student time.

To achieve these objectives, there are practical obstacles to overcome. First, the quality of instruction, including attention to students' needs must in no way suffer. In the second place, the physical accommodation must be made available within the required time.[2] In this respect, the proposed Yaba Academy will remain a **sui generis.** The concept of large-scale planning and action is now natural to America. It is only to America that I feel I can make my appeal and hope to receive sympathetic consideration.

The proprietorship of Yaba Academy is vested in the Board of Governors and not in any single individual. The tile to its Land and Deeds to all buildings must be registered under the Perpetual Land Ordinance. This makes the institution a corporate entity.

[1] See Appendix B, p 15

[2] See Conclusion p 10

The Appeal

The Yaba Academy has acquired land for its future site. This is the first prerequisite. The proposed staff is selected from a group of dynamic young Nigerians who have worked together over the years in the field of education.

As Principal-designate,[3] my associates and myself have exercised great care in planning a revolutionary four-year curriculum.[4]

The physical needs for the first two years in terms of capital outlay are shown in Table I below. This appeal concerns itself mainly with Column (*i*) in Table I, the most important item being the erection of the Academy's buildings.

Table II shows the gradual growth of the student population together with the physical expansion necessary.

Table III gives a general picture of aggregate income for the second and fifth years. The importance of this Table is to demonstrate that once the capital outlay in Table I (*i*) becomes available the Academy will be in a position to be financially self-sufficient. As shown in Table III, Item 1, the bulk of the incume will always come from tuition fees. As time goes on, the next important financial source which is not included in this Table is the Endowment Fund. Funds will be raised periodically and after a decade or so when the first alumni will be fairly well established in society, more funds will be readily available.

In Table IV, a statistical presentation of the ratio of teachers to students is given. A further breakdown is attempted to show that we plan to meet the Federal Education Code that sets the ratio of students to graduate teacher at 90 to 1, i.e.. column (*ii*). Yaba Academy plans for a 35 lesson-week of thirty-five minutes each, Column (*iv*) shows the student-hours per week.

At this initial stage our appeal for funds is limited to the items in Column (*i*) of Table I which are listed below:—

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3 See Appendix A, *p* 14

4 See Appendix B, *p* 15

Buildings:

Administration Block
Class Rooms
Assembly Hall,
Science Laboratory
The Library
Boarding House

Others to cost of:

Science Equipment & Fixtures
Library Books, magazines, films, etc.
The School Bus
The School Van
The Principal's Car.

TABLE I

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

		First.	2 Year	3rd & 5th Years
		Capital needed	*Qutlay available*	*Extension will be available*
		(*i*)	(*ii*)	(*iii*)
1. Site acquired (4.5 acres)			$14,000	
2. Building:				
(*a*) Administ. Block ...	$12,000			
(*b*) Class Rooms ...	$45,000			
(*c*) Assembly Hall ...	$10,000 ...	$95,000	—	$178,000
(*d*) Science Lab. ...	$ 8,000			
(*e*) The Library ...	$ 5,000			
(*f*) Boarding House ...	$15,000			
3. The School Auditorium		—	—	$ 30,000
4. Science: Equipment & Fixtures ...		$ 7,000	—	$ 10,000
5. Library		$ 5,000	—	$ 5,000
6. School Transport:				
(*a*) School Bus ...	$13,000			
(*b*) ,, Van ...	$ 2,800 ...	$18,200	—	—
(*c*) Principal's car ...	$ 2,400			
7. School & Office Equipment (including Furnitures)		—	$ 9,000	$ 8,000
8. Boarding House Fixtures & Utilities		—	$ 5,000	$ 7,000
9. Catering Section: Fixtures, Furnitures & Utilities		—	$ 4,000	$ 10,000
10. Staff (Tutorial) Salaries		—	$ 33,000	$259,000
11. General Operational Expenses ...		—	$ 10,000	$ 22,000
		$125,200	$ 75,000	$529,000

TABLE II.

Estimated Student Population Growth

			No. of Students	No. of Classrooms	Classroom Space Required by Law
1st Year - 1961.	Class	I	500	13	6,000 sq.ft.
2nd Year - 1962.	Class	I	750)	30	14,400 sq.ft.
	,,	II	450)1,200	30	14,400 sq.ft.
3rd Year - 1963.	Class	I	800)		
	,,	II	700)1,900	48	22,800 sq.ft
	,,	III	400)		
4th Year - 1964.	Class	I	800)		
	,,	II	750)2,550	66	30,600 sq.ft
	,,	III	650)		
	,,	IV			
5th Year - 1965.	Class	I	800)		
	,,	II	750)		
	,,	III	700)3,150	79	37,800 sq.ft.
	,,	IV	600)		
	,,	V	300)		
			3,150	79	37,800 sq.ft.

TABLE III

ESTIMATED (AGGREGATE) INCOME

	2nd Year	*5th Year*
1. Tuition Fees at $50.00 annually ...	$60,000	$157,000
2. Boarding House Fees (For 100 students)	$13,500	$40,500
3. School Deposit at $5.60 per student (refundable at graduation) ...	$6,720	$16,800
4. Development Fund at $8.40 per student annually	$10,080	$25,200
	$90,220	
5. Sinking Fund—Amortization of column (i), Table I and annual surplus at $22,500 yearly ... ... (for the 3rd, 4th & 5th yrs.)	$67,000	$67,000
		$306,000

TABLE IV

THE RATIO OF TUTOR-STUDENT TIME

Year	No. of Students (i)	Tutors: Graduates (a)	Non-graduates (b) (ii)	Total (c)	No. of Lessons per week (iii)	Student Hours per week (iv)	Students to Tutor[3] (v)
1961	500	5	20	25	265.4	265.4	20:1
1962	1,2000	11	44	55	1,050	612.5	23:1
1963	1,900	20	80	100	1,680	980.0	19:1
1964	2,550	29	116	145	1,347.5	1,347.5	18:1
1964	2,550	29	116	145	2,310	1,347.5	18:1
1965	3,150	35	140	175	2,765	1,612.9	18:1

1. Each tutor will carry a teaching loadof 20 lessons per week. The maximum required by the Federal Education Code is 28 Lessons But the Academy has made provision for individual attention to students, vide: column (v) above.

2 The non-graduate teachers must be what we call here pivotal teachers, i.e trained, certificated eachers.

3 This column is rather important. It accounts for the highest single recurrent expenditure in Table I Item 10. In a new country like Nigeria where educated and trained people are rare, qualified teachers command high salaries. Ironically enough, Nigeria is not suffering from shortage of teachers, on the contrary, it is the High Schools that cannot afford to pay highly qualified teachers, especially the graduate ones.

CONCLUSION

The target date for the opening of the Academy is 23rd January 1961. But this date presupposes the attainment of certain objectives.

1. The Entrance Examination, open to the public inviting would-be students for selection by merit, shall be conducted and completed around October 1st 1960.

2. The erection of the building and the installation of the equipment necessary shall be completed. The estimated time is about eight months, i.e. November 1960.

My burning desire to cut a new path in the field of education has been inspired by the plight of numerous students who have no opportunity to enter a secondary school. Many of them have to wait for a year or two, attending private lessons, before an opportunity presents itself. In this respect, my associates and I plan to lower the standard for admission, but to make the four-year course most rigorous and trying. This is a totally new approach.

It is my ardent hope that after studying this brochure you will be moved by the great new challenge confronting us in Nigeria, as well as in Africa. You can help to lighten our burden. We welcome any contribution you can make and it is our hope that you will assist us to realise the objectives of our self-imposed national duty.

Yours faithfully,

F. Oladipo Onipede. Ph.D.

APPENDIX A

RESUME.

Name: F. Oladipo Onipede.

Address: Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria.
Residence: No. 8, Eletu Odibo Street, Yaba.

Date of Birth: October 30th 1925.

Merital Status: Married, one child.

Citizenship: Nigerian

Education: (1) Senior Cambridge Certificate,
Baptist Academy, Lagos - 1945

(1) Syracuse University, 1947-1950,
Syracuse, New York, U.S.A.
(B.A., History)

(3) Columbia University, 1950-1956
Morningside Heights,
New York City, U.S.A.

M.A. (Public Administartion) - 1953

Master's Thesis: "The British Colonial Governors: Governors: A Study of the Background on the Administration of Seven Governors of Nigeria, 1914-1952"

Ph.D. (Political and Social Philosophy)- 1956
Doctorate Thesis: "Nigerian Plural Society: Political and Constitutional Development, 1870-1954."

Experience: (1) Research Assistant, Thomas Francis Associates, New York City, U.S.A., 1954-1956.

(2) Vice-Principal, Ansar-Ud-Deen College, Isolo, Mushin, Western Nigeria - 1957

(3) Principal, Lagos City College, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria - 1958 to present

(4) Director of Studies, Lagos Centre for Higher Studies, Yaba, Lagos, (Evening Classes) - 1957 to present.

(5) Managing Director, Megida Printers and Publishers, Yaba Industrial Estate, Yaba, Lagos (an "educational printer and publisher) - 1958 to present.

(6) Vice-Chairman, Yaba Community Centre, Ladi-Lak Institute, Yaba, Lagos.

(7) See: Nigerian-American University News, "personals" Vol. 2 No. 2 Winter 1959/60 p.19 United States Information Service publication.

References: (a) **In the U.S.A.**

(1) Mr. Byron Fox,
Professor of Sociology,
Syracuse University,
Syracuse, New York.

(2) Dr. John A. Krout,
Vice-President and Provost of the University,
Columbia University,
New York City

(3) Father John Lafarge, S.J.,
Campion House,
108th Street and Riverside Drive,
New York City

(4) Mr James J. Larkin,
Sales Representative,
British Overseas Airways Corporation,
530 Fifth Avenue
New York City

(5) Dr. Margaret Mead,
Museum of Natural History of the City
New York,
Central Park West and 81st Street,
New York City.

(6) The late Dr. Franz Neumann,
Professor of Government,
Columbia University,
New York City.

(7) The late Professor Ragnar Nurse,
Professor of Economics,
Columbia University,
New York City.

(8) Professor Thomas P. Peardon
Dean of the Faculty, Barnard College,
Professor of Government,
Columbia University,
New York City.

(9) Professor Nathaniel Peffer,
Professor of International Relations,
Columbia University,
New York City

(10) Mr W. Adrian Salinger,
Attorney-at-Law,
1109 Morris Avenue,
The Bronx, New York

(11) Dr. Elliott Skinner,
Associate Professor of Anthropology,
Columbia University,
New York City.

(12) Mr Peter Weiss,
Attorney-at-Law,
c/o Langer, Parry, Card & Langer,
99 Fifth Avenue,
New York City or 45 West 9th Street,
New York 11, New York

(13) Dr. Gray Cowan,
Asst. Professor of Government,
Columbia University,
New York City.

(B) IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(1) Mr Michael Dummett,
Oxford Don,
All Souls College,
Oxford, England.

(2) Professor K. Robinson,
St. Johns College,
Cambridge, England.

(3) Mrs. Shirley Williams, M.A.,
12, Philimore Place,
Kensington High Street,
London W. 4.

(C) IN GHANA.

(1) Mr Eric Ajololo, M.A. (Jour,.)
Director of News Broadcasting,
Ghana Broadcasting Corporation,
Accra

(2) Mr Fred Pabi,
Barrister at Law,
P.O. Box 1285,
Accra.

(3) Mr Emmanuel Kofi Tettch
B.A. (Columbia), B.A. (Oxon), B.L.,
Attorney-General's Chambers,
Accra.

(D) IN NIGERIA.

(1) The Hon. O. A. Adeyi, M.H.A.,
Minister of Trade & Industry,
Western Region,
Ibadan,.

(2) The Hon. Olu. Akinfosile, M.H.R.,
Federal Minister of Communications.
Lagos.

(3) Mrs. B. Akingbehin,
Woman Education Officer
Domestic Science Centre.
Oko-Awo,
Lagos.

(4) Canon D. K. Asekun, Pastor,
St. Jude's Church,
Ebute-Metta,
Lagos.

(5) Mr Aliyi Ekineh,
Barrister at Law,
Calcutta Crescent,
Apapa, Lagos.

(6) Dr. Ita Esua,
Surgeon,
General Hospital,
Lagos.

(7) Dr. O. Laja, M.D., L.C.G.M.,
House Physician,
University College Hospital,
Ibadan.

(8) Mr O. Layeni, B.A. (Hons.),
Principal,
Ansar-Ud-Deen Grammar School,
Suru-Lere, Lagos.

(9) Mr E. S. J. Moses,
Chief Education Officer, (Lagos),
Primary Education Section,
Federal Ministry of Education,
61, Broad Street,
Lagos.

10) Mr F. S. Mc Ewen, M.A. (Oxon.),
Chairman,
Lagos Town Council,
Lagos.

(11) Malam theHon. Maitama Sule, M.H.R.,
Federal Minister of Mines and Power,
Lagos.

(12) Dr. Bennett Ukeje,
Principal,
New Bethel College,
Onitsha.

(13) Mr G. Sowemimo, L.LB., B.L.,
Chief Registrar,
Lagos High Court,
Lagos.

APPENDIX B

CURRICULUM

In Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia the Secondary School leaving certificate is known as the West Africa School Leaving Certificate. The currculum for this certificate is much lower in standard than the one for the General Certificate of Education, issued by London University. The G.C.E. is recognised all over the world, unlike the West African School Leaving Certificate which is recognised only in West Africa.

The Yaba Academy intends to prepare its students for the G.C.E. until such time as the Federal Government of Nigeria sets up an educationnal commission to establish standards for a national certificate that will be comparable to the the G.C.E. Our commercial students will be prepared for the Senior School Commercial Certificate, issued by the Royal Society of Arts of London.

High Schools in Nigeria have a five or six years course leading to the West African School Leaving Certificate. Most of the subjects taught do not directly relate to the present needs of the country. The following lists show the differences.

High School Subjects

High School Subjects in Nigeria, 1960.	**Yaba Academy.**
1. English Language.	1. English Language.
2. English Literature.	2. English Literature.
3. Pure Mathematics.	3. Pure Mathematics.
Algebra.	4. Additional Mathematics.
Arithmetic	5. Science
Geometry	Biology
Trigonometry	Chemistry.
	General Science.
	Physics
4. Science	6. Geography
Biology	7. History.
Chemistry	8. Languages (French
General Science	(Hausa
Physics	(Ibo
5. Geography.	(Latin
6. History	(Yoruba
7. Religious Knowledge.	9. Civics.
8. Languages (Hausa.	10. British Constitution
(Ibo.	11. Economic History
(Latin	12. Comparative Religion
(Yoruba	

We shall introduce a number of subjects like French, Civics, Comparative Religion in the first two years; French as a second modern language for the Arts Group primarily; Civics, to familiarise our student-body with the political obligations and civic responsibilities of being a free citizen in a free nation. Comparative Religion aims at exploring the Oneness of God, and the differences as well as the common fundamental basis to all major world religions. This subject is of special significance to Nigeria, where missionaries have pioneered high school education, with emphasis on Christianity amongst a people, the greater percentage of whom are either Mohammedans or African traditional religionists.

Yaba Academy intends to revolutionize the course of secondary education with a four-year programme. First, we shall encourage the individual talents, aptitudes and disposition of each student by giving a broad general programme of study for the first two years. The outline is as follows :—

CURRICULUM

The First Two Years

(All subjects are compulsory)

1. English Language.
2. English Literature.
3. General Science.
4. Pure Mathematics.
5. Geography.
6. History.
7. Civics.

Second Year

(All subjects are compulsory)

1. Geography.
2. History.
3. Languages (Hausa
(Ibo.
(Latin.
(Yoruba.
4. French.
5. Civics.
6. Comparative Religion.

The Last Two Years

Commercial Group (any 5 subjects)	Arts Group (any 6 subjects)	Science Group (any 6 subjects)
Business English.	English Language.	English Language.
English Literature.	English Literature.	English Literature.
Office Routine.	Pure Mathematics.	Pure Mathematics.
Bookkeeping.	Geography.	Additional Math.
Shorthand.	History.	Science.
Typewriting.	Languages.	General Science.
Geography.	British Constitution.	Physics.
History.	Economics History.	Chemistry.
Commerce.	Comparative Religion.	Biology.
Economics	Economics.	French.

The Fifth Year

(Optional Class—Extension Course)

G.C.E. Advanced Level

Arts Group (any 3 subjects)	Science Group (any 3 subjects)
Economics.	Pure Mathematics.
Economic History	Applied Mathematics.
History	Physics.
Latin	Chemistry.
Latin	Chemistry.
French	Zoology.
English Literature	Botany
Geography.	

In the last two years, we hope to have three main groups of students. Their classification will be determined both by aptitude and the future career in view of the students.

Instead of following the trite curriculum commonplace today in Nigeria, Yaba Academy plans to cope with the great social and economic changes taking place in our society and to provide accordingly.

1. We intend to have a group of commercial students who are to take the Royal Society of Arts Examination and qualify for the Senior School Commecial Certificate.
2. An Arts Group ccmposed of students hoping to major in the Humanites at the university level.
3. A Science Group for students planning further studies and careers in the field of Science and Mathematics.

The optional extension class in the fifth year is designed for the specially brilliant students who wish to attain the intermediate standard in the arts or science field. Holders of the General Certificate of Education in two or more subjects on the Advance Level are guaranteed direct entry into the University Colleges in West Africa and in the Commonwealth.

Printed by
Megida Printers & Publishers,
Yaba, Lagos.

Yenne, Mrs K.A.
pm

December 22, 1960

Dear Mrs. Yenne:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of December 14th and for the enclosed clipping which I read with much interest.

I regret to say that I will not be with the CBS News team in Dallas on January 30d. Unfortunately, a previous commitment which calls for me to be in London from January 3rd through January 7th will keep me from attending and participating in the panel discussion.

Thank you again for your kind words and for taking the time and trouble to write to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Keith A. Yenne
8503 Edgemere Road
Dallas 25, Texas

ERM:gw

8503 Edgemere Road
Dallas 25, Texas
December 14, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

While I wait for the Dallas Council on World Affairs office to open and take our reservations for whatever programs you and your CBS team will present here January 3, I would like to write and welcome you in advance. Your coming is the best local news in a long time.

I hope you will all come imbued with missionary z eal. Dallas is tightly wrapped in a cocoon of conservatism. I have often wished that the CBS Eye would penetrate it. Two recent CBS Reports-- "Harvest of Shame" and "Rescue"-- have so ably explored grim problems facing us which only a compassionate approach will ever solve that I wish you would explore what I sometimes think is a conservative conspiracy to prevent such solution. The enclosed editorials are not worth your time, but they represent the thinking which is encouraged by both papers in Dallas. These two are from today's Morning News, and are fairly restrained. I regret to say that the Times Herald, whose radio and TV stations are on the CBS network, is not much better. But I am happy station KRLD is a co-sponsor of your visit. That means at least it will be well publicized. Mr. David Schoenbrun's brilliant lecture here in September was ignored by the press. He did not tell most people what they wanted to hear. To earn space in the local papers and generous time on TV it is neccessary to praise Dallas for its "courageous conservatism." That will do it every time.

I remember Mr. Schoenbrun's lecture very well. Subsequent events of the last ninety days have proved him wise indeed. It will be good to have him back and the rest of you here for first or repeat visits. In spite of the odds against you, be assured that CBS News is having a telling effect, especially through the Reports. These are talked about more and more. I wish they could be shown not once, but over and over again as has been that film of questionable validity, "Operation Abolition." If you live in Dallas and have not seen that one at least twice you are either lucky or blind. Dallas is, I am afraid, a lost cause in spite of the best efforts of noble citizens like Stanley Marcus of the Dallas Council and Rabbi Levi Olan and a few others. But perhaps the putting in of CBS' first team will save the game.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Yenne

Helen Yenne
(Mrs. Keith A. Yenne)

P. S. The dinner meeting-- at an appropriately Texas-size tariff of $7.50-- may be sold out before the announcements are in the mail. Such news is the substance of hope.

Dallas News, Dec. 14, 1960

Dignity of Nations Not From Handouts

The United States "must apply its declaration of independence to the rest of the world," says the Rev. Murray Dickson, a veteran of missionary activity in Latin America, visiting in Dallas.

He is right, if he means that we should apply our declaration of independence to the rest of the world in the sense that we are agreeable to their attaining independence. But he is wrong if he means that we must bankrupt our government to help them solve their problems after they attain independence.

The Rev. Mr. Dickson goes on to say that we must be realistic and that Latin Americans "have a desire for dignity and a sense of worth." If he thinks that we can give them dignity and a sense of worth by pouring out our dollars to them, then he is wrong. No people on earth ever developed a dignity and sense of worth except through their own efforts.

The United States should follow a policy of recognizing the right of Latin-American countries to be independent. It always has. That was part of our purpose in the adoption of the Monroe Doctrine. But the United States has no responsibility for maintaining a sense of dignity and worth among their people.

When it tries to do so, it will become involved in trouble just as the United Nations is now in trouble in Central Africa.

UNESCO in Dahomey

"The vital role of educated women in the newborn states of Africa" seems to have been the subject of debate in a recent UNESCO conference held in Dahomey, West Africa. The outcome of it is that there is no vital role for the educated woman in most of those states because there is no education for women and mighty little for anybody.

This, of course, brings up the subject of what education is for, anyhow. A young woman trained to get along in the jungle and to bring up a family there would be quite lost in Harlem. Similarly, a Ph.D. from Harlem, if suddenly whisked to West Africa and married to a local jungle chieftain, would probably commit suicide.

UNESCO sometimes seems blissfully ignorant of all this. But it generally comes up with the solution: The United States should spend more money on Africa. And, of course, the Ph.D. contingent in UNESCO would be the proper channel for spending it.

Young, A.

May 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Young:

Thank you for your gracious telegram congratulating Mr. Murrow on his birthday. Mr. Murrow is currently on the West Coast, but I shall show him your telegram upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Alvin Young
KCMO-TV
Kansas City, Missouri

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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EDWARD R MURROW

DLR APR 25 CBS TELEVISION NYK

AS LONG AS THERE ARE BIRTHDAYS MAY THE NICEST COME TO YOU AND ALL THE DAYS BETWEEN THEM BE HAPPY ONES TOO ALWAYS

ALVIN YOUNG KCMO-TV.

F.M.
Young, Roy

September 28, 1960

Dear Mr. Young:

Thank you for your letter to Mr. Murrow. Rather than put off a reply any longer, I am taking the liberty to acknowledge it since Mr. Murrow has been in the office so briefly the past few weeks.

Regarding your request, I believe the proper authorities to deal with in this case would be our State Department in Washington, D. C. I am sure they will try to assist you.

Good luck to you!.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini
Secretary

Mr. Roy Young
C/O South Shore Inn
Syracuse, Indiana

Advance SYRACUSE IND

MR. MARROW.

I AM WRITING TO YOU FOR HELP.

I AM IN LOVE WITH A YOUNG LADY IN GDANSK POLAND. WE ARE ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED, BUT AT THE PRESENT TIME I AM UNABLE TO SEND HER MONEY FOR FARE FOR HER AND HER THREE YEAR OLD DAUGHTER.

IS THE SOME ONE IN THIS COUNTRY WHO WILL HELP ME BRING HER TO THIS WONDERFUL, FREE U.S.A.?

HELP ME FIGHT THE REDS.

WE WILL BE GRATEFUL TO YOU AND THEN FOR EVER. THANK YOU.

SINCERLY YOURS
ROY YOUNG
C/O SO. SHORE INN
SYRACUSE IND.

Jose Zaccour

November 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Zaccour:

Many thanks for your gracious letter of November 28th and for the enclosed Pell-Zaccour Report as well as other enclosures which I read with interest.

I greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me this material.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jose H. Zaccour, President
Wall Street Development Corporation
One Wall Street
New York 5, New York

ERM:gw

Wall Street Development Corporation
One Wall Street, New York 5

John H. G. Pell, Chairman
José H. Zaccour, President

Telephone: Whitehall 3-1182
Cable Address: Pellurid

November 28, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
17th Floor
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It pleased me to no end to have heard yesterday, November 27, 1960, your program Background on Latin America. It was quite similar to our Pell-Zaccour Report to the State Department, dated April 28, 1960.

If you did not receive a copy of our report at that time, please find one enclosed, as well as copies of the following: a letter to Vice-President Nixon; the Zaccour Eight Point Five to Seven Year Plan for the Industrial Development and Distribution of Surplus Commodities to the Latin American Countries; a letter to the Minister of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia, drafting a method of financing the Zaccour Plan; a letter to the President of Argentina, Dr. Arturo Frondizi; a letter to the President of Venezuela, Dr. Romulo Betancourt; a letter to the President of Colombia, Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo; a letter to the Honorable John Sherman Cooper, United States Senator; a letter to the President of Ecuador, Dr. Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra; a letter to Mr. Rollin S. Atwood, Regional Director for Latin America for the International Cooperation Administration; a letter to the Minister of the Interior of Paraguay; and a letter to The Honorable Harold D. Cooley, M. C., Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

If the facts in the Pell-Zaccour Report had been brought out at the time we first presented it the situation today might have been very different.

If you desire any further information on this critical problem, I am at your disposal.

Sincerely yours,

Jose H. Zaccour
mv

Jose H. Zaccour
President

JHZ:mmv
Dictated, but not read

Wall Street Development Corporation
One Wall Street, New York 5

John H. G. Pell, Chairman
Jose H. Zaccour, President

Telephone: Whitehall 3-1182
Cable Address: Pellucid

September 30, 1960

The Honorable John Sherman Cooper
United States Senator
Somerset, Kentucky

Dear Senator Cooper:

Thank you for your very kind letter of August 29 supporting our program. Please permit me to gratefully take you up on your kind offer, "Is there anything I can do to help in this matter? I would be glad to do so."

As you know, I have been very close to these many millions of poor Latin Americans and am familiar with their present disheartening condition. Disease is rampant among them because of their poverty, undernourishment, and lack of proper medical care.

I humbly appeal to you to use your important position and influence to present to the United States Senate and the proper authorities that what is needed desperately, and without delay, is nutrition and medical care. Once this is underway, the industrial development of these countries can proceed at a normal rate.

May I suggest the consideration of sending a "Hope Ship" bringing supplies to those areas which need help most urgently?

It is the vast numbers of these poor people who need our help, and whose friendship we need. The rich can help themselves.

Looking forward to your favorable reply,

Very sincerely yours,

Jose H. Zaccour
President

JHZ:mmv

REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

During the past six years, the President of our Company, Mr. Jose H. Zaccour, has made a thorough study of economic and social conditions in South America, especially the Republic of Colombia.

The strategic importance of Colombia to the United States cannot be overestimated, since it is the closest South American country to the United States and the Panama Canal. Inland it is bordered by four other South American republics—Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil—and its Caribbean coast provides a wide open door to foreign infiltration.

Colombia's most important export is high quality coffee. Up until 1953-54 this brought a fair measure of prosperity to the country. But since 1957 the price has been in a declining trend and the country's economy has been forced down to a low level.

In Colombia, as in other South American countries, there are only two classes, the very rich and the very poor, the latter comprising an enormous proportion of the population. Out of 14,000,000 people, 250,000 are rich, all the rest poor, most of them on the verge of starvation.

As we have stated in previous correspondence, grants and loans made through United States Government channels up to 1958 produced only a trickle of help down to the poor for whom the help was intended. The major proportion of such grants remained in the hands of the already rich. The poor remain ignorant with a very low standard of living and the same extremely low wages. An ordinary laborer in Colombia receives 5 pesos, equivalent to 99¢, for a ten hour day. Skilled artisans, such as electricians or carpenters, receive 8 pesos for a ten-hour day. This is equivalent to $1.20. The laboring classes have very large families, often as many as 10 to 16 children, somtimes more. This is one of the reasons why there are many bandits in the mountains led by characters not unlike Robin Hood. These bands emerge periodically, assassinating the rich owners of haciendas, seizing cattle and other property, and occasionally distributing their spoils to the poor. The Government has been unable to stop such raids although they have exerted every effort to do so.

Since 1958 the country has been on a strict austerity program and as much as ninety percent of its imports have been prohibited. This has again resulted in forcing the laborer to pay monopolistic prices for dry goods and other bare necessities. (Detailed information will be sent on request.)

Communism is infiltrating rapidly into all parts of Latin America. There is a real possibility that there will be Russian and Chinese missile bases in Cuba and South America. The laboring classes, with increasing over-population, cannot tell the difference, idealbgically, between Communism and freedom. They will go along with whoever gives them promises of work or bread to feel their children. During the last ten years the United States of America has given, granted, and loaned to South American countries many billions of dollars. These countries are now in a much worse position economically and socially than they were before the program started. At the present time, the prestige of the United States in South America is at its lowest ebb.

Any program of the United States Government to help South American countries will give very meager results unless supervised by men of the highest caliber and integrity. This was done with great success in Europe and it is the only way to avoid fraud and misuse of this help and to achieve the objective intended. Each country should have an American representative under a general director of the caliber of Hoffman and Harriman under the watchful eyes of the United States Senate, as in Europe. This must be done at once. Any delay will be very costly, most probably resulting in the permanent loss of the friendship and loyalty of these countries.

In all South American countries there exist undercover potential and trained leaders who are watching patiently the outcome of Castro's program. The Communists are undoubtedly upholding and using Castro as a hero who will bring liberation to the laboring classes so that other leaders will rise up and do the same in their countries. Mr. Zaccour, after living among the natives and gaining their friendship and confidence, reported to us that the only way the United States can help South America effectively is to have an equivalent of the Marshall Plan in South America. As he has frequently asserted, gift programs only create resentment as the laboring peons are very proud and prefer work to accepting charity. As far as loans are concerned, they only hear about them. Mr. Zaccour urges that a five to seven year plan for South America should be developed immediately for the controlled distribution of United States Government surplus commodities and for industrial development to generate employment. Special canteens and food marketing agencies should be established, directed by American nationals. Laborers should receive food at half prices and the unemployed should be extended credit against future work. They dislike accepting gifts, and prefer assuming debt, even though uncertain of ability to repay. If properly handled, the working classes in South America will be loyal and grateful to those who are helping them.

Any program involving investment in Colombia and other South American countries by American business and financial interests is obviously the best way to generate employment and improve the economies of these countries. But private investments

are not advisable under present conditions. Law enforcement throughout South America is biased. (We can furnish information on this subject if desired.)

If the money which is now being loaned or given by the United States Government could be used instead to develop new industries, this would generate countless new jobs. If such a program were adopted it should be supervised by United States agencies directly responsible to the Government. This would prevent fraud and misuse of funds. Long term loans should be made to American firms interested in developing projects in South America and the United States Government should provide adequate insurance against expropriation of seizure such as is occurring in Cuba at the present time. (Further information on this subject can be supplied).

If all of the above-mentioned suggestions were put into effect, the economies of all South American countries would be strengthened and their industries could be developed. Once again these countries would have substantial dollar reserves and credit which would enable them to revive their import and export trade with the United States. As President Eisenhower said on May 7, 1960, at the opening of the AFL-CIO Union industry show: "The United States policy of assisting underdeveloped nations helps Americans as much as it does the people who receive the aid."

This individualized report was submitted because of Colombia's strategic importance to the Western world and of its proximity to the Panama Canal.

Its sister republics are equally troubled and desperately in need of immediate help, as can be noted in the individual resumes of other Latin nations.

Wall Street Development Corporation

John H. G. Pell, Chairman

Jose H. Zaccour, President

April 28, 1960

June 22, 1960

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
Vice President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Vice President:

It gave me great pleasure to read your speech given at Minot, North Dakota on June 20, 1960.

Please allow me to offer you my heartiest congratulations.

I hope that you have read our Pell-Zaccour report to the State Department which we forwarded to you May 31, 1960.

In it I stated that the common man in Latin America will accept gifts to satisfy his hunger and feed his children but with deep resentment against the giver, as they do not want to be considered objects of charity.

The Latin American laborer has tremendous pride. He would be happier working ten hours a day and would be much more grateful to those who gave him work than he would be to receive the equivalent of his pay as charity without work.

However, they do not mind assuming debts even if there is little prospect of ever repaying them.

Please allow me to quote a sentence from a letter from a dear friend of mine whom I highly respect and who is also held in high esteem in all of the Latin American countries, especially in the Republic of Colombia, where he holds the high position of Vice President of the Colombian Senate—Senator Alberto Montezuma Hurtado:

> "Las clases obreras en Sur America resultaran batiran la cola como los perros ante quienes les den comer."
> ("Must the laboring class in South America follow the one who feeds them like dogs with their tails wagging.")

As you can read between the lines from his remarks, they resent merely being given help.

Understanding the temperament of these people, please forgive me for making the suggestion that the manner in which help is offered should be done on a basis of equality and brotherhood which would help eliminate their attitude of inferiority toward us.

This does not apply to Asia or the Middle East where they feel superior to us and intend to remain that way.

I am enclosing our eight-point program which is a sequel to the report which you received earlier.

I place myself completely at your disposal for any service or further information which I might be able to render.

Respectfully yours,

Jose H. Zaccour
President

JZ:es
Enc.

Wall Street Development Corporation
One Wall Street, New York 5

John H. G. Pell, Chairman
José H. Zaccour, President

Telephone: Whitehall 3-1182
Cable Address: Pellucid

June 21, 1960

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.
ATTENTION: MR. ROLLIN ATWOOD

Sequel to our Report to the Department of State of April 27, 1960

Zaccour Five to Seven Year Working Plan for the Industrial Development and the Distribution of Surplus United States Commodities to the Latin American Countries

1) An equivalent to the F.H.A. program should be established in South America. This involves government guaranteed long term mortgages on newly constructed houses, enabling families of limited means to buy them and enjoy the benefits of improved housing and the responsibilities of home ownership.

2) As there are no major industries to revitalize in South America, it is necessary to create new ones. All major American industries such as steel, automobile, farm equipment, paper, pharmaceutical, etc., etc., should be offered the following proposal. The U. S. Government will loan top companies in these industries 100% to build factories to produce their products in each Latin American country to vitalize

its economy and generate employment. Such loans will be long term with low interest. In each case an operating subsidiary will be organized for this purpose to be owned 51% by the American parent, 49% by the local government of each country. The United States Government will provide these companies with working capital by making them loans for this purpose. These companies will be called such names as American Chilean Steel, American Peruvian Paper, American Colombian Pharmaceutical, etc., etc. to indicate that we want the South American countries to realize that they are in partnership with us. At the end of five to seven years the United States Government should gradually recover its loan capital.

In order to provide full employment at the beginning of the program, the six day week should be divided between two employees, each working three days. These workers should be able to purchase surplus commodities at half price in order to raise their standard of living. Once the program is in full swing, enough employment will be generated so that each laborer will have a full week of work. This bold and vital program will give our neighboring countries an independence of their own which will stabilize their monetary systems and strengthen their individual economies. It will no longer be necessary for them to import finished goods from European and Iron Curtain countries. This will reduce the demand for foreign exchange and raise the value of their currencies.

3) Create a credit purchasing system such as we have in this country as soon as permanent employment is established.

4) Create a small bank in conjunction with the United States so that each country could subsidize its most undermined industries and over-produced products. There should also be a special fund for emergency help in disaster areas.

5) Establish public schools in even the most remote regions as in the United States to educate future students for democracy and to eliminate illiteracy.

6) Construct and improve highways and railroads for transportation wherever they are most needed.

7) Foster cooperation between the South American countries. When one country has a surplus of a particular commodity and another country is lacking in that same commodity, they could borrow or exchange from each other either in commodities, know how, or in workers. Mutual trade or exchanges between these countries could be helped by subsidies from our government which could buy from one country which has a surplus of a particular commodity and redistribute it to other South American countries which are deficient in that commodity.

8) There are many millions of dollars worth of local currencies in each of these countries belonging to the United States Government and major American companies. These funds are inactive. The Government of the United States could borrow large amounts of this money from American companies to be used to offset part of the loans advanced towards implementing the plan described in paragraph two.

If this program is to be adopted, every effort must be made to eliminate abuses of funds, abuses of commodities, and abuses of prices, such as have occurred in South America in the past.

All capital invested by American companies in South America must be insured by the United States Government against confiscation by any or all of the Latin American countries in the future.

At the termination of this program in 1966 or 1967, we shall look forward to seeing every country in South America enjoying a prosperous economy and an independent and strong national monetary currency.

John H. G. Pell, Chairman

Jose H. Zaccour, President

Wall Street Development Corporation
One Wall Street, New York 5

John H. G. Pell, Chairman
José H. Zaccour, President

Telephone: Whitehall 3-1182
Cable Address: Pellucid

July 19, 1960

Ministerio de Hacienda y Credito Publico
(Minister of Finance and Public Credit)
La Republica de Colombia
Bogota, Colombia

Your Excellency:

We want to thank you very much for your letter Z1028, Section Economica, of June 23, 1960, in which you gave us very constructive information which we shall have the honor and pleasure of using in the future.

Our advanced project of Tierra Bomba which we hope will be followed by the development of the islands of Santa Marta and possibly San Andres, will make the Caribbean coast the future playground of the world and help bring the great nation of Colombia back to its former economic level.

Whatever definite negotiations our corporation might make with the United States Government and the nation of Colombia must be favorable to Colombia.

1) The economy of Colombia up to 1958 was at its lowest level but has improved since the new administration under President Camargo has come into power, although there is still a lot to be desired.

2) The slowly developing middle class in Latin America is still very much in the minority.

3) I polled at least 300 different kinds of laborers in different parts of the country and as a result found that the laborer is very dissatisfied with his hours and wages, as stated in our report to the State Department.

4) The whole world is now aware of what we informed the State Department four months ago when we warned about possible Russian and Chinese bases in Cuba.

Previous to that in our letter to the State Department on June 20, 1959 I stated, "The Caribbean coast offers a wide open door for the infiltration of unfriendly foreign elements."

5) Since 1946, the United States, through its various agencies, has loaned or granted to Latin American countries $3,750,000,000.

6) It has always been my altruistic desire to help raise the standard of living of the underprivileged in Latin America.

In order to find out the real facts and study their problems, I lived among these people, gained their confidence and comradship, and in this way was able to find out the true facts of their economic, social and educational problems.

As Abraham Lincoln said, "Government should be of the people, by the people, and for the people."

One hundred and twenty-five years ago, another famous United States President, John Quincy Adams, said, "America is the language of equal liberty, equal justice, and equal rights for all."

In 1933, Herbert Hoover, our distinguished ex-President, said, "We believe in equal opportunity for all."

A few days ago, President Eisenhower said, "We sink or swim together."

* * * * *

The Zaccour Eight Point Five to Seven Year Program for the industrial development and distribution of surplus commodities to the Latin American countries is anything but patronizing.

A) This plan is not eleemosynary.

B) It offers partnership between the United States Government and each of the Latin American nations.

C) It offers the common man a sense of responsibility and protection for his family by giving him the opportunity to own his own land, house, and furnishings. There is nothing that antidotes communism as effectively as a sense of responsibility.

D) It also offers an educational program which would eliminate illiteracy--by eliminating illiteracy you eliminate obstacles for progress.

E) It generates employment for practically every laborer in South America by the United States industries opening full scale producing subsidiaries (not assembly plants) of their industries in association with every country in Latin America.

F) It offers a real stabilization for the monetary currencies of all South American countries by eliminating the necessity of foreign exchanges so that at the end of seven years they will be in a position to export instead of import to foreign countries.

G) It offers the Latin American countries an independent economy by enabling them to gradually repay their loans to the United States Government and ultimately achieve complete ownership.

H) It recommends a common market among all the Latin American nations and an interexchange of know-how, employment, and excess commodities.

* * * * *

It is important to note that it would be unfair to think or state that the United States Government is adopting a cooperative plan in partnership with Latin American nations because of Castro or Khrushchev. The research and studies to propose such a plan began six years ago before either of them came into power. It is being done on a purely humanitarian, neighborly, and partnership basis.

* * * * *

This plan could be carried out as follows:

The Treasury of the United States Government could issue a special bond to be offered to the public and the banking and financial institutions in the United States at special interest rates redeemable 15 years from their date of issue. This plan would allow the cooperative program to have 8 to 10 years of full profitable operation. It would also enable the companies concerned, as well as each government in South America, as described in paragraph two of the Zaccour Eight Point Five to Seven Year Program, to repay the bonds--repay part of the bonds--or the interest on the loan.

In case a longer term bond should be necessary, the government could reissue new bonds to extend the period of the loan.

IN THIS MANNER THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT BE CALLED UPON TO USE ITS RESERVES, AND THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES WOULD NOT FEEL THAT THEY ARE BEING PATRONIZED SINCE IT WOULD BE A STRICTLY BUSINESS PROPOSITION BUT WITH THE GUARANTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

This way the United States Government would gradually recover all of its loan and the Latin nations and companies involved would become full owners with no direct ties with the United States.

It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the Zaccour Program has been received by the heads of every government of the Western world, including President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, Governor Rockefeller, and every Senator of the United States. We have the honor to inform you that the strong majority of the United States Senate commend our plan. May we quote from a few of the many enthusiastic letters received from some of our distinguished Senators:

Senator Jacob K. Javits: "I noted with special interest Mr. Zaccour's proposal for a 5 to 7 year plan for the controlled distribution of the United States Government surplus commodities and for industrial development to generate employment in Latin America. I feel that vastly expanded efforts of governmental and private aid should be initiated in order to give the poverty stricken populations of this hemisphere a stake in democratic institutions."

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson: "I certainly agree that steps to develop the economies of these countries are vital and must be high on the list of the next administration."

Senator Kenneth B. Keating: "I wish to commend Mr. Zaccour for the imaginative and salutary program of cooperation outlined in his program."

Senator George D. Aiken: "My own observation in the South American countries I have visited convince me that we can best serve the governments concerned, including our own, if we center our efforts more on the basic needs of the people such as housing, health and decent working conditions and opportunities."

Senator Stuart Symington: "Such a program must, to be effective, penetrate to the majority of the people."

We place ourselves completely at your disposal for any further information or service which we might be able to render.

Respectfully yours,

Jose H. Zaccour
President

c. c. The President of the United States of America
The Vice President of the United States of America
The Department of State
Members of the United States Senate
The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller
The Honorable Dempster McIntosh
His Excellency Carlos Sanz de Santamaria

P.S. Several of the comments of our United States Senators were received too late to be included in this letter. However, we would like to add this one from Senator George A. Smathers: "Mr. Zaccour's program includes several items which I have been advocating with some success. I have hopes that additional items from this program will be adopted within the near future."

Also received too late to be included was the following letter from the State Department:

"Thank you for the letters which you addressed to the President, to Under Secretary Dillon, and to me, enclosing copies of a plan drafted by Mr Zaccour. This is an immensely important problem and I am glad to have the benefit of Mr. Zaccour's views to help us.

(Signed) Thomas C. Mann
Assistant Secretary"

Wall Street Development Corporation
One Wall Street, New York 5

John H. G. Pell, Chairman
José H. Zaccour, President

Telephone: Whitehall 3-1182
Cable Address: Pellucid

August 11, 1960

His Excellency, Dr. Arturo Frondizi
President of the Republic of Argentina
Buenos Aires, Argentina
South America

Your Excellency:

Humbly we acknowledge your very gracious message of July 12, 1960, pertinent to the Zaccour Eight Point Program regarding the Latin American nations.

The special attention and consideration which your Excellency's government is giving to it is a great honor to us.

We have received many encouraging letters from distinguished leaders of the Latin American countries, which is most gratifying.

We beg of Your Excellency to allow us through this letter to clarify several points which are very necessary to enable the Zaccour Plan to be completely effective:

1. This plan should be officially declared a long-range program of five to seven years, or longer if necessary.

2. Special business and government representatives from the United States should be appointed immediately and proceed at once to confer individually with the appointed representatives of each Latin American country, get their viewpoints, and, if possible, obtain their separate commitments to the Zaccour Plan.

This should be accomplished with a minimum of red tape to avoid delay.

3. If a minimum of five of the Latin American republics approve the plan at these advance conferences, this would influence other countries to join while the full conference is in session--if not, these five would be enough to begin with, provided that the program starts immediately and in full force.

When the people of the nations who have not accepted the plan witness the improvement already taking place within the countries who are utilizing the plan they will pressure their governments into accepting it for themselves.

4. Whatever money is to be allocated yearly should be distributed to each country according to its individual economy and population.

5. The plan should be regarded as a defense program by the United States Government and by each of the Latin American countries concerned, and a severe penalty should be imposed on anyone who abuses its privileges or misappropriates its funds.

6. A special agency should be appointed as part of the Zaccour Program (quite apart from the United Nations) to deal with the sale of commodities to the workers at discounted prices.

This should be under the strict joint supervision of the United States Government and the government of the nation concerned.

Under Public Law #480 regarding surplus commodities, the United States Government needs no further authorization from Congress to dispose of its surplus foodstuff as it will be sold (not given) at discount prices to the workers.

Whatever emergency money the Senate may authorize could immediately be used for advance loans against future wages, to be gradually repaid when work has started, "on a pay as you go" basis.

This preliminary procedure will not be too late to make the ultimate program effective if the above is put into action at once by the United States government appointed agencies in conjunction with the Chambers of Commerce in every municipality in the countries approving the program, signing up workers in advance.

This immediate appropriation should also be used to establish public clinics where free care, health information and medication could be given to those who could not afford to pay for it. This is a desperately needed service.

Such quiet but immediate action would offset whatever misunderstanding the common man in these countries may have about the United States.

We respectfully take the liberty of mailing copies of this letter to the President of the United States, the Presidents of the Republics of Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and Ecuador, as well as the President-Elect of Ecuador.

I place myself completely at your disposal.

Respectfully yours,

Jose H. Zaccour
President

Wall Street Development Corporation
One Wall Street, New York 5

John H. G. Pell, Chairman
José H. Zaccour, President

Telephone: Whitehall 3-1182
Cable Address: Pellucid

September 6, 1960

His Excellency, Dr. Romulo Betancourt
President of the Republic of Venezuela
Caracas, Venezuela

Your Excellency:

It was a great honor to receive your gracious message and commendation for our Zaccour Eight Point Program (the equivalent of a Marshall Plan, as suggested in our Pell-Zaccour Report to the United States Department of State, dated April 27, 1960) for the industrial development and distribution of surplus commodities to the Latin American nations.

We join you in sincerely hoping that the program will be successfully carried out as soon as possible and that, as you stated, "it will help bring closer ties between the United States and the Latin American countries."

In a letter which we received from the State Department conveying President Eisenhower's appreciation, he also commends our "efforts to strengthen our bonds of economic cooperation with Latin America."

We have outlined the possible method of financing this project in a letter to the Minister of Public Finance and Credit of the Republic of Colombia (a copy of which was sent to Your Excellency).

This letter, proposing the method of financing, is now under study by the Department of State of the United States. According to their letter of

August 1, 1960, "the program suggested to the President in Mr. Zaccour's letter has been sent to the interested economic officers of the Department for their study."

As President Eisenhower stated a few days ago, "There is no foreseeable end to such a program."

There could be--if all of the Latin American nations concerned are willing to cooperate and, to a certain degree, enforce the abolishment of some unpatriotic practices prevalent in many of these countries:

a. Abolish the use of two sets of accounting books, one registered, to show the tax collectors how little they have made, and the other (not registered) for their private use, to know how much they have gained.

b. Severe penalties for those who obstruct justice by offering or accepting "gratuities" (bribes).

c. Enforce the re-entry of immense sums of private capital which have been removed from South America and deposited in foreign countries.

d. Confiscation and severe punishment for those who evade the payment of one hundred percent of their taxes.

e. Enforce payment retroactively of the unpaid back taxes to 1953.

f. Impose severe penalties and confiscation for those who are found guilty of having evaded payment since 1953.

g. Offer immunity from penalties and confiscation to those who volunteer to pay their unpaid back taxes.

Once the above mentioned practices have been corrected, we can foresee with confidence a progressive and healthy economy for all the nations concerned at the termination of the Zaccour Eight Point Program.

We beg your indulgence for the above suggestions, but they come from our altruistic desire to help.

****

It may please Your Excellency to know that the Zaccour Program has the overwhelming support of many of our most distinguished leaders in the government of our country, as evidenced by the following quotations from some recently received letters:

THOMAS C. MANN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE:

"This is an immensely important problem and I am glad to have the benefit of Mr. Zaccour's views to help us."

NELSON ROCKEFELLER, GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK STATE:

"I greatly appreciate your ... program outline and thought you would be interested to know that I gave a plug for this idea ... on Face the Nation."

WILLIAM PROXMIRE, UNITED STATES SENATE:

"Nothing could be more important at the moment than the development of long-range programs which will contribute to better understanding between ourselves and our Latin American neighbors.... Your plan ... is to be commended."

STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

"Mr. Zaccour demonstrates understanding and foresight in his proposal, and is to be commended for his efforts."

CARL ALBERT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

"This material is highly interesting and apparently the result of a great deal of constructive thought and effort."

SILVIO O. CONTE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

"Please extend my commendation to Mr. Zaccour for his intelligent program."

WILLIAM H. MEYER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

"I wish to commend you and your President, Mr. Zaccour, for your interest and efforts in developing these ideas."

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, UNITED STATES SENATE:

"Is there anything I can do to help on this matter? I would be glad to do so."

THOMAS J. DODD, UNITED STATES SENATE:

"A plan such as the one you propose has the advantage of encouraging the development of the Latin American Republics which will participate while at the same time creating a market for American capital, goods and surplus commodities."

We beg of Your Excellency to champion our program by inspiring faith in it and trust in each other--by guiding the long deprived underprivileged Latin people into freedom and liberty instead of fear and hunger.

Again I place myself entirely at your disposal.

Respectfully yours,

Jose H. Zaccour
President

JHZ:mmv

Wall Street Development Corporation
One Wall Street, New York 5

John H. G. Pell, Chairman
José H. Jaccour, President

Telephone: Whitehall 3-1182
Cable Address: Pellucid

September 12, 1960

His Excellency, Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo
President of the Republic of Colombia
Bogota, Colombia
S. A.

Your Excellency:

It was a great honor to have received your kind, gracious and friendly letter of August 29, 1960.

I am proud and very grateful for the courtesies you have shown me in the past, especially upon visiting and conferring with Your Excellency during my research and studies of the Latin American social and economic problems, and discussing our corporation's interest in developing the island of Tierra Bomba, and also the possibility of creating a strong and durable tourist industry for Colombia.

Our corporation would also be interested in developing the islands of Santa Marta and San Andres—with the aim of making the whole Colombian Caribbean coast the newest playground of the world, and at the same time permanently shutting the door to infiltration of foreign and unfriendly elements in that part of the Western world.

We have also held discussions with the United States Government, and we are hopeful that they will cooperate with us in financing this project.

We also hope that Your Excellency's government will approve our detailed cooperative plans when they are presented at the opportune time.

I hope to be in Colombia in the near future and, if Your Excellency wishes any further information from me, or if there is any way in which I can serve you, please command me.

* * * * *

It is very gratifying that the Inter-American economic meeting in Bogota has in principle advocated the adoption of a Pan-American program which is similar to our Zaccour Eight Point Program, including seven of the eight points stipulated in it.

However, the most important point, Number Two, which is the basic foundation of the whole solution to this immense problem, has been overlooked.

Without the utilization of point Number Two, it is difficult to see how the problem could ever be solved, or how there could be a foreseeable end to such a program.

The Zaccour Plan was not constructed in haste because of Castro or Khrushchev.

It took six years of research and study to reach these conclusions and propose this program to the United States Government.

If you will please forgive my boldness, I do not hesitate to state that any hastily put together program will not solve the problem of the long deprived, under-privileged Latin people, but would eventually only accelerate their problem.

I hope Your Excellency will agree that what is needed in Latin America is to create a permanently stable and progressive economy.

This could not be achieved by temporary relief. It must be a definite, prearranged, sound, long-range program, equivalent to the Marshall Plan, which resulted in a permanently revived economy in Western Europe.

I am most grateful for your help and understanding.

Most respectfully,

Jose H. Zaccour
President

JHZ:mmv

Wall Street Development Corporation
One Wall Street, New York 5

John H. G. Pell, Chairman
José H. Jaccour, President

Telephone: Whitehall 3-1182
Cable Address: Pellucid

October 17, 1960

His Excellency
Dr. Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra
President of the Republic of Ecuador
Quito, Ecuador

Your Excellency:

We were honored to receive your gracious letter of August 30, 1960, showing us your keen interest in and support of our Eight Point Program for the industrial development and distribution of surplus commodities to the Latin American countries, as well as in our continuous efforts to find an effective way to help the long-deprived, underprivileged people of Latin America.

It might interest you to know that we also have the support of the majority of the leaders in the governments of the Latin American nations, such as:

Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, President of Colombia: "Thanking you very sincerely for the remittance of this interesting communication, which has given me further knowledge of your important plans in Latin America, I am very pleased . . ."

Dr. Romulo Betancourt, President of Venezuela: "The President asked me to inform you that he has read with pleasure the Report in question, because it shows that American financial circles are concerned with the economic problems of the Latin American countries. The President hopes that similar initiatives will lead to positive results within a short period of time and will serve to tighten the bonds between the United States and the Latin American countries."

Dr. Luis A. Somoza D., President of Nicaragua: "I have read with great attention your interesting project, which nobly expresses your deep interest in the improvement of the Latin American people, as well as in strengthening the mutual relations with the United States, and their ability to protect themselves against infiltration by foreign systems which are contrary to our way of life and to the democratic ideals of freedom of our nations."

Dr. Arturo Frondizi, President of Argentina: "I beg to inform you that the Argentine Government, through its competent technical agencies, will give special consideration to the proposed plan."

Dr. Raymond Moyse, Foreign Minister of Haiti: "Execution of this program will give economic impulse to the Latin American countries and will raise their peoples' standard of living."

Dr. D. A. de Vasconcellos, Brazil: "The intelligent and well-informed interest of a man like Mr. Zaccour in the future well-being of Latin America cannot fail to strike a responsive chord in our hearts, even without taking into account the merits of the program he advocates, and the ultimate decision of the Executives of the States approached. I congratulate him upon his courage and enterprise."

Dr. Miguel Rafael Urquia, El Salvador: "As I found such program very interesting, I have transmitted same to my Government for its consideration."

Dr. Juan Hernandez, Costa Rica: "I thank you for the courtesy of sending us this very unusual and important plan."

The Honorable Whiting Willauer, American Ambassador to Costa Rica: "This is a very interesting plan, with a novel and highly imaginative approach to the solution of the pressing economic problems of Latin America."

Dr. Julio A. Eguino L., Bolivia: "We appreciate the importance of your Eight Point Program and its contribution to better ties between the United States and Latin American countries. . . ."

Respectfully,

Jose H. Zaccour
President

JHZ:mmv

Wall Street Development Corporation
One Wall Street, New York 5

John H. G. Pell, Chairman
José H. Zaccour, President

Telephone: Whitehall 3-1182
Cable Address: Pellucid

October 18, 1960

Mr. Rollin S. Atwood
Regional Director for Latin America
International Cooperation Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Atwood:

Your very interesting and informative letter of October 10, 1960, has been received and carefully studied.

We are most grateful for your intensive research and remarks in connection with our Zaccour Eight Point Program for Latin America.

It is heartening to know what our government is doing through its agencies to help improved the standard of living of the long-deprived and underprivileged Latin people. But evidently what has been done up to now has not been fully effective, which is why our relations with the Latin American countries have been gradually deteriorating.

One of the major reasons for this is that the help is not reaching the poor masses for whom it was primarily intended.

If I may quote our Senate leader, Lyndon B. Johnson, in his letter to us dated July 1, 1960, commenting on the Zaccour Eight Point Program,"I certainly agree with you that steps to develop the econom ies of these countries are vital, and must be high on the list of the next administration."

Evidently Senator Johnson is also aware of the ineffectiveness of what has been done up to the present time in Latin America, and feels that what is needed is a reconstruction of the entire program such as is suggested in the Zaccour Plan.

May we also quote Senator Mike Mansfield, who on August 8, 1960, urged "the junking of the policy of protecting the status quo in Latin America—and aligning ourselves with the forces of the economic and social changes that are sweeping the hemisphere."

He also states, "the choice in Latin America is between change by evolution or change by revolution."

We sincerely hope it will be evolution.

It is very gratifying to note that, as you state, "Several courses of action contained in the plan are already being implemented by the United States government agencies."

Nevertheless, this is insufficient, and there is no foreseeable ending to this kind of help.

The solution lies in creating new industries using a prearranged, long-range, Marshall-type plan (such as our Zaccour Eight Point Five to Seven Year Program) which would give the Latin people assurance of the United States government's continuous support for the duration of the plan, when we hope the economies of their countries will be permanently stabilized.

At the successful termination of the program the United States can begin to gradually recover its investment as outlined in my letter to the Minister of Finance and Public Credit of the Republic of Colombia (July 19, 1960).

The adoption of this plan would stimulate the initiative of the Latin people who would work whole-heartedly toward its successful culmination.

According to my estimate, this would entail a minimum of ten billion dollars for the five to seven year period—that is, if the entire plan were strictly supervised by the United States government agencies and the governments of the countries concerned, to prevent abuses or waste of funds.

In your letter you state that you "seriously doubt that the majority of American countries would seriously consider approving a foreign operation in which a government would have as dominant a voice as has been suggested."

Enclosed please find a copy of my letter to His Excellency, Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, President of Ecuador, where you will find a few quotations from many of the enthusiastic letters which we have received from heads of state and officials of the Latin American governments.

According to your statement, "any action by the United States with respect to Latin America would establish a precedent which would be expected to apply on a world-wide basis."

Nothing could be more welcome than a test for the Zaccour Plan in South America, and if it is successful, which we have every reason to expect, the

United States would then recover its financing loans from the governments and industries concerned, and then our government could turn its attention to other troubled areas using the same plan.

This action would be the best possible antidote to world Communism.

Please allow me to place myself completely at your disposal for any further information that you may desire, since the realization of constructive help to the poor masses in these countries is very close to my heart.

Sincerely yours,

Jose H. Zaccour
President

JHZ:mmv
Enclosure

cc: President Eisenhower
Vice President Nixon
Secretary of State Herter
Under Secretary of State Dillon
Assistant Secretary of State Mann
Ambassador Lodge
Senator Kennedy
Senator Johnson
Governor Nelson Rockefeller
All Members of the United States Congress

P.S. We have just received the following:

A letter from the President of Guatemala, General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes: "I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of September 22, which came with a copy of the vitally important letter you sent to his Excellency Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, President of the Republic of Colombia, S.A. . . . sincerely convey best wishes for a successful final of this superb example of international co-operation which is the "Plan Zaccour."

Another letter from the President of Venezuela, Dr. Romulo Betancourt (in reference to our letter to President Ibarra of Ecuador): ". . . I sincerely appreciate your concern and congratulate you on your valiant work, as well as extend my best wishes that your 'Eight Point Program' continue to obtain the success that it has achieved up to now."

Wall Street Development Corporation
One Wall Street, New York 5

John H. G. Pell, Chairman
Jos. H. Zaccour, President

Telephone: Whitehall 3-1182
Cable Address: Pellurid

7 de noviembre de 1960

Su Excelencia
Dr. Evgar Ynfran
Ministro del Interior
Asunción, Paraguay, S.A.

Señor Ministro:

Hemos recibido y estudiado su carta del 30 de septiembre ppdo., dirigida al Sr. John H. G. Pell, nuestro Presidente del Directorio.

Hemos quedado altamente complacidos por su interés y contestamos con agrado sus preguntas.

En respuesta a su primera pregunta, no tenemos absolutamente ninguna relación con los organismos especializados del Consejo Económico y Social de las Naciones Unidas.

Yo he pasado seis años de investigación y estudio, incurriendo enormes gastos, haciendo por lo menos 35 viajes a diferentes partes de Sud América, viviendo entre la gente del pais y estudiando sus problemas económicos y sociales en un esfuerzo altruístico para hallar la solución que los pudiera ayudar en su situación desesperada.

Esto es lo que nos ha permitido preparar y proponer al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y a las naciones de Sud América el Plan Zaccour de Ocho Puntos y Cinco a Siete Años para el Desarrollo Industrial y la distribución de Artículos Excedentes de Primera Necesidad a las Naciones Latinoamericanas.

En respuesta a su segunda pregunta sobre quien aportaría el capital y quien suministraría la maquinaria, le ruego que lea las partes dos y tres de mi carta al Ministro de Finanza y Crédito Público de la República de Colombia, de la que Ud. tiene una copia.

En respuesta a su tercera pregunta, "Tratándose de una propuesta estrictamente comercial, cuales son específicamente las condiciones del Plan, y qué se requiere para ponerlo en práctica"?:

Esta no es una propuesta puramente comercial, mas bien podría compararse a dos hermanos, uno que tiene y uno que no tiene. El que tiene (los Estados Unidos) hará todo lo que pueda para ayudar al que no tiene (las naciones latinoamericanas), y todas las condiciones para la restitución serán a favor del que no tiene.

Después de ponerse el plan en práctica, les tocará aceptarlo al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y a los Gobiernos de los paises latinoamericanos. Su efectividad entonces seguiría automáticamente.

Nos ponemos enteramente a su disposición para cualquier servicio adicional que podamos prestarle.

De Ud. atentamente,

José H. Zaccour
Presidente

JHZ:mmv

Arnold Zeitlin

October 20, 1960

Dear Mr. Zeitlin:

Belated thanks for yours of October 11th. I would have written immediately, but had to go to London on the weekend to run our Polaris piece for the B.B.C.

Your language on the subject of the State Department's intervention was rather more eloquent than mine, but I certainly share your disgust at the lack of guts displayed by the networks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arnold Zeitlin
Television & Radio Writer
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

ERM:gw

ATLANTIC 1-6100

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

One of America's Great Newspapers

PITTSBURGH 30, PENNSYLVANIA

Tuesday, Oct. 11

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm happy someone in the broadcasting business has had the pride in his work to speak up about the extraordinary interference of the State Department in the newsgathering function of radio and television.

I wrote the enclosed column two days after the news broke concerning the State Department's words of advice to the networks and I thought I would be running behind an cutraged opinion. But no and I've been sick with disgust at the lack of resistence.

Cordially,

Arnold Zeitlin

Arnold Zeitlin
Television & Radio Writer

Zelden, Gail

April 18, 1960

Dear Miss Zelden:

I have your letter of January 24th, which was received here after being misdirected elsewhere.

In answer to your question, I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Murrow has not filmed a program of the Israeli Jet Pilots.

Thank you for your interest and for taking the trouble to write to us.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Miss Gail Zelden
7612 South Merrill Avenue
Chicago 49, Illinois

January 24, 1960

Edward R. Murrow
c/o C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

While in Israel last September, I was informed of a program you filmed of the Israeli Jet Pilots. I would like to know if and when it will be shown on television. I was told it would be sometime in January.

My Address is;

GAIL ZELDEN
7612 SOUTH MERRILL AVENUE
CHICAGO 49, ILLINOIS

Thanking you in advance I remain,

GAIL ZELDEN

Gail Zelden

Charles Zerweck

FOOD SERVICE MANAGEMENT

general offices: Lombard at 25th St., Philadelphia 46, Pa., KIngsley 5-4600

September 27, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a pleasure, indeed, to meet you at the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships meeting in Philadelphia yesterday.

I especially enjoyed hearing your talk.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Zerweck

Charles W. Zerweck
Vice President

CWZ:hgp

Ziferstein, I.

May 16, 1960

Dear Dr. Ziferstein:

Thank you for your letter of April 25th, which unfortunately was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Mr. Murrow has not yet returned from his year's sabbatical and is presently traveling in the South. I have therefore sent your letter on to his next forwarding address.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Isidore Ziferstein, M. D.
1819 North Carson Avenue
Los Angeles 46, California

Isidore Ziferstein, M.D.
1819 North Curson Avenue
Los Angeles 46, California
OLdfield 4-6767

April 25, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Radio
485 Madison Avenue
New SYork City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Perhaps you know that the Los Angeles Mirror News recently ran a series of twelve articles entitled "The Real Chessman Story". I have made a careful analysis of this series because I believe that it epitomizes the biased reporting of the Chessman case by the Los Angeles press. I made this analysis at the suggestion of the City Editor of the Mirror News, who expressed interest in my views when I discussed with him the numerous misstatements of fact contained in the series.

I had hoped that the Mirror News would publish all or a portion of my analysis, in the interest of at least partially setting the record straight. However, they have not seen fit to do so.

I hope that you will consider it appropriate to call some of the material in my letter to the attention of your public. I enclose a copy of the letter which I wrote to the City Editor of the Los Angeles Mirror News.

Sincerely yours,

Isidore Ziferstein

ISIDORE ZIFERSTEIN, M.D.

IZ:ss
Encl.

ISIDORE ZIFERSTEIN, M.D.
1819 North Curson Avenue
Los Angeles, California

Mr. Hank Osborne, City Editor
Los Angeles Mirror News
145 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 53, California

Dear Mr. Osborne:

In response to your request, I am writing you my comments on the recently concluded series in your newspaper, "The Real Chessman Story", by Bill Thomas.

The articles present a consistent pattern of bias and distortion, which is achieved through the deliberate use of three obvious techniques.

The first is the frequent and repeated use of emotionally loaded chapter headings and phrases. The second consists of serious and gross misstatements of fact. The third is a tendentious selection of material in which derogatory facts are presented while other equally relevant facts which would balance the picture, are deliberately omitted. This, at times, actually takes the form of quoting the first half of a paragraph and omitting the last sentence or two which would balance the picture.

Examples illustrating the first point include expressions like: "Chessman Public Foe At Age 16"; "Girl, Wife With Polio, Outraged"; "Stupid Braggart"; "Chessman Arrogant, Boastful; His Criminal Egoism Labeled 'Sickening'"; "sickening crimes"; "every legal maneuver he could dredge"; "a series of disgusting, unnatural acts"; and many, many others.

This emotionally tinged phraseology is far different from the "painstaking, even clinical" account that the readers were promised in advance publicity. It also serves the purpose of channelling the reader's reaction in one predetermined direction.

This same goal is achieved by overwhelming the reader with misstatements of fact. I shall cite a few of the more glaring misstatements which are to be found in every installment of the series:

1. Bill Thomas says:

"In the twelve years since his (Chessman's) sentencing, scores of judges have examined his intricate arguments. Not one has found a shred of evidence to buttress his claim of innocence...or his claim of an unfair trial."

FACT: Justices Jesse W. Carter and J. Edmonds of the California State Supreme Court declared that there was no adequate record upon which the State Supreme Court could review the case, and that Chessman had thus been deprived of a substantial right.

Justice Jesse W. Carter stated:

"Many flagrant errors were committed during the trial which would ordinarily be held to be prejudicial and require a reversal of a judgment of conviction."

Justice J. Edmonds stated:

"It may be that if the missing testimony were presented upon the appeal, Chessman's guilt might not be so clearly established as to enable this court to say that such errors as may be relied upon as grounds for reversal did not result in a miscarriage of justice."

2. Bill Thomas Says:

"Prominent persons--all in fields other than the law, entered the lists."

The implication here is that lawyers, because they know the law, did not support Chessman's case.

FACT: In 1959, more than eighty attorneys signed petitions urging clemency for Chessman. Included among them are such prominent attorneys as: Jerry Giesler; Joseph Ball, Past President of the California Bar Association; Fred Rodell, Professor of Law at Yale University; Al Matthews, President of the Los Angeles Criminal Courts Bar Association; Joseph Wyatt, President of the California Democratic Council; Arvo Van Alstyne, U.C.L.A. School of Law; Robert W. Kenney, former Attorney General of California; Carey McWilliams, Editor of "The Nation"; Rudolph Pacht; Herbert Simmons; Arthur Waite, former District Attorney of Ventura County, etc., etc.,

In 1957, the American Civil Liberties Union entered the Chessman case on the grounds that substantial infringements of civil liberties were involved. A.L.Wirin, Chief Counsel of the ACLU, has been active on Chessman's behalf since then.

3. Bill Thomas Says that Mary Alice Meza's description of the Red Light Bandit tallied with the description given by other victims. Actually, Mary Alice Meza described the bandit as just a little taller than herself (she is 5'4" or 5'5") and shorter than most men. Other victims described him as 5'11" or taller. Chessman is 6'2".

4. Bill Thomas Says: that it is not true that Mary Alice Meza had a history of mental disturbances before the attack. However, the social history of Mary Alice Meza obtained in 1949, during her hospitalization at the Los Angeles County General Hospital, reveals that she underwent a marked personality change at age 12 when she was taken out of boarding school to live at home with her mother, and that she began to manifest schizoid personality traits at that time.

5. Bill Thomas Says (in the 12th installment) that "after the Supreme Court's 4-3 vote against clemency, the Governor's power to commute was gone".

FACT: This is not true. The Governor still has the power to call upon the State Supreme Court for a recommendation of clemency. Never in the history of the State of California has the Supreme Court refused to concur in a Governor's decision to grant clemency. As "Time Magazine" of March 21, 1960, stated:

"If Brown notified the Court that he wanted to grant clemency, he would almost certainly get the needed approval."

6. There are other less flagrant distortions, such as the statement that most of the letters on Chessman's behalf were "long on passion, short on facts." An analysis on the Governor's mail by Dick Meister in a recent issue of "The Nation", shows that the letters for Chessman are generally from literate, knowledgeable, and well-informed people; whereas, the anti-Chessman mail is to a large degree illiterate, uninformed and filled with hate.

7. A minor error, but one indicative of a sloppy approach to facts is the statement that Governor Knox granted a 90-day reprieve. The reprieve was for 60 days.

<u>The third technique, the omission of relevant facts which would [illegible]:</u>

1. The second installment in the series is based largely on Chessman's first book, "Cell 2455, Death Row". Here, misstatements are achieved by picking documentary facts from Chessman's books about his criminal behavior and omitting other facts that are necessary to explain the behavior that is described. For an example, Bill Thomas says that Chessman's book "tells of the food-stealing that made him a confirmed thief by the time he was 14". Wouldn't a reader wonder why a teen-ager who was a "confirmed thief" should steal food, of all things?

The problem here is that Thomas omits the fact that during this time the Chessman family was on relief and was receiving hand-outs from the Government. While there isn't space obviously in a newspaper series to report Chessman's description of the humiliation that this involved and the effect this had on his attitudes toward society, a sentence or two about this would have given a more balanced and more intelligible picture.

2. Further in the same installment, Bill Thomas describes how Chessman engaged in many burglaries and car-thefts, and then adds: (in an obvious finger-pointing fashion) "All that time, his mother was lying at home, a helpless cripple", and that his father "already had twice tried suicide". The intend here is quite obvious--it is to point up what a no-good Chessman was at age 16, gallivanting around and having a delinquent good time while his parents were in such dire straits. It makes more sense psychologically, however, to turn these paragraphs around and to deduce that the desperate situation in the home was an important factor in precipitating the delinquent behavior. It is clear throughout that Mr. Thomas hasn't the slightest interest in explaing or understanding the causes of Chessman's delinquencies. He sees his job as only to blame and condemn.

3. In the same installment, Bill Thomas dismisses Chessman's marriage in a brief sentence: "It didn't last long". He does not bother to mention that in numerous newspaper interviews, Chessman's ex-wife has described him as a kind and loving husband, or that she obtained a divorce at his request, when it became apparent that he would spend many years in prison.

4. Bill Thomas states: Mary Alice Mann identified (Chessman) as he stood with plainclothes men on the sidewalk outside her home." He neglects to mention that Chessman were handcuffs while the policemen did not, and that the problem of identifying the criminal was really quite simple.

4. (continued)

The crucial point here, which Bill Thomas omits, is that the two main witnesses against Chessman, Mary Alice Mesa and Regina Johnson, identified him not in a line-up, but in private "show-ups". Identifications by victims, even under the most carefully controlled conditions, are notoriously unreliable. This is so because of the distraught state of victims at the time of the incident, which obviously does not make for careful observations; and because of the conscious and unconscious revenge motives that impel victims to make positive identifications even when they are uncertain.

5. Bill Thomas states that in October 1959, psychiatrists at Camarillo State Hospital told Governor Brown in a telephone report "that it was likely that the attack on her furnished the trauma that caused her breakdown.

He omits the last sentence in this telephonic report which states: "This type of illness that she has could very well have occurred whether or not this episode took place."

Thomas also omits the fact that Dr.George N. Thompson, a noted psychiatrist who examined Mary Alice Mesa before her commitment to Camarillo wrote to the Governor on October 13, 1959, saying:

> "It is my opinion that this patient was so mentally ill that the schizophrenic psychosis would have developed regardless of any alleged attempted rape. It has been established thoroughly and there is legal precedent for this, that when there is a precipitating cause for schizophrenia, the illness develops rapidly within a very short time after the precipitating event. In this case, the time interval between the precipitating event and the onset of her illness (21 months later), also the deep seated nature of her illness, indicates that it would have developed regardless of this episode."

6. Bill Thomas reports on Chessman's claims that "court stenographer Ernest Perry was ill during the trial and his notes were in bad shape." He then counters this claim by stating "a doctor later testified that Perry's heart ailment was asymptomatic."

He omits the fact that on September 16, 1948, Harry R. Person, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Los Angeles Superior Court Reporters' Association, wrote to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors:

> "We have serious doubts that my reporter will be able to furnish a usable transcript of said short-hand notes. Other reporters of our number have examined and studied Mr. Perry's notes and have reached the conclusion that many portions of the same will be found completely indecipherable because, toward the latter part of each court session, Mr. Perry's notes show his illness."

This indicates that Mr. Perry's illness was well-known to his colleagues.

7. Bill Thomas, through the mouth of J. Miller Leavy, calls Chessman an unscrupulous liar because of "Chessman's charges in 1954 that the Judge was biased, and that the transcript was the result of collusion between Leavy and Fraser."

Mr. Thomas omits to mention that there are other reliable sources for these assertions. On July 29, 1954, Justice Jesse W. Carter of the California State Supreme Court declared:

"To my mind, it is a clear and obvious violation of the the process provisions...for the Supreme Court of California to decide a death penalty case on an incomplete or inaccurate record, where such record is procured by fraud and connivance of prosecuting officials."

On February 12, 1960, a noted Los Angeles attorney deposied in a sworn affidavit, which was later submitted to Governor Brown, that early in the course of the trial, Judge Fricke had told him that:

"Chessman was a smart aleck who was too smart for his own good, that he had just made the mistake of dismissing his own attorney; that Judge Fricke would see to it that Chessman would rue the day he decided to defend himself. During the course of this conversation, Judge Fricke made other similar statements revealing a great personal dislike for Chessman which he made no effort to conceal."

8. Bill Thomas accuses "Chessman sympathizers" of portraying Judge Fricke, as a "modern Judge Dean, a 'hanging judge'". He studiously omits several well-known facts. It is a fact that Judge Fricke sentenced more persons to death than any judge in the history of California; and it is a fact that an unusually high percentage of Judge Fricke's decisions were reversed by higher courts. A particularly flagrant example is the case of movie actress Madge Meredith, which Governor (now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) Earl Warren called the "worst case of railroading in California history."

9. Bill Thomas quotes Dr. David G.Schmidt, Chief Psychiatrist at San Quentin, to the effect that Chessman, if released, "would return immediately to crime when society's law conflicted with his own wishes."

In a statement to the U.P.I. on February 18, 1960, Dr. Schmidt goes on to say that "if Chessman were given psychotherapy and released, he would have a better than 80% chance of becoming a good citizen."

There are many, many other places in Mr. Thomas' series that one could cite as instances of misstatement and of one-sided selection of facts, adding up to a biased report. But this would require another series of 12 articles. I believe that the instances I have cited are sufficient to impel your newspaper, in the interest of responsible journalism, to take some action. I am certain that you will see the necessity for publishing the observations and corrections in this letter, giving them the same prominence that was given to Mr. Thomas' articles.

I have taken considerable time from a busy practice to write this letter. I did it because I felt that responsible journalism can exist only where there is responsible readership. I believe that publishing my observations will help to fulfill the promise you made to your readers in your pre-publication publicity to give them "all the facts on which to base mature judgment."

Sincerely yours,

ISIDORE ZIFERSTEIN, M.D.

IZ:ss

Zimmerman, Irene

F.M.

September13, 1960

Dear Miss Zimmerman:

Thank you for your note of July 17th.

Please excuse the very long delay in replying to it as I am deluged as far as my correspondence is concerned these days.

I appreciate your comments. It was kind of you to take the time to write and bring your opinions to my attention.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

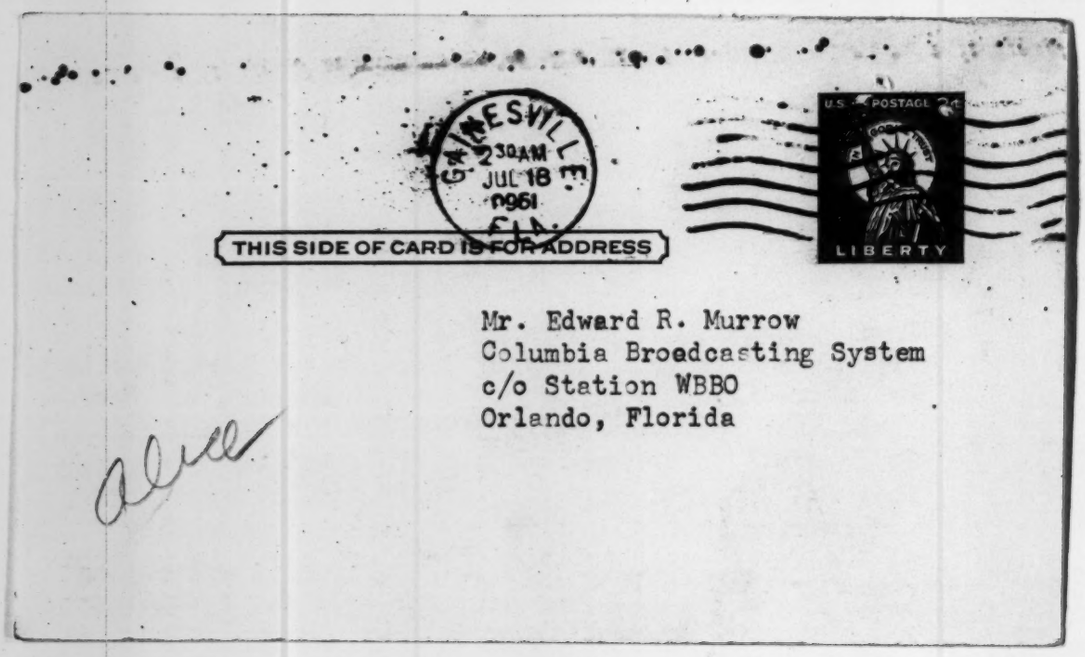
Miss Irene Zimmerman
710 N. E. Third Avenue
Gainsville, Florida

710 N.E. Third Ave.
Gainesville, Florida
July 17, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is good to have you back on radio again, particularly the Sunday noon news analysis.

However, you said something today--a repitition of something you said Wednesday evening (when I witnessed the Convention on a neighbor's TV)--which seems to me to do your judgment and perspicacity scant credit. Why should you find it so hard to understand "the hold that Adlai Stevenson has upon his followers?" Have you read his statement on "Our National Purpose"--a series syndicated by newspapers and carried by LIFE (of which I even bought a copy of the May 30 copy containing his article) Do you not remember that in 1952 and again in 1956 he was saying some of the things--including the need for sacrifice--which Kennedy is now taking up? (Miss) Irene Zimmerman



Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
c/o Station WBBO
Orlando, Florida

alice

Norton Zinder

June 22, 1960

Dear Dr. Zinder:

I would like to thank you for your courteous and caustic letter of May 24th.

I trust that the second installment with Dr. Szilard lifted the program a little above the level of a "Western." If it didn't, then perhaps we should both spend more of our time looking at westerns.

The first program may have been as you say, disconnected and irrelevant, but you are the only correspondent so far recorded who regarded it as pretentious.

Thanks for writing as you did. Those of us who work with this instrument of television would be benefited if more people of your stature bothered to write with such caustic candor.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Norton D. Zinder
The Rockefeller Institute
New York 21, New York

ERM:gw

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

May 24, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I watched the other day with much dismay your program "The Small World of Leo Szilard". I have had the privelege of knowing Dr. Szilard for a number of years and am sure that he never would have consented to play a "straight man". It is only in the editing pf tape that such could appear to be the fact.

The program was disconnected, irrelevant and pretentious. Its informational content was essentially nil and contained almost totally in the advertisement which appeared in that day's New York Times.

It would seem to me that while people deplore the general low level of television, those programs which pretend to discussion of serious issues should have the discussion. If time does not permit the inclusion of five celebraties in converse, then a pair would suffice. Dr. Szilard has much to say on the issue for discussion as evidenced by his recent articles in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists and letters to various newspapers. I am sure that these points of view came out in the original discussions. One listens to him not because he may be dying but because he has so much to say, more than most of us, and has been so often right in the past. To trade on his dying and on names as Murray, Teller, Medaris and Weisner and to provide little else but views and not the views of these people is to reduce television to a low level indeed. I for one would rather have watched a "Western"; it pretends to nothing and may occassionally be entertaining.

I write this in the hope that the second program will give some deeper insight into the thoughts of Dr. Szilard.

Yours sincerely,

Norton D. Zinder

Norton D. Zinder Ph.D.

Paul Abramson

January 27, 1961

Dear Mr. Abramson:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 24th and for your enclosures.

Mr. Murrow has been out of town and is not due to return for a week or so, but I shall call your correspondence to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Paul Abramson, Editor
School Management
22 West Putnam Avenue
Greenwich, Connecticut

22 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut • Townsend 9-8585

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

Paul Abramson
Editor

January 24, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because of your great concern over the problems of education, I want to take this opportunity to call your attention to the enclosed copy of School Management magazine and to the 1960-61 Cost of Education Index included therein.

I have also taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of an explanatory release being sent to the nation's press.

The Cost of Education Index study presents national figures for all school expenditures and also breaks these down by geographic location and number of students in a given district.

If you have any questions concerning this study--or would like more information on it--please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely,

Paul Abramson

PA/pm
Enc.

Alabama Ed. TV Commission

March 10, 1961

Dear Mr. Hurlbert:

Thank you for your note of March 2.

I regret to have to tell you that we can find no trace of the annual report of the Alabama Educational Television Commission.

We have for the past several weeks been forwarding most of Mr. Murrow's mail to his office in Washington, expecially those things marked "personal". I know that thousands of pieces of mail have been addressed to Mr. Murrow in Washington during this period, and it takes time for it all to sift through to him.

If you would try to send another copy of the report, in my care, I will see that it receives special attention.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Executive Assistant

Mr. Raymond D. Hurlbert, General Manager
Alabama Educational Television Commission
Protective Life Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Alexander, P.

February 6, 1961

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Thank you for your letter of January 28th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay a reply to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your taking the time to write and give so many facts on Elbridge Gerry. Mr. Murrow has always welcomed reactions of viewers - and many times has received helpful comments and suggestions in this way.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Percy Alexander
The Leslie
Marblehead, Massachusetts

The
Leslie
Marblehead
Mass.

Jan.28th.,1961.

Mr.Edward R.Murrow,

C.B.S.

New York City,N.Y.

Dear Sir: As a citzen of Marblehead,Massachusetts, please allow me to invite your attention to facts about Elbridge Gerry. You mentioned on a recent T.V. report that you called Elbridge Gerrys redistricting for political reasons Jerrymandering. This should be called Gerrymandering for Gerry was the man to formulate such an idea.

Elbridge Gerry was born in Marblehead Massachusetts July 17th. 1744. A Graduate of Harvard College 1762. Elected to General Court of Mass.1772 and 1773. 1774 Member Provincial Congress,1776 member of Continental Congress,1776 signer Declaration of Independence,1783 to 1786 Member of Congress,1786 delegate to Annapolis Md.,Convention,1787 delegate Constitutional Convention, As a democrate elected Gov. of Mass and elected Vice - President of United States under Madison

The
Leslie
Marblehead
Mass.

Jan.28th.,1961.

in 1812. 1789 a member of 1st and 2nd.U.S.Congress.

1797 chosen Presidental elector and voted for John Adams.

Died in Washington D.C.Nov.23rd.,1814 - 70 years old.

Buried in Congressional Cemetery Washington D.C. In 1823

Congress erected monument to his memory.

Sincerely,

Percy Alexander

C. E. Allen

January 17, 1961

Dear Ed:

A word of thanks for the quick delivery of the UPIN release.

It was just what the doctor ordered.

Sincerely,

Ed Bliss

Mr. C. Edmonds Allen
Director of Special Services
United Press International
News Building
New York City, New York

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

C. EDMONDS ALLEN
DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL SERVICES

January 17, 1961

Mr. Edward Bliss
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Enclosed herewith is the UPIN release on the inauguration.

Cordially,

Ed

CEA:be
Encl.

Am. Fed. TV and Radio Artists

February 17, 1961

Gentlemen:

I regret to say that now that I have become a Washington bureaucrat, I feel obliged to resign from the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.

Very truly yours,

American Federation
of Television and Radio Artists
15 West 44th Street
New York City, New York

Andrews, G. C

February 3, 1961

Dear Dr. Andrews:

Mr. Murrow is already obliged to spend most of his time in Washington, and has not yet had an opportunity to read your letter of January 28.

I will forward your letter to Mr. Murrow's office in Washington, and suggest that Mr. and Mrs. Cadenas try to contact him there.

The address is:

Office of the Director
United States Information Agency
1176 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
TEL: REpublic 7-8340

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Executive Assistant

George C. Andrews, M.D.
115 East 61st Street
New York 21, New York

Harry Ashmore

January 18, 1961

Dear Harry:

Thanks for yours of January 3rd. I agree entirely with your assessment of Louis Lyons' attitude and the reasons for it. As a matter of fact, I have doubts about the wisdom of this being properly undertaken by any university because the findings would be classified as "just another academic report." If there is anything I can do, let me know. We are overdue for a reunion.

As ever yours,

Mr. Harry Ashmore
Editor-in-Chief
Encyclopaedia Britannica
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California

ERM:gw

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

425 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Office of the Editor in Chief
Box 4068
Santa Barbara
California

January 3, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

As I am sure Bill Benton has told you, I have entered into tentative negotiations with Harvard on the possibility of locating our media project there, possibly as a sort of superstructure on top of the existing Nieman Foundation.

At John Cowles' suggestion I began with McGeorge Bundy, and received a good deal of encouragement. Now, however, I am faced with the fact of the Dean's imminent departure for Washington. As you will see from the enclosed copy of my letter to Mac Bundy, the initial reaction of Louis Lyons of the Nieman Foundation is so limited as to be virtually irrelevant.

The issue will turn now, I presume, on whether Bundy is willing to pass on the torch to somebody who has the will, and the capacity, to act. If he does the matter is likely to come to a head soon. Can I call on you for support, by mail or in person, if need be?

In any event, we are due for a reunion soon.

Regards,

HSA

Harry S. Ashmore
Editor-in-Chief

January 3, 1961

Dean McGeorge Bundy
University Hall 5
Harvard College
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mac:

I am sure John F. Kennedy and the country are to be congratulated on your decision to go back to Washington. And, since national security is possibly a bit more urgent than the low estate of the mass media, I suppose I am not entitled to feel bereft.

I am concerned, however, that your departure may mean the end of any prospect of launching a meaningful communications project at Harvard. This thought is reinforced by the paucity of Louis Lyons' tentative recommendations for the future of the Nieman Foundation. There is nothing wrong with his plans, except that they are small. (I ask that you regard this comment as confidential; I am much too fond of Louis to wound him.)

Everything Louis suggests would, I think, fit into the media project as we have visualized it. Expansion of the Nieman program to include fellows from broadcasting is certainly in order, and should be done in any event. A full-time editor and a decent appropriation for Nieman Reports is essential if it is to be any more than a dog-eared digest. Some research, drawing upon the resources of the University, would be a part of any proper program. A closer working relationship with the Littauer Center might hold some promise.

But all of these seem to me to be relatively minor matters of operating procedure. Louis, understandably conditioned by the modest budget made possible by the Nieman bequest, seems unable to think beyond an equally modest increase in continuing

endowment, which would permit the Foundation to do a little more of what it is already doing. It should be stressed that our thinking has been in terms of substantial direct grants to be spent over a period of at least five years. This is why we have thought it essential to bring to the undertaking its own board, made up of persons of great prestige and demonstrated competence in the fields of communication and scholarship.

I believe a sound and useful program can be created without doing violence to academic traditions and practices. But its concept certainly must reflect boldness and imagination. If it does not, it will not gain the support of the sponsors who are presently interested, nor would I recommend it to them.

I contend that the existing condition of the mass media constitutes a direct challenge to a great university -- one so serious I would argue further that a great university has no right to leave it unmet. I cite two concurring opinions taken from the material prepared for President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals. Clinton Rossiter wrote:

> "Sooner or later we are going to have to face up to the harsh fact that the democratic dialogue is in real danger of being smothered. Plainly we are in need of new rules and techniques for keeping this dialogue alive as an active ingredient of the democratic process. Plainly the mass media offer us a splendid opportunity, which we will lose at peril of losing democracy."

August Heckscher wrote this:

> "What is required is some means of providing standards of excellence, a diversity of choice, and a way of not penalizing enlightened network officials by permitting others to fall below a certain level of operations. Social inventiveness has, as we have indicated, a large field

to work in; its task is nothing less than to preserve popular culture, in a crucial sector, from becoming irredeemably trivial."

I do not believe the case is overstated in the extended comments by these two, which were sent along to me by Bill Benton and are enclosed.

So I have two questions with which to plague you on the eve of your departure:

(1) Do you believe the proposal is worth pursuing with Harvard in these terms?

(2) If so, to whom should I now turn?

Regards,

Harry S. Ashmore
Editor-in-Chief

bc: Messrs. Benton, Cowles, Murrow, Hutchins

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

December 29, 1960

To: Mr. Harry Ashmore

From: William Benton

I call your attention to the two sections dealing with television in the book just published containing the essays prepared for Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals. Clinton Rossiter writes:

> "Democracy is at bottom an agreement to hold civilized discussion of issues that count, and those who cherish it must find and cultivate the techniques of reason. Giant democracy has found most of its own techniques in the wondrous media we have created - newspapers, journals, books, radio, television, polls, advertising, and the mails - to inform, educate, and entertain ourselves.
>
> The trouble is, of course, that entertainment has almost swallowed up information and education in the operation of the mass media. Television, for example, is fast becoming the Circus Maximus rather than the Forum of American democracy, and we are missing out consistently on a rare opportunity to hold popular discussions of a range and influence unmatched in all history. While the Nixon-Kennedy confrontations were a welcome departure, they only scratched the surface of the democratic potentialities of this medium. A few brave spirits have done something to inform and educate the public on controversial issues, but for the most part television has not even come within hailing distance of the press as a device by which Americans can communicate sensibly with one another - not that the press is very far down the road to perfection.
>
> Once again the fault lies with ourselves as well as with our trustees, who in this instance are the owners and managers of the mass media. Just as there is no panacea for the sensationalism of some of the press, for the vulgarity of much of radio, and for the presumptuousness of many of the polls, so there is none for the scarcity and sterility of public programming on television. This whole problem forms a jungle of doubt and unforeseen consequences in which we will have to feel our way along toward higher ground. It is possible, of course, that

a stout-hearted Federal Communications Commission could compel the television stations of America to pay for the privileges they have been accorded in the coin of genuine public service, for example, by requiring them to set aside a sizable block of "prime" hours in each week for the use of civic groups anxious to communicate their ideas to the people and to men in power. There are also great opportunities for networks of non-profit public service stations.

"Sooner or later we are going to have to face up to the harsh fact that the democratic dialogue is in real danger of being smothered. Plainly we are in need of new rules and techniques for keeping this dialogue alive as an active ingredient of the democratic process. Plainly the mass media offer us a splendid opportunity, which we will lose at peril of losing democracy."

August Heckscher writes:

"In the field of television we see the problem in its most acute and disturbing form. Here, more than anywhere, is cause for concern that the level of popular culture in America is being lowered. Third - and fourth-rate material seems increasingly to replace the better shows as the merchandiser reaches out for a wide market. The managers of the broadcasting companies seek the same large audience in order to sell their broadcasting time. Unlike the newspaper or magazine editor, they let the advertisers control the content of the program as well as the commercial.

The American system of broadcasting is deeply entrenched and is founded on the rock of freedom from government interference. It is not, however, beyond critical examination in the light of its performance. It is too easy to say that the people are getting what they want. The fact that large audiences can be attracted by fourth-rate material does not acquit the broadcasting companies, or the government which has an ultimate responsibility for use of this valuable and scarce resource, from asking whether the public interest is being adequately served.

Control by the government of the content of television shows is to be avoided at all costs. All the more necessary, then, are boldness and social imagination on the part of those who control the broadcasting companies. Beyond an appeal to enlightened leadership there is a range of suggestions for reforms which deserve serious consideration. It has been argued that the setting of standards, and the limitation of advertising time in any given hour, should be undertaken

by the Federal Communications Commission. It has been argued that a public network be established and run as a public service. It has been suggested that a National Broadcasting Authority be created to produce public-service and noncommercial programs. In addition pay television, which has not been adequately tested, offers the possibility of direct payments by the listener.

What is required is some means of providing standards of excellence, a diversity of choice, and a way of not penalizing enlightened network officials by permitting others to fall below a certain level of operations, Social inventiveness has, as we have indicated, a large field to work in; its task is nothing less than to preserve popular culture, in a crucial sector, from becoming irredeemably trivial."

Harry Ashmore

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

THE BOARD OF EDITORS

425 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE · CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Office of the Chairman
Box 4068
Santa Barbara
California

November 2, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Thursday

Dear Ed:

What are you going to do after the election, besides try to catch your breath?

I ask, because I am presently planning to head East on November [redacted] in pursuit of Bill Benton's media commission proposals. Will you be around New York on Thursday or Friday of that week? If so could we have lunch or dinner? If not, how about the following week -- less Monday and Tuesday when I will likely be in Cambridge negotiating with Harvard?

The enclosed copy of a letter to Bill dealing with the very interesting memorandum by the late Ed Klauber is, I think, self-explanatory.

Regards,

Harry S. Ashmore
Editor-in-chief

HSA:fct

Encl:

cc: Edward R. Murrow

November 2, 1960

Mr. William Benton
Publisher/Chairman
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue - Suite 702
New York, New York

Dear Bill:

I have read the Klauber memorandum with great interest, and shall certainly want to discuss it with Ed Murrow when I see him -- probably next week if he is in New York.

His general approach parallels ours, although he places a far greater emphasis on conventional research than we have, or in my view should. The primary reason for this, I suspect, is that Klauber was writing some 15 years ago. In the meantime there has been much experience that I feel sure would have disabused him of some of his ideas.

For example, in his specific proposals for psychological-sociological research to determine the desires and needs of readers and listeners (there were no viewers then) he is calling for the kind of studies that have been done frequently in the years since he wrote his memorandum. Public opinion polling was in its infancy in 1946, and people like Elmo Roper, George Gallup, and various even more specialized university types have since done a great deal of probing to determine such matters as the impact of editorials, columnists, commentators etc. on the public mind. The disputes continue over the validity of the data thus produced, but there is a great deal of it, and there is likely to be a great deal more since this is the sort of thing the conventional journalism schools are dedicated to.

I also find the statement of the need for the proposed National Information Institute somewhat dated. It is, in fact, highly defensive --- basically an argument against any kind of regulation, including specifically that by the FCC, with the private Institute conceived in part as a device to relieve the pressure. I don't cite this critically, necessarily, since I largely share the view and tend to press it myself in trying to enlist media support for our project. However the hazard is well illustrated by one of Klauber's extended footnotes, in which he predicts "a vast increase" in radio channels as a result of the then-new opening of the FM spectrum. He goes on to say: "It is obvious that the more channels there are, the more does broadcasting become like newspaper publishing in the sense that there is no adequate reason for the government to regulate it..." Klauber had no reason, of course, to foresee that technology would not lead to greater diversity in broadcasting. But it seems to me clear by now that opening more channels for sound or pictures does not alone promise any kind of a cure --- not so long as the media operate on their present limiting economic base. This basic consideration is not dealt with at all in the memorandum.

Klauber has gone into far greater detail in proposing specific programs for his Institute than I have --- or than I believe it desirable to do. Some of these seem to me quite sound. As I have suggested in my own presentation, a comprehensive study of journalism schools is very much in order and could, I am confident, attract financial support from conventional foundations. So do I agree generally with his outline of procedures for continuing studies of the performance of the media, and his suggestion for experimental projects in cooperation with sympathetic publishers and broadcasters.

In sum, I think the Klauber memorandum is a valuable document and would be of great interest to the Commission when it is created. For the reasons stated above I would have some reservations about using it in support of the Commission idea at this stage.

I note that you would like to sit in with Ed Murrow and me when we discuss Klauber and related matters. I hope you will be in New York when I am there en route to Cambridge. My present plans are to come east on November 14th, and to be in New York-Cambridge-Washington for about a week.

Regards,

Harry S. Ashmore
Editor-in-chief

HSA:fct

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
342 MADISON AVENUE
SUITE 702
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

WILLIAM BENTON
PUBLISHER & CHAIRMAN

October 26, 1960

Dear Ed:

Thanks for the Ed Klauber memo. I've scanned it hastily. It's full of most provocative ideas. I know you expect me to share this with Bob Hutchins and Harry Ashmore. You will hear from us further.

I expect to get to Arizona about December 1st and to be there until January 9th or thereabouts. We'd like to welcome you at any time during that stretch - and for as long as you'll stop off - and if your wife is with you, so much the better. Indeed I shall ask Bob Hutchins and Harry Ashmore to come over from Santa Barbara and join us for a day.

Sincerely,

Bill Benton

William Benton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ahc

P.S. - I've made photographic copies of the memo so that now there are two copies - and I am returning yours.

Enclosure

November 7, 1960

Dear Harry:

You've written a fine critique of Ed Klauber's memo and I agree with it. Please don't hold back waiting for me in arranging your business with Ed Murrow and Shep Stone.

Aren't there those who feel that the FCC made a mistake in its failure to shift the entire regular spectrum of TV broadcasts from UHF to VHF? Doesn't the latter open up many more channels? Aren't there those who feel that this would greatly enlarge the offerings to the public?

Yes, Ed Klauber's memo is dated, but I think it can be helpful. I know you will get Ed Murrow's full views upon it. And if you happen to get your date set up with Ed on a day I can be in New York, I very much want to join you.

Sincerely,

William Benton

Mr. Harry Ashmore
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California

ahc

cc: Mr. Edward Murrow

Note - Mr. Ashmore, the above was of course dictated before we had the date set with Mr. Murrow for this Friday, November 11th.

Mary K. Garner

Baas

March 3, 1961

Dear Miss Baas:

These are the addresses you needed:

Mr. Nick Keesely, Lennen & Newell, Inc., 380 Madison Avenue, New York, New York

Joanne Woodward and Paul Newman, 22 East 11th Street, New York, New York

Yul Brynner, Villa Fleur d'Eau, Rolle, Canton de Vaux, Switzerland

Han Suyin (Dr. E.K. Comber), The Clinic, 39 Upper Pickering Street, Singapore - Cable address - SUYINBOOKS, SINGAPORE

Walter Wanger, 1421 Stone Canyon Road, Los Angeles, California - (Mr. Wanger, I believe, is filming in Europe and probably has his mail forwarded from this address)

Marc Cramer continues to elude us, but we will keep trying to track him down.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Miss Dorothy Baas
Office of the Director
United States Information Agency
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Ball, F.M.

February 3, 1961

Dear Mrs. Ball:

I regret the delay in acknowledging your letter of November 27th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than further delay a reply to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked me to express his sincere thanks for your interest and gracious remarks concerning his "Background" program. However, he feels certain you will understand that it is not within his jurisdiction to reschedule broadcast-time periods.

Again, thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. F. M. Ball
1320 Rio Vista
Fort Myers, Florida

1320 Rio Vista
Fort Myers, Florida
Nov. 27-1960

Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York City

Dear Sirs:

You are keeping me from going to church Sunday mornings — which isn't a nice thing to do! The reason — I can't miss "Background" at 12.05.

Wouldn't it be possible for you to schedule this very important broadcast at 1 o'clock and so give the church-goers a chance

to hustle home and hear tomorrow and the others?
If you are bent on educating the public — as your new plan seems to be — this would be one way to do it.

Sincerely yours.

Alice B. Ball
(Mrs. F. M.)

Bean, F.

January 10, 1961

Dear Miss Bean:

I regret the delay in forwarding to you the biographical data you requested regarding Mr. Murrow.

Unfortunately, at the time your request arrived, we were in the process of updating the biography, and I determined you would prefer the more recent version.

I hope it will aid you in your research project.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Felicia Bean
946 S. E. Boise
Portland 66, Oregon

9646 S. E. Boise
Portland 66, Oregon
December 8, 1960

CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Gentlemen:

I am doing a research project for journalism about Edward R. Murrow. I have some information about him, but I would appreciate it if you could send me some more. I would appreciate any information that you could send me.

Thank you,
Felicia Bean

Beggs, D.W.

February 14, 1961

Dear Mr. Beggs:

Thank you for your letter of February 2.

Mr. Murrow is already obligated to spend practically all of his time in Washington, and it will be several weeks before he can give consideration to your request.

I am certain, however, that Mr. Murrow would join me in wishing you well in a most noteworthy pursuit.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. David W. Beggs, III
Lakeview High School
1001 Brush College Road
Decatur, Illinois

LAKEVIEW HIGH SCHOOL

1001 BRUSH COLLEGE ROAD
DECATUR · ILLINOIS

February 2, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
Radio City
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to thank you for the picture and message you sent to our school museum.

We are confident this will serve as an inspiration to our students and be of interest to our many visitors.

Since this is a partial museum collection, we would welcome any item of personal or historical significance to you. Such items will be put in a glass case for permanent display.

Ambassador MacArthur sent us the flag which was on his car when he took the Japanese-American Treaty to the Emperor. Milton Caniff sent an original set of drawings and Senator Dirksen sent a display of American commerce, to mention some items.

We appreciate your interest you have already shown in this project and we are confident these items will be a source of interest to hundreds of people for generations to come.

We hope this project will, in some way, stimulate an interest in successful achievement and be a memorial to past accomplishment down through the years.

Thank you again for your help and assistance in putting America's best foot forward in this community.

Sincerely,

David W. Beggs, II
Principal

DWB/gya

Tuni Berman

From The Desk Of: **TUNI BERMAN**

1/18/61

Dear Miss Waxner:

In the off-chance that neither you or Mr. Morrow have not seen our Program Folio, I am enclosing a few of the most recent ones. The programming is quite full, diversified and we hope thought-provoking.

Sincerely,

Tuni Berman

PROGRAM FOLIO

Vol. 2, No. 2

January 23rd — February 5th

wbai 99.5 MC FM

PACIFICA FOUNDATION LISTENER-SUPPORTED RADIO

OMNIBUS ON SCIENCE

Late in December, the American Association for the Advancement of Science held its 127th annual meeting in New York. Never before in the history of the Association had so many scientists gathered together for the mutual exchange of information. Over 6,000 scientists representing virtually all the physical and natural sciences attended 310 different symposia. The very size of the conference was an indication of the need for greater communication which is being felt increasingly by the specialized scientific community. Equally apparent was the desire to provide more information to the public at large, which today is more intimately concerned with the workings of science than ever before. During the five-day period, WBAI recorded talks and panel discussion from 16 of the symposia sessions and, a number of interviews in our studios. These programs, to be heard starting with this Folio, include a conversation with physicist Phillip Morrison of Cornell on "Extra-Terrestrial Communications" (Jan. 30); a symposium on "Responsibilities in the Nuclear Age" with such speakers as Edward Baylor, Barry Commoner, and Jules Hirsch; a panel discussion on "Obstacles to the Application of Science for Human Welfare" with Congressman William Meyers, Otto Nathan, and several others; a talk on "Flying Telescopes" by Martin Schwarzschild of Princeton (Jan. 24); and a panel discussion between Jerome Frank, Charles Osgood, and Paul Goodman on the means of reducing Cold-War tensions.

A principal concern of the conference was a problem which many speakers referred to indirectly and several addressed themselves to in particular: the responsibility of the individual scientist to the state of human welfare. One of these speakers, Sir Charles Snow, set forth the proposition that the scientist can no longer remain apart from the rest of the community but must consider his actions within the framework of their ultimate effect upon society. This talk will be broadcast on Feb. 2 under its conference title, "The Challenge of Science to World Conditions Today." Also commenting on this question will be Margaret Mead, a member of the A.A.A.S.'s Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare, who is joined by Paul Goodman in discussing Sir Charles' remarks and the entire conference within the context of scientific responsibility (Feb. 2). Chauncey D. Leake, President of the A.A.A.S., will begin the series, discussing the history of the Association and the implications of scientific progress (Jan. 23).

We consider this coverage of the A.A.A.S. meeting to be of enormous importance, agreeing with the scientists of the Association that only an informed public will be capable of evaluating those areas of scientific endeavor upon which the course of our lives so acutely depends.

wbai

PROGRAM FOLIO

VOL. TWO NO. 2

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BROADCAST HOURS: 8 a.m. to midnight, seven days a week. Dates of future rebroadcasts appear in **BOLD FACE**, caps and parentheses. Example: **(JANUARY 17)**. Dates of original broadcasts appear in light face and in parentheses. Example: (January 10). Numbers in parentheses following music selections indicate approximate timing, in minutes.

In California: Pacifica Foundation—KPFA, 2207 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley 4; KPFK, 5636 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles 38. Subscriptions to any Pacifica station are transferable to any other.

MONDAY, January 23

8:00 CHORAL CONCERT
PERGOLESI Stabat Mater
(Vienna Ens–Rossi) Bach 549) (46)
BACH Cantata No. 54 "Widerstehe doch"
(Deller, Ens–Leonhardt) (Bach 550) (14)
MOZART Mass, C minor, K. 427
(Berlin Ens–Fricsay) (DGG 18624) (57)

10:00 A WRITER AND HIS WORLD (Jan. 22)

11:00 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERT (Jan. 20)

1:00 THE PROPAGANDA WAR: George V. Allen. (Dec. 20)

1:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Jan. 15)
STRAUSS Divertimento after Couperin
SCHUMANN Symphony No. 4, D minor, Op. 120
WEBER Preciosa Overture

2:30 THE PROPAGANDA WAR: William Lederer. (Dec. 20)

3:00 MUSIC BY KARLHEINZ STOCKHAUSEN (Jan. 18)
Zeitmasse V for Wind Quintet
Gesang der Junglinge I
Gruppen for Three Orchestras

4:00 THE LIVING SHAKESPEARE (Jan. 19)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Time For Rhyme: Bob Ellenstein reads, "There Once Was A King," by Gwynn Sexton (Scribner).
Folk Songs
"The Princess and Curdie," by George MacDonald (Macmillan). Virginia Maynard reads the first of twelve parts.

5:30 PIANO CONCERT
BRAHMS Sonata No. 1, C major, Op. 1
(Eugene List) (Van 1016) (28)
CHOPIN Allegro de Concert, A major, Op. 46
(Claudio Arrau) (Angel 35413) (12)
LISZT Czardas Macabre
(Alfred Brendel) (Vox 11030) (7)
BEETHOVEN Sonata, C minor, Op. 111
(Hans Richter-Haaser) (Angel 35749) (25)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Irving Settel, author of "A Pictorial History of Radio" (Citadel) **(JAN. 24)**

7:15 FOLK MUSIC ABROAD: Henrietta Yurchenco

7:45 PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST: conducted by Alan Watts, with occasional guests. **(JAN. 26)**

8:15 SALZBURG FESTIVAL, 1960: a concert by the Solisti di Zagreb, conducted by Antonio Janigro. (BFA)
CORELLI Sarabande, Gigue, Badinerie
MOZART Divertimento, F major, K. 138
ROSSINI String Sonata No. 3, C major
HAYDN Violin Concerto No. 3, C major
MOZART Divertimento, D major, K. 136

9:30 OMNIBUS ON SCIENCE: first in a series of programs from the December meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Chauncey D. Leake, President of the A.A.A.S. talks with Jon Donald in the WBAI studios about the history of the organization and two of its principal concerns: communication with the public and the responsibilities of the scientist. **(JAN. 25)**

10:00 REPORT ON MUSIC: Gene Bruck compares recordings of Beethoven's Quartet in e, Op. 59, No. 2, by the Budapest, Amadeus and Janacek String Quartets. **(JAN. 24)**

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

TUESDAY, January 24

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
SCHUMANN Symphony No. 2, C major, Op. 61
(Detroit–Paray) (Merc 50102) (35)
MILHAUD Piano Concerto No. 1
(Jacquinot, Orch–Fistoulari) (MGM 3041) (14)
COPLAND Piano Concerto, 1926
(Smit, Orch–Copland) (ConHall 1238) (16)
TCHAIKOVSKY Symphony No. 6, B minor, Op. 74
(Berlin Phil–Furtwangler) (Angel COLH-21) (49)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Irving Settel. (Jan. 23)

10:15 DON CARLOS: A BBC World Theatre production of the Friedrich Schiller play. (Jan. 21)

12:30 REPORT ON MUSIC: Gene Bruck. (Jan. 23)

2:00 SHERLOCK HOLMES (Jan. 22)

2:30 CHAMBER-VOCAL CONCERT (Dec. 13)
BEETHOVEN "Eyeglass" Duet for Viola and Cello
SCHUBERT Auf dem Strom, for Voice, Horn and Piano
HAYDN Cello Sonata, C major
SCHUBERT Der Hirt auf dem Felsen
HAYDN Piano Sonata No. 46, A♭ major
MOZART Sonata for Cello and Bassoon, K. 292
BRAHMS Liebeslieder Waltzes, Op. 52, 65

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"The Blue Day," a story about a doll called Mia.
Stories From World History: "What Copernicus Saw"
"The Princess and Curdie," part two.

5:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
AUBER The Bronze Horse, Overture
(Paris Cons–Wolff) (Lon 1157) (7)
BRITTEN Diversions for Piano and Orchestra
(Katchen, Orch–Britten) (Lon 1123) (24)
BERIOT Scene de Ballet, Op. 100
(Taschke, Orch–Kegel) (Ura 7166) (10)
GOUNOD Symphony No. 2, E♭ major
(Lamoureux–Markevitch) (Decca 9982) (32)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: John T. McManus, reporting on Cuba for NATIONAL GUARDIAN. **(JAN. 25)**

7:15 GOLDEN VOICES: Anthony Boucher. Toti dal Monte, soprano (1899-) (recordings of 1924-1934) **(JAN. 26)**
DONIZETTI Linda di Chamounix: O luce di quest' anima
BELLINI Norma: Casta diva
BELLINI La Sonnambula: Prendi, l'anel ti dono
MOZART Le Nozze di Figaro: Deh! vieni, non tardar
ROSSINI Il Barbiere di Siviglia: Una voce poco fa; Dunque io son (Luigi Montesanto)
VERDI Falstaff: Sul fil d'un soffio etesio

7:45 THE WORLD OF MUSICAL COMEDY: Stanley Green, author of a recent book by this name (Ziff-Davis), talks about this "strictly American art form" with Byron Bryant. **(FEB. 2)**

8:00 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN EVOLUTION: Gunther Schuller. **(JAN. 27)**

9:00 FLYING TELESCOPES: Martin Schwarzschild of Princeton University talks about galactic structure, stellar "catastrophes", and the use of "orbiting astronomical observatories," at the A.A.A.S. conference. **(JAN. 27)**

9:30 MUSIC BY CARL NIELSEN
Flute Concerto
(Jespersen, Orch–Jensen) (Lon 1124) (20)
Symphony No. 6 ("Semplice")
(Danish Orch–Jensen) (Tono) (35)

10:30 SCIENCE AND THE POLITY: Pendleton Herring, President of the Social Science Research Council considers the illusive relationship between "Science and the Polity" in an address delivered at the A.A.A.S. conference. **(JAN. 27)**

11:00 THEODORE BIKEL AT HOME (JAN. 28)

WEDNESDAY, January 25

8:00 CHAMBER MUSIC
BACH Sonata, G minor, for Violin Alone
(Rolf Schroeder) (Col 4743) (20)
BEETHOVEN Violin Sonata, C minor, Op. 30 No. 2
(Kogan, Mitnik) (Monitor 2011) (31)
IVES Violin Sonata No. 1
(Druian, Simms) (Merc 50096) (21)
PORTER Violin Sonata No. 2
(Druian, Simms) (Merc 50096) (17)
PROKOFIEV Violin Sonata No. 1, F minor, Op. 80
(Stern, Zakin) (Col. 4734) (28)

10:00 COMMENTARY: John T. McManus. (Jan. 24)

10:15 ABOUT SKIING: Denise McCluggage

10:30 UNA NOTTE IN PARADISO: a one-act opera by Valentino Bucchi. (RAI) (Jan. 11)

11:00 OMNIBUS ON SCIENCE (Jan. 23)

11:30 ORCHESTRAL-CHORAL CONCERT (Nov. 26)
HAYDN Symphony No. 102, B♭ major
MOZART Vesperae Solemnes de Confessore, K. 339
ARRIAGA Symphony, D major

1:00 HENRY KOERNER (Jan. 20)

2:00 AMERICAN MUSIC: Glenn Glasow. (Jan. 21)

3:00 AMERICAN POETRY, 1961: a documentary survey. (Jan. 8)

4:00 MUSIC FOR BRASS (Jan. 15)
VIVALDI Concerto for Two Trumpets and Orchestra
DEBUSSY Rhapsody for Saxophone and Orchestra
SANDERS Quintet, B♭ major

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Stories for Young People: read by Jessie Stanton
Musical Mother Goose (Golden): first of two
"The Princess and Curdie," part three

5:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
HANDEL Concerto, F major, Op. 3 No. 4
(Boyd Neel Orch) (Lon 1130) (12)
MOZART Symphony No. 4, D major, K. 19
(London Orch–Leinsdorf) (West 18861) (8)
BRUCKNER Symphony No. 3, D minor
(Vienna Phil–Knappertsbusch) (Lon 1044) (54)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: William Atwood, Foreign Ed., LOOK Magazine.

7:15 THE MADRIGAL: twenty-first of 26 programs surveying the development of this intimate musical form. David Randolph conducts the Randolph Singers. Tonight, works with accompaniment. **(JAN. 27)**

7:30 CRISES IN NEW YORK HISTORY – "THE INFAMOUS NEWBURGH LETTERS": Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, historian and President Emeritus of Vassar College, returns to begin the first of a five-part series on famous historical incidents in New York history which have led to fundamental reforms and benefited the whole nation. **(JAN. 28)**

8:00 THE TOURNAI MASS: the earliest known example of a complete polyphonic setting of the Mass, this work dates from around 1330, and has been located in many early manuscripts. It is probably a compilation of movements of several composers; performed by a small vocal and instrumental group conducted by Marc Honegger. (Lumen)

8:30 LECTURES TO THE LAITY: fourth in the series dealing with Current Issues in Medicine, broadcast "live" from the N. Y. Academy of Medicine. Tonight, Dr. Alexander Reid Martin talks on "The Use and Abuse of Leisure Time."

9:45 EDINBURGH FESTIVAL, 1960: a concert by the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky conducting, with Mstislav Rostropovitch, cellist. **(JAN. 30)**
BRITTEN Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Purcell, Op. 34
SHOSTAKOVITCH Cello Concerto, Op. 107
MIASKOVSKY Symphony No. 21, F♯ minor, Op. 51
TCHAIKOVSKY Francesca Da Rimini, Op. 32

11:15 IRMA JURIST IMPROVISES

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

THURSDAY, January 26

8:00 MUSIC FOR STRING ORCHESTRA
BACH-WINOGRAD The Art of the Fugue
(String Orch–Winograd) (MGM 2E-3) (58)
RICHTER Aria and Toccata (1956)
(Trampler, Ens–Surinach) (MGM 3559) (9)
BRITTEN Simple Symphony, Op. 4
(String Orch–Solomon) (MGM 3074) (18)
BARTOK Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta
(London Phil–Solti) (Lon 1230) (28)

10:00 COMMENTARY: William Atwood.

10:15 THE FILM ART (Jan. 22)

10:45 TREASURY OF THE 78 (Jan. 20)

11:30 LILLIAN SMITH (Jan. 19)

12:00 GOLDEN VOICES (Jan. 24)

12:30 PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST (Jan. 23)

1:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Dec. 26)
BEETHOVEN Symphony No. 6, F major, Op. 68
MOZART Piano Concerto No. 16, D major, K. 451
STRAVINSKY Le Baiser de la Fee

3:00 THE LONELY BILLIONS: Aldous Huxley (Jan. 18)

4:00 LIEDER: music of Schubert, sung by Elizabeth Schumann. (HMV) (Jan. 10)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Tales From the East: Chrystabel Weerasinghe
Danny Kaye: Stories from faraway places (Golden)
"The Princess and Curdie," part four

5:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
GRIEG Old Norwegian Romance
(Royal Phil–Beecham) (Angel 35339) (16)
BERG Violin Concerto
(Gitlis, Orch–Strickland) (Vox 10760) (26)
SCHOENBERG Variations for Orchestra, Op. 31
(L. A. Orch–Craft) (Col 5244) (19)
ELGAR "Froissart" Concert Overture
(Leipzig Orch–Pfluger) (Ura 7136) (13)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: HARPER'S Magazine. **(JAN. 27)**

7:15 REPORT TO THE LISTENER (JAN. 29)

7:30 MUSIC OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLES: Henry Cowell

8:00 THE LIVING SHAKESPEARE: third in the BBC series devoted to the man and his work. Today, director-producer Michael MacOwan discusses Shakespeare's own theatre and Tyrone Guthrie speaks about his experiences with modern productions of the plays. **(JAN. 30)**

8:30 METROPOLITAN MUSEUM CONCERT: last in the weekly series broadcast live from the Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium. Tonight, a recital by Erica Morini, violin, and Rudolf Firkusny, piano.
MOZART Sonata, E♭ major, K. 481
BEETHOVEN Sonata, C minor, Op. 30, No. 2
FRANCK Sonata, A major

10:30 PRESERVING THE SELF IN MODERN MASS SOCIETY: Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, head of the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School, Univ. of Chicago, and former inmate (1938) of Dachau and Buchenwald concentration camps, talks with Byron Bryant about some of the ideas and experiences presented in his new book "The Informed Heart: Autonomy in a Mass Age" (Free Press). **(JAN. 30)**

11:00 JAZZ ARCHIVES: Philip F. Elwood

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

FRIDAY, January 27

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
DVORAK Serenade, E major, Op. 22
(Israel Phil–Kubelik) (Lon 1720) (28)

SIBELIUS En Saga, Op. 9
(Philadelphia–Ormandy) (Col 5249) (17)
SCHUMAN Symphony No. 6 (1948)
(Philadelphia–Ormandy) (Col 4992) (27)
BRAHMS Piano Concerto No. 2, B♭ major, Op. 83
(Richter, Chicago–Leinsdorf) (RCA 2466) (47)

10:00 COMMENTARY: HARPER'S Magazine. (Jan. 26)

10:15 THE MADRIGAL (Jan. 25)

10:30 THE SULLEN ART: Clayton Eschelman. (Jan. 17)

11:00 A SVIATOSLAV RICHTER CONCERT (Dec. 7)
SCHUBERT Impromptu, A♭ major, Op. 142, No. 2
FRANCK Prelude, Chorale and Fugue

11:30 MARILYN MONROE: Maurice Zolotow. (Jan. 10)

11:45 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN EVOLUTION (Jan. 24)

12:45 FLYING TELESCOPES (Jan. 24)

1:15 BAROQUE MUSIC (Jan. 1)
BACH French Suite No. 6, E major
TELEMANN Trio Sonata, C minor
ALBINONI Sonata, G minor, Op. 2, No. 6

2:00 SCIENCE AND THE POLITY (Jan. 24)

2:30 ORCHESTRAL-CHORAL CONCERT (Nov. 11)
BOCCHERINI Sinfonia Concertante, G major
MOZART Two-Piano Concerto, E♭ major, K. 365
HAYDN Sinfonia Concertante, B♭ major, Op. 84
BERLIOZ Te Deum, Op. 22

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"The Story of Caliph Stork," by W. Hauff. An old German fable, read by Edgar M. Valk.
"The Princess and Curdie," part five

5:30 VOCAL CONCERT
MAHLER Eight Songs
(Desi Halban, Bruno Walter) (Col SL-171) (21)
GRIEG Haugtussa, Song Cycle Op. 67
(Flagstad, McArthur) (Lon 5290) (30)
VAUGHAN WILLIAMS On Wenlock Edge
(Young, Watson, Sebastion Qt.) (West 18097) (22)

6:45 NEWS

6:50 UNITED NATIONS: Malcolm Davis

7:00 COMMENTARY: Alfred Neal, contributor to FOREIGN AFFAIRS QUARTERLY. **(JAN. 28)**

7:15 ALBANY REPORT: a bi-weekly commentary on the proceedings of the 1961 New York Legislature by Morton B. Lawrence, editor of MANHATTAN EAST.

7:30 TREASURY OF THE 78: a tribute to Ignace Jan Paderewski, written and produced by Jan Holcman, and including works by Couperin, Chopin and Paderewski recorded by the Polish pianist between 1912 and 1917. **(FEB. 2)**

8:00 THE KOM-I-AI PEOPLE: rescheduling the documentary about the survivors of the Kom-i-ai Indians, recently discovered living in Baja California much as their ancestors did some 700 years ago.

9:00 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERT: sixth in the series of concerts from Coolidge Auditorium, presented under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. Tonight, the Budapest Quartet, with Eugene Istomin, pianist. **(JAN. 30)**
MOZART Piano Quartet, G minor, K. 478
BEETHOVEN Quartet, B♭ major, Op. 18 No. 6
DVORAK Piano Quintet, A major, Op. 81

11:00 THE GOON SHOW: another episode featuring the ubiquitous Englishman Peter Sellers. Tonight, "Tales of Old Dartmoor."

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

SATURDAY, January 28

8:00 20th CENTURY ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
RAVEL Le Tombeau de Couperin
(RDF Orch–Cluytens) (Angel 35102) (16)
FALLA Homenajes
(Rome Sym–Castro) (RCA 2143) (21)
CASTELNUOVO-TEDESCO Violin Concerto No. 2
(Heifetz, Orch–Wallenstein) (RCA 2050) (29)
HINDEMITH Cupid and Psyche
(Berlin Phil–Hindemith) (Decca 9969) (7)
PROKOFIEV Symphony No. 6, E♭ minor, Op. 111
(Suisse Romande–Ansermet) (Lon 527) (40)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Alfred Neal. (Jan. 27)

10:15 MORE ABOUT MEDICINE: Alden Whitman. **(FEB. 1)**

10:30 20th CENTURY CHAMBER MUSIC
RAVEL Trio, A minor
(Heifetz, Piatigorsky, Rubinstein) (RCA 1119) (25)
DEBUSSY Cello Sonata, D minor
(Piatigorsky, Foss) (RCA 2293) (12)
LADERMAN Theme, Variations and Finale
(N. Y. Ens–Baron) (CRI-130 (16)

11:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Jim Copp Tales," first of two parts (Playhouse).
Judy Brundin Reads: "Wheat Hoeing."
"The Princess and Curdie," part six

12:30 THE ARCHIVE SERIES
TELEMANN Cantata "Die Landlust"
(Bruckmann, Ens) (ARC 3011) (10)
HANDEL Concerto Grosso, A major, Op. 6. No. 11
(Bamberg Sym–Lehmann) (ARC 3087) (19)
BACH English Suite No. 5, E minor
(Ralph Kirkpatrick) (ARC 3070) (19)
STAMITZ Orchestral Trio, Op. 1 No. 2
(Munich Ens–Gorvin) (ARC 3092) (11)

1:30 CRISES IN NEW YORK – "THE INFAMOUS NEWBURGH LETTERS" (Jan. 25)

2:00 JAZZ: Les Davis

4:30 GRADUATE SERIES OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE: Symposium on Radiobiology – Part II – "Effects of Cosmic Radiation," Dr. A. T. Krebs, Prof. of Biology, Univ. of Louisville.

5:00 THE LAST MINUTE: a time reserved for late program arrivals of topical importance.

5:30 THEODORE BIKEL AT HOME (Jan. 24)

6:30 COMPOSERS ON COMPOSERS: first in a series of twelve programs produced under the auspices of the Fromm Music Foundation, in which noted American composers discuss and play the music of today. Tonight, Arthur Berger discussing the music of Igor Stravinsky. (NAEB) **(FEB. 1)**

7:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Nov. 11)
SCHUMANN Symphony No. 1, B♭ major
WAGNER Parsifal: Prelude and Good Friday Spell

8:30 THE EMPEROR JONES: a BBC World Theatre production of the Eugene O'Neill classic, with the American actor William Marshall in the title role. **(JAN. 31)**

9:30 ORCHESTRAL-VOCAL CONCERT
VERDI Overture to "Giovanna d'Arco"
(Philharmonia–Serafin) (Angel 35676) (8)
BERLIOZ Les Nuits d'Ete, Op. 7
(Steber, Orch–Mitropoulos) (Col 4940) (32)
ELGAR Violin Concerto, B minor, Op. 61
(Campoli, Orch–Boult) (Lon 1168) (45)

11:00 CHU CHIN CHOW: a radio version of the lavish musical play by Oscar Asche which opened in London in 1916 and had a subsequent run of 2,238 performances. The plot is based on "Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves," and Norman Lumsden stars as Abu Hassan and Stephen Manto as Ali Baba, with the BBC Chorus and Orchestra conducted by Stanford Robinson. **(FEB. 1)**

SUNDAY, January 29

8:00 PIANO CONCERT
BEETHOVEN Sonata, C major, Op. 2 No. 3
(Walter Gieseking) (Angel 35654) (22)
LISZT Grand Fantasy from Bellini's "Norma"
(Alfred Brendel) (Vox 10580) (16)
CHOPIN Sonata No. 2, B♭ minor, Op. 35
(Michel Block) (DGG 19218) (24)
ROSZA Sonata (1948)
(Leonard Pennario) (Cap 8376) (18)
SCHUBERT Sonata, D major, Op. 53
(Sviatoslav Richter) (Moni 2043) (39)

10:00 BOOKS: Kenneth Rexroth

10:30 REPORT TO THE LISTENER (Jan. 26)

10:45 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
BRAHMS Haydn Variations, Op. 56-A
(Philharmonia–Karajan) (Angel 35299) (17)
BEETHOVEN Piano Concerto No. 5, E♭ major, Op. 73
(Curzon, Orch–Knappertsbusch) (Lon 1757) (38)
PROKOFIEV Scythian Suite, Op. 20
(RDF Orch–Markevitch) (Angel 35361) (17)

12:00 FOLKSINGER'S CHOICE: Cynthia Gooding. **(JAN. 31)**

1:00 A WRITER AND HIS WORLD: third in a series of talks by Christopher Isherwood. **(JAN. 30)**

2:00 BAYREUTH FESTIVAL-SIEGFRIED: third of the four operas comprising Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs" recorded last summer at Bayreuth. In this unabridged performance of "Siegfried," Rudolf Kempe conducts the Festival Chorus and Orchestra, with Hans Hopf as Siegfried, Birgit Nilsson as Brunnhilde, Herman Uhde as The Wanderer, Otakar Kraus as Alberich, Herold Kraus as Mime and Marga Hoffgen as Erda. **(FEB. 22)**

6:30 FROM THE FRENCH: "Un Coup de Des," Stephane Mallarme's difficult philosophical poem, read in its entirety in French by Anais Nin. Her authorized English translation is read by Daisy Alden. **(FEB. 1)**

7:00 NEW RECORDINGS

8:00 THE FILM ART: Gideon Bachmann interviews the two main stars and the director of the Russian film "Ballad of a Soldier," at a party in their honor on the occasion of the premiere of the film in the U. S. **(FEB. 2)**

8:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
MOZART "A Musical Joke," K. 522
(NBC Ens–Reiner) (RCA 1952) (21)
DEBUSSY Images for Orchestra
(Boston Sym–Munch) (RCA 2282) (36)

9:30 SHERLOCK HOLMES: another of the A. Conan Doyle stories produced by the BBC. Tonight, "The Disappearance of Lady Frances Carfax." **(JAN. 31)**

10:00 THE SCOPE OF JAZZ: Martin Williams comments on the achievements of jazz in 1960.

11:00 POETRY READ BY DAVID ALLEN (FEB. 3)

11:30 PARIS SPOTLIGHT: produced for Pacifica by the French Radio.

MONDAY, January 30

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
VIVALDI Concerto, A minor, Op. 3 No. 8
(Vienna Ens–Rossi) (Bach 572/4) (12)
MOZART Two-Piano Concerto, E♭ major, K. 365
(R & G Casadesus, Orch–Szell) (Col 5151) (23)
MENDELSSOHN Two-Piano Concerto, A♭ major
(Frugoni, Taddei, Ens–Moralt) (Vox 10540) (30)
SCHUBERT Symphony No. 9, C major
(Berlin Phil–Furtwangler) (Decca 9746) (52)

10:00 A WRITER AND HIS WORLD (Jan. 29)

11:00 EDINBURGH FESTIVAL, 1960 (Jan. 25)

12:45 PRESERVING THE SELF IN MODERN MASS SOCIETY (Jan. 26)

1:15 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERT (Jan. 27)

3:15 THE LIVING SHAKESPEARE (Jan. 26)

3:45 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Dec. 18)
BRUNETTI Symphony No. 22, G minor
VIVALDI Oboe Concerto, D major
MOZART Symphony No. 21, A major, K. 134

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Jim Copp Tales," last of two parts (Playhouse).
"Chyko," a Chinese story read by Fredi Dundee.
"The Princess and Curdie," part seven

5:30 MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE CONCERT
PALESTRINA Stabat Mater; Improperia
(Aachen Chorus–Rehmann) (Archive 3074) (8; 13)
ANON (12th C.) The Play of Daniel
(N. Y. Pro Musica–Greenberg) (Decca 9402) (40)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: NATION Magazine. **(JAN. 31)**

7:15 FOLK MUSIC ABROAD: Henrietta Yurchenco

7:45 PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST: conducted by Alan Watts, with occasional guests. **(FEB. 2)**

8:15 SALZBURG FESTIVAL, 1960: a concert by the Salzburg Mozarteum Chamber Orchestra conducted by Bernhard Paumgartner, with Teresa Stich-Randall, soprano and Geza Anda, piano, in a Mozart concert. (BFA)
Overture to "Lucio Silla," K. 135
Piano Concerto No. 21, C major, K. 467
Concert Arias
Symphony No. 25, G minor, K. 183

9:30 EXTRA-TERRESTIAL COMMUNICATIONS: Physicist Phillip Morrison of Cornell talks with Paul Goodman and Jon Donald about "listening" for signals and the communications patterns which could be developed by an extra-terrestial source to make its information intelligible to man. Recorded in the WBAI studios during the A.A.A.S. conference. **(FEB. 1)**

10:00 REPORT ON MUSIC: Alan Rich discusses important recent musical events. **(JAN. 31)**

11:15 HENRY MILLER: continuing a conversation recorded with Ben Grauer. (Riverside)

TUESDAY, January 31

8:00 MUSIC OF THE 18th CNTURY
SOLER Quintet, G minor, for Organ and Strings
(Alain, Ens–Paillard) (West 18754) (28)
CORETTE Four-Bassoon Concerto, D major
(French Wind Ens) (West 18694) (8)
LECLAIR Oboe Concerto, C major
(Pierlot, Ens–Paillard) (West 18694) (15)
BLAVET Flute Concerto, A minor
(Rampel, Ens–Paillard) (West 18694) (14)
K. P. E. BACH Magnificat, D major
(Vienna Ens–Prohaska) (Bach 552) (49)

10:00 COMMENTARY: NATION Magazine. (Jan. 30)

10:15 THE EMPEROR JONES (Jan. 28)

11:15 REPORT ON MUSIC (Jan. 30)

12:30 REVOLUTIONISTS AND REVOLUTIONS: Max Nomad. (Jan. 18)

1:00 MUSIC FOR TWO PIANISTS (Dec. 31)
MOZART "Jugend" Sonata, C major, K. 19D
SCHUMANN Andante and Variations, Op. 46
CHOPIN Rondo, C major, Op. 73
SCHUBERT Fantasy, F minor, Op. 103

2:00 SHERLOCK HOLMES (Jan. 29)

2:30 BALLET MUSIC (Jan. 9)
BACH-WALTON The Wise Virgins
BEETHOVEN The Creatures of Prometheus, Op. 43
SCHUMAN Undertow
FALLA The Three-Cornered Hat

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Time For Rhyme: Bob Ellenstein reads, "I Would Like to be a Poem," by Dorothy Baruch (Harper).
Folk Songs
"The Princess and Curdie," part eight

5:30 CHAMBER-VOCAL CONCERT
SCHUBERT Quartet No. 2, C major
(Endes Quartet) (Vox VBX-4) (9)
ROSSINI La Regatta Veneziana
(Jennie Tourel) (Decc a10013) (10)
DEBUSSY Three Ballades of Villon
(Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau) (DGG-18615) (11)
RAVEL Chansons Madecasses
(Fischer-Dieskau, Ens) (DGG-18615) (13)
BARTOK Quartet No. 5
(Juilliard Quartet) (Col 4280) (30)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Walter K. Gutman, security analyst, Stearns and Co. **(FEB. 1)**

7:15 GOLDEN VOICES: Anthony Boucher. Renato Zanelli, baritone and later tenor (1896-) (recordings of 1920-1932) **(FEB. 2)**
LEONCAVALLO I Pagliacci: Prologo

LEONCAVALLO Zaza: Zaza, piccola zingara
PLANQUETTE Les Cloches de Corneville: Dans mes voyages
DI CHIARA La spagnola
PEREZ FREIRE Ay ay ay
CATALANI La Wally: T'amo ben io
VERDI Otello: Esultate! (Palai, Roggio, Masini, La Scala chorus) ; Ora e per sempre addio

7:45 LYCIDAS: Milton's elegy, read by John Gielgud (BBC).

8:00 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN EVOLUTION: Gunther Schuller. **(FEB. 3)**

9:00 THE FUTURE OF INTEGRATION: Martin Luther King, Jr. discusses the ultimate triumph of desegregation in the South in a talk delivered before the Ford Hall Forum. Recording courtesy of WHRB. **(FEB. 2)**

9:45 MUSIC FOR CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
VAUGHAN WILLIAMS Fantasia on "Greensleeves" (London Phil–Boult) (West 18248) (4)
BLOCH Four Episodes (Masselos, Ens–Solomon) (MGM 3245) (14)
MENDELSSOHN Sinfonia No. 9, C minor (String Orch–Winograd) (MGM 3668) (25)

10:30 THE SULLEN ART: with Dave Ossman. Tonight, C. V. J. Anderson, one of the editors of BEATITUDE, who holds that all poets under 35 are "Beat," discusses his attitudes and his poetry. **(FEB. 10)**

11:00 FOLKSINGER'S CHOICE (Jan. 29)

WEDNESDAY, February 1

8:00 PIANO CONCERT
MOZART Sonata, G major, K. 283 (Wanda Landowska) (RCA 2284) (19)
TCHAIKOVSKY Sonata, G major, Op. 37 (Sviatoslav Richter) (Mon 2034) (31)
BEETHOVEN Sonata, B♭ major, Op. 106 (Egon Petri) (West 18747) (39)
PROKOFIEV Sonata No. 9, C major, Op. 103 (Sviatoslav Richter) (Mon 2034) (28)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Walter K. Gutman. (Jan. 31)

10:15 MORE ABOUT MEDICINE (Jan. 28)

10:30 MUSIC OF THE 18TH CENTURY (Jan. 9)
BACH Cantata No. 50 "Nun ist das Heil"
J. C. BACH Sinfonia, B♭ major
HANDOSHKIN Viola Concerto
BACH Cantata No. 105 "Herr, gehe nicht"

11:30 FROM THE FRENCH (Jan. 29)

12:00 COMPOSERS ON COMPOSERS (Jan. 28)

1:00 EXTRA-TERRESTIAL COMMUNICATIONS (Jan. 30)

1:30 ORCHESTRAL-CHORAL CONCERT (Jan. 12)
MOZART Symphony No. 40, G minor, K. 550
BRUCKNER Two Psalms
BEETHOVEN Piano Concerto No. 2, B♭ major, Op. 19
STRAUSS Wanderers Sturmlied, Op. 14
TCHAIKOVSKY Symphony No. 2, C minor, Op. 17

3:30 CHU CHIN CHOW (Jan. 28)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Stories for Young People: read by Jessie Stanton
Musical Mother Goose (Golden): second of two "The Princess and Curdie," part nine

5:30 CHAMBER MUSIC
MOZART Quartet, G major, K. 80 (Barchet Quartet) (Vox VBX-12) (17)
BEETHOVEN Variations for Winds on a Mozart Theme (Vienna Ens) (West 18189) (11)
SCHUBERT Quartet, G major, Op. 161 (Budapest Quartet) (Col 4833) (43)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: to be announced.

7:15 THE MADRIGAL: 22nd of 26 programs. David Randolph conducts the Randolph Singers. Tonight, the madrigals of Thomas Weelkes. **(FEB. 3)**

7:30 CRISES IN NEW YORK HISTORY – ELECTORAL COLLEGE CRISES: Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, in the second of five programs. **(FEB. 4)**

8:00 SINGING THE FISHING: a radio ballad by Ewan MacColl and Charles Parker about three generations of "The Herring Fisherman." This BBC production won the Italia Press award for radio documentary in the 1960 Prix Italia contest. Orchestration and music direction by Peggy Seeger.

9:00 SOCIAL THEATRE IN THE UNITED STATES: John Howard Lawson, author and screen writer, speaking at the University of California, Berkeley. **(FEB. 3)**

10:00 BBC FESTIVAL CONCERT: Sir Thomas Beecham conducts the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in the first of two programs. **(FEB. 6)**
HAYDN Symphony No. 101, D major
LALO Symphony, G minor
DVORAK Symphony No. 4, G major

11:35 IRMA JURIST IMPROVISES

THURSDAY, February 2

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
GRETRY (arr. LAMBERT) Ballet Suite (New Sym–Irving) (Lon 1234) (21)
BRUNETTI Symphony, C minor (Italian Ens–Jenkins) (HS 9019) (18)
MOZART Piano Concerto No. 27, B♭ major, K. 595 (Serkin, Orch–Schneider) (Col 5013) (32)
DVORAK Symphony No. 3, F major, Op. 76 (Czech Phil–Sejna) (Supraphon 76) (42)

10:00 COMMENTARY: to be announced.

10:15 THE FILM ART (Jan. 29)

10:45 TREASURY OF THE 78 (Jan. 27)

11:15 THE FUTURE OF INTEGRATION (Jan. 31)

12:00 GOLDEN VOICES (Jan. 31)

12:30 PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST (Jan. 30)

1:00 CONTEMPORAY MUSIC (Dec. 12)
BRANT Signs and Alarms; Galaxy 2
BERGSMA Quartet No. 3
STRAVINSKY Duo Concertante
VARESE Integrales; Octandre; Hyperprism
FOSS Quartet No. 1
ANTHEIL Ballet Mechanique

3:00 THE WORLD OF MUSICAL COMEDY (Jan. 24)

3:30 CHAMBER MUSIC (Jan. 17)
BACH Violin Sonata, G major
BEETHOVEN Violin Sonata, E♭ major, Op. 12 No. 3
BRAHMS Violin Sonata, G major, Op. 78

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Tales From the East: Chrystabel Weerasinghe
Stories From World History: "The Strange Adventure of Philip Ashton." (BBC)
"The Princess and Curdie," part ten

5:30 ITALIAN RENAISSANCE AND BAROQUE
GESUALDO Eight Madrigals (Los Angeles Ens–Craft) (Col 5234) (29)
MONTEVERDI Il Ballo dell'Ingrate (Deller Consort, Bream, Ens) (Bach 567) (45)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg. **(FEB. 3)**

7:15 ABOUT CARS: Denise McCluggage

7:30 MUSIC OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLES: Henry Cowell

8:00 THE LIVING SHAKESPEARE: fourth in the BBC Series. Tonight, critic David Daiches discusses Shakespeare's poetry, with illustrations read by Gabriel Woolf, and Richard David, of the Cambridge U. Press talks about the "shape" of the plays. **(FEB. 6)**

8:30 SCHUBERT, OPUS 140: the Grand Duo for piano duet, performed in its original version by Paul Badura-Skoda and Joerg Demus. Later this evening we will hear the same music in another guise.

9:00 THE CHALLENGE TO SCIENCE OF WORLD CONDITIONS TODAY: Sir Charles P. Snow delivering the principal address to the A.A.A.S. conference on December 27th in which he proposes the "moral un-neutrality of science" – that the scientist cannot isolate himself by categories and deny responsibility for the effect of his research. This talk also contains Sir. Charles' prediction of nuclear activity by China within six years.

9:45 SCHUBERT, OPUS 140: the "Grand Duo" heard earlier this evening is believed by many to be merely a sketch for a lost symphony composed at Gastein in 1825. Felix Prohaska conducts an orchestration of the work by Joseph Joachim. (Vanguard)

10:15 SCIENCE AND HUMAN WELFARE: Margaret Mead, a member of the A.A.A.S. Committee on Science in the Promotion of Human Welfare is joined by author Paul Goodman in a discussion of the Conference in regard to the role of ethics in science. Moderated by Jon Donald.

11:00 JAZZ ARCHIVES: Philip F. Elwood

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

FRIDAY, February 3

8:00 CHAMBER-VOCAL CONCERT
VIVALDI Concerto a 4, F major
(French Wind Ensemble) (HSL-80) (10)
SCHUBERT Violin Sonatina, G minor, Op. 137 No. 3
(Fuchs, Balsam) (Decca 9922) (12)
SCHUMANN Dichterliebe, Op. 48
(Souzay, Bonneau) (London 535) (29)
MENDELSSOHN Cello Sonata No. 2, D major, Op. 58 (Soyer, Wingreen) (Moni 2045) (24)
RAVEL Histoires Naturelles
(Alarie, Rogers) (West 18789) (18)
JANACEK Quartet No. 2
(Smetana Quartet) (Artia 109) (25)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg. (Feb. 2)

10:15 THE MADRIGAL (Feb. 1)

10:30 POETRY READ BY DAVID ALLEN (Jan. 29)

11:00 MUSIC BY ENGLISH COMPOSERS (Jan. 22)
BAX The Garden of Fand
HOLST The Perfect Fool, Ballet Suite
BUTTERWORTH A Shropshire Lad
VAUGHAN WILLIAMS Symphony No. 8, D minor

12:00 SOCIAL THEATRE IN THE UNITED STATES (Feb. 1)

1:00 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN EVOLUTION (Jan. 31)

2:00 DACHINE RAINER: the author of the recent novel, "The Uncomfortable Inn" (Abelard-Schumann) reads selections from her poetry.

2:30 MUSIC BY BEETHOVEN (Jan. 16)
Lenore Overture, No. 2, Op. 72A
Choral Fantasy, C minor, Op. 80
Missa Solemnis, D major, Op. 123

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Danny Kaye: More stores from faraway places (Golden).
"As I Have Heard Tell," English rhymes read by Vivienne Stenson (Folkways)
"The Princess and Curdie," part eleven

5:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
MENDELSSOHN Symphony No. 4, A major, Op. 90
(NBC Sym–Toscanini) (RCA 1851) (26)
STRAUSS Horn Concerto No. 1, E♭ major, Op. 11
(Brain, Orch–Sawallisch) (Angel 35496) (15)
STRAVINSKY Le Sacre du Printemps
(Paris Cons–Monteux) (RCA 2085) (33)

6:45 NEWS

6:50 UNITED NATIONS: Malcolm Davis

7:00 COMMENTARY: Marya Mannes, the REPORTER Magazine. **(FEB. 4)**

7:15 TREASURY OF THE 78: a Brahms program, with Harold Bauer, pianist. **(FEB. 9)**
Quintet, F minor, Op. 34
(with the Flonzaley Quartet) (RCA M-10)
Two Waltzes, Op. 39 (Schirmer)

8:00 JACK LEVINE: an informal talk by the American painter, fourth in the series recorded at the Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture, Maine. **(FEB. 8)**

9:00 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERT: seventh in the series recorded by WGMS, Washington. Leopold Stokowski conducts members of the Symphony of the Air. **(FEB. 6)**
BRAHMS Serenade No. 1, D major, Op. 11
WAGNER Siegfried Idyll
SCHOENBERG Transfigured Night, Op. 4
VAUGHAN WILLIAMS Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis

11:00 THE GOON SHOW: another episode featuring the ubiquitous Englishman Peter Sellers. Tonight, "Dishonoured."

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

SATURDAY, February 4

8:00 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC
MILHAUD Symphony No. 1
(CBS Symphony–Milhaud) (Col 4784) (28)
BINKERD Symphony No. 2
(Oslo Phil–Barati) (CRI 139) (29)
AMRAM Shakespearian Concerto
(Chamber Orch–Peress) (AM-100) (25)
VAUGHAN WILLIAMS Symphony No. 5, D major
(London Phil–Boult) (Lon 975) (37)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Marya Mannes. (Feb. 3)

10:15 HOW TO BUY A CAR: Los Angeles, the land of "Mad Man Muntz" and the Motor Syndrome, is the site of this interview between car dealer Ed Richmond and Brian Roper, who as an Englishman professes the greatest possible ignorance as a potential car buyer.

10:45 CHAMBER MUSIC
K. P. E. BACH Trio, B minor
(Kehr Trio) (Vox DL-463) (10)
SOR Introduction and Allegro; Two Minuets
(Andes Segovia) (Decca 9794) (14)
HAYDN Quartet, F major, Op. 74 No. 2
(Griller Quartet) (Van 1041) (19)

11:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Fable Forest," presented by Jim Copp and Ed Brown (Playhouse)
"The Princess and Curdie," the final part

12:30 THE ARCHIVE SERIES
BACH Prelude and Fugue, A major
(Helmut Walcha) (ARC 3016) (6)
Gregorian Requiem Mass
(Beuron Abbey Choir–Pfaff) (ARC 3131) (38)
BACH Toccata and Fugue, F major
(Helmut Walcha) (ARC 3016) (15)

1:30 CRISES IN NEW YORK HISTORY – ELECTORAL COLLEGE CRISES (Feb. 1)

2:00 JAZZ: Les Davis

4:30 GRADUATE SERIES OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE: "The Rise and Promise of Physiological Research," Prof. Jay Tepperman, State Univ. of N. Y. Upstate Medical Center.

5:15 THE LAST MINUTE: a time reserved for late program arrivals of topical importance.

6:15 AMERICAN MUSIC: second in a series of illustrated talks by Glenn Glasow, music director of KPFA. Tonight, American composers in the 19th Century. **(FEB. 8)**

7:15 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC (Jan. 19)
WEBERN Passacaglia, Op. 1
SHOSTAKOVITCH Concertino for Two Pianos, Op. 94
STRAVINSKY Persephone

8:30 DAME FLORA ROBSON: the English actress tells of her career in conversation with John Freeman and Philip Hope-Wallace. **(FEB. 7)**

9:00 MANFRED: the play by Lord Byron, performed with the incidental music by Robert Schumann, edited by Sir Thomas Beecham. George Rylands is heard in the title role, with Jill Balcon, Raf de la Torre, Laidman Browne and David Enders; Sir Thomas conducts a vocal ensemble and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and Chorus. (Columbia)

10:20 KEYBOARD CONCERTOS
HAYDN Harpsichord Concertino, C major
(Veyron-Lacroix, Orch–Horvat) (West 18042) (6)
POULENC Organ Concerto, G minor
(Ellsasser, Orch–Winograd) (MGM 3361) (22)
MARESCOTTI Piano Concerto
(Morel, Orch–Baud-Bovy) (London LXT-5526) (21)

RAVEL Concerto for Left Hand
(Francois, Orch–Cluytens) (Angel 35874) (18)
MARTIN Petite Symphonie Concertante
(Ensemble–Stokowski) (Cap 8507) (22)

SUNDAY, February 5

8:00 CHAMBER MUSIC
BEETHOVEN Quartet, F major, Op. 18 No. 1
(Budapest Quartet) (Col 5393) (28)
CLEMENTI Trio No. 1, D major
(Trio di Bolzano) (Epic 3351) (12)
STRAVINSKY Duo Concertant
(Gitlis, Zelka) (Vox 9410) (15)
KIRCHNER Sonata Concertante
(Shapiro, Kirchner) (Epic 3306) (22)
TCHAIKOVSKY Trio, A minor, Op. 50
(Heifetz, Piatigorsky, Rubinstein) (RCA 1120) (41)

10:00 BOOKS: Kenneth Rexroth

10:30 LULLABIES AND BABY PLAYS: a BBC program of recordings in several languages showing how mothers mesmerize their infants to sleep with song and playing.

10:45 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
HAYDN Symphony No. 99, E♭ major
(Vienna Phil–Krips) (Lon 3009) (22)
MAHLER Symphony No. 4, G major
(Schlemm, Dresden Orch–Ludwig) (Decca 9944)

12:00 FOLKSINGER'S CHOICE: Cynthia Gooding

1:00 A WRITER AND HIS WORLD: fourth in a series of talks by Christopher Isherwood. **(FEB. 6)**

2:00 BAYREUTH FESTIVAL – GOTTERDAMMERUNG: last of the operas comprising Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs," recorded last summer at Bayreuth. Rudolf Kempe conducts the Festival Chorus and Orchestra, with Hans Hopf as Siegfried, Birgit Nilsson as Brunnhilde, Gottlob Frick as Hagen, Otakar Kraus as Alberich, Ingrid Bjoner as Gutrune and Grace Hoffman as Waltraute. **(FEB. 22)**

6:45 THE THEATRE AS AN EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE: Dr. Benjamin Nelson, professor of sociology at the Univ. of the State of N. Y., and Dr. Harold Greenwald, psychologist and psychoanalyst discuss Genet's play, "The Balcony."

7:30 NEW RECORDINGS

8:00 THE FILM ART: Gideon Bachmann interviews Swedish film director Arne Sucksdorff on the international problem of juvenile deliquency in films. **(FEB. 9)**

8:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
FAURE Pelleas et Melisande, Suite
(Paris Orch–Tzipine) (Angel 35311) (15)
HONEGGER Concertino da Camera
(Cleveland Sinfonietta–Lane) (Epic 3754) (15)
STRAVINSKY Agon
(L. A. Orch–Stravinsky) (Col 5215) (24)

9:30 SHERLOCK HOLMES: last of the current series of A. Conan Doyle stories produced by the BBC. Tonight, "The Stockbroker's Clerk." **(FEB. 7)**

10:00 THE SCOPE OF JAZZ: Martin Williams and Mait Edey discuss the jazz scene and play records.

11:00 THE SHOP AROUND THE CORNER: a BBC psychological thriller about a desperately shy and violent man.

11:30 PARIS SPOTLIGHT: produced for Pacifica by the French Radio.

DATED PROGRAM

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VOL. TWO NO. 1

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In California: Pacifica Foundation—KPFA, 2207 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley 4; KPFK, 5636 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles 38. Subscriptions to any Pacifica station are transferable to any other.

MONDAY, January 9

8:00 BALLET MUSIC
BACH-WALTON The Wise Virgins
(London Phil–Boult) (Lon 1165) (20)
BEETHOVEN The Creatures of Prometheus, Op. 43
(London Phil–van Beinum) (Lon 577) (38)
SCHUMAN Undertow
(Ballet Orch–Levine) (Cap 8238) (24)
FALLA The Three-Cornered Hat
(Danco, Suisse Romande–Ansermet) (Lon 598) (36)

10:00 KISHI AND JAPAN: Dan Kurzman (Jan. 4)

11:00 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERT (Jan. 6)

1:00 THE FRENCH WAY OF LIFE: Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld. (Jan. 4)

1:30 CONTEMPORARY GERMAN MUSIC (Dec. 23)
HINDEMITH Theme and Four Variations
ORFF Il Trionfo di Afrodite
EGK French Suite after Rameau
HARTMANN Symphony No. 6

3:30 THE SNOWSTORM: Alexander Pushkin's story, read by Vivian Schaefer.

4:00 MEDIEVAL MUSIC: a BBC recital of works by Dufay, Ruffo and Dunstable, performed by Marjorie Thomas, alto; Julian Bream, lute; the Deller Consort, and the Purcell Singers conducted by Imogen Holst. (Dec. 1)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Hudden and Dudden and Donald O'Neary," and "Dr. Know-All," folk tales, read by Fredi Dundee.
Franz Liszt – His Story and His Music (Vox)
"Kim," part 33

5:30 DEBUSSY-RAVEL-GIESEKING
DEBUSSY Preludes, Book II
(Angel 35249) (33)
RAVEL Miroirs (Angel 35274) (28)
RAVEL Gaspard de la Nuit (Angel 35273) (13)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Keith Wheeler, Assoc. Editor of LIFE; author of "Peaceable Lane." (Simon & Schuster) **(JAN. 10)**

7:15 FOLK MUSIC ABROAD: Henrietta Yurchenco

7:45 PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST: Alan W. Watts. **(JAN. 12)**

8:15 MUSIC OF THE 18th CENTURY
BACH Cantata No. 50 "Nun ist das Heil"
(Vienna Ens–Prohaska) (Bach 555) (4)
J. C. BACH Sinfonia, B♭ major
(Danish Orch–Woldike) (London 1308) (11)
HANDOSHKIN Viola Concerto
(Barshai, Moscow Ens.) (Moni 2018) (15)
BACH Cantata No. 105 "Herr, gehe nicht"
(Vienna Ens–Woldike) (Bach 603) (24)

9:15 TOUCHING THE UNTOUCHABLES: James Vaus, Jr., formerly a wiretapper for Mickey Cohen and the West Cost Crime Syndicate, is the founder of the Harlem rehabilitation mission, Youth Development, Inc. In this program, Mr. Vaus and his principal aide, Piri Thomas, talk with Jon Donald about the work and methods of Y.D.I., the special advantages they enjoy in working with gangs, and the origins of youth violence. **(JAN. 12)**

10:00 REPORT ON MUSIC: Gene Bruck compares recordings of Handel's "Water Music" by Thurston Dart, Fritz Lehmann and Eduard van Beinum. **(JAN. 10)**

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

TUESDAY, January 10

8:00 CHAMBER MUSIC
SCHUMANN Quartet, A major, Op. 41 No. 3
(New Music Qt.) (Col 4982) (29)
MOZART Piano Quartet No. 2, E♭ major, K. 493
(Curzon, Amadeus Ens.) (Lon 679) (23)
DVORAK Quartet, A♭ major, Op. 105
(Barylli Quartet) (West 18519) (34)
SCHOENBERG Quartet No. 3, Op. 30
(Juilliard Quartet) (Col 4736) (30)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Keith Wheeler. (Jan. 9)

10:15 OEDIPUS AT COLONUS: a BBC World Theatre production of the Sophocles tragedy. (Jan. 7)

11:45 REPORT ON MUSIC: Gene Bruck. (Jan. 9)

1:15 HUAC IN SAN FRANCISCO (Jan. 8)

2:15 MUSIC BY BACH (Dec. 20)
Brandenburg Concerto No. 6, B♭ major
Cantata No. 205 "Aeolus Appeased"
Violin Concerto No. 2, E major
Cantata No. 140 "Wachet auf!"

4:15 TENNESSEE WILLIAMS' BROTHER (Dec. 27)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Tubby the Tuba," by George Kleinsinger (Golden Records).
"Phaeton," a myth read by Irma Jurist
"The Story of Celeste," another by Kleinsinger
"Kim," part 34

5:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
BERLIOZ Waverley Overture, Op. 1
(Royal Phil–Beecham) (Col 5064) (12)
VILLA-LOBOS Bachianas Brasileiras No. 4
(Paris Orch–Villa-Lobos) (Angel 35674) (23)
BRAHMS Symphony No. 2, D major, Op. 73
(Royal Phil–Beecham) (Cap 7228) (39)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Henry Mayer, pioneer labor lawyer. **(JAN. 11)**

7:15 GOLDEN VOICES: Anthony Boucher. Hina Spani (nee Higinia Tunon), soprano (1896-) (recordings of 1925-1931). **(JAN. 12)**
CATALANI La Wally: Ebben, ne andro sola e lontana
VERDI Il Trovatore: D'amor sull'ali rosee
MASSENET Manon: Addio, o nostro piccol desco
CACCINI Amarilli
SCARLATTI Se Florindo e fedele
VERDI Otello: Quando narravi (Giovanni Zenatello)

7:45 MARILYN MONROE: the actress is discussed by her candid biographer Maurice Zolotow (whose book was recently published by Harcourt, Brace) in conversation with Byron Bryant.

8:00 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN EVOLUTION: Gunther Schuller. **(JAN. 13)**

9:00 THE NEGRO WRITER IN AMERICA: third in the WBAI series of panel discussions on the status of the Negro in American culture. The participants are authors James Baldwin, Lorraine Hansberry, Langston Hughes and Alfred Kazin; Emile Capouya, senior editor, The Macmillan Company, with Nat Hentoff as moderator. Produced by Tuni Berman. **(JAN. 13)**

10:30 LIEDER: music of Schubert, sung by Elisabeth Schumann. (HMV)

11:00 THEODORE BIKEL AT HOME (JAN. 14)

WEDNESDAY, January 11

8:00 FRENCH MUSIC
RIVIER Symphony No. 2, C major
(String Orch–Solomon) (MGM 3104) (18)
MASSENET Piano Concerto, E♭ major
(Bianca, Orch–Jurgen-Walther) (MGM 3178) (28)
POULENC Le Bal Masque
(Bernac, Poulenc, Ens–Fremaux) (West 18422) (18)

DEBUSSY Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra
(Jacquinot, Orch–Fistoulari) (MGM 3069) (24)
HONEGGER Symphony No. 2
(Orchestra–Solomon) (MGM 3104) (25)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Henry Mayer. (Jan. 10)

10:15 ABOUT SKIING: Denise McCluggage

10:30 MOZART'S MAGIC FLUTE (Jan. 8)

1:00 RICHARD STANKIEWICZ (Jan. 6)

2:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Jan. 6)
HANDEL Organ Concerto, B♭ major, Op. 7 No. 1
MOZART Horn Concerto No. 3, E♭ major, K. 447
PAGANINI Violin Concerto No. 4, D minor
JANACEK Taras Bulba
STRAVINSKY Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra
SWANSON A Short Symphony

4:00 TIDE OF FEAR: Ambrose Reeves. (Jan. 5)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Stories for Young People, read by Jessie Stanton
Tom Glazer Concert For and With Children
"Kim," part 35

5:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
J. C. BACH Sinfonia for Double Orchestra, E♭ major
(Cincinnati–Johnson) (Lon 405) (11)
HANDEL Concerto Grosso No. 8, C minor
(Bamberg Sym–Lehmann) (Archive 3086) (19)
HAYDN Cello Concerto, D major
(Fournier, Orch–Munchinger) (Lon 1036) (27)
MOZART Symphony No. 33, B♭ major, K. 319
(London Orch–Leinsdorf) (West 18186) (19)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: to be announced. **(JAN. 12)**

7:15 THE MADRIGAL: nineteenth of 26 programs surveying the development of this intimate musical form. David Randolph conducts the Randolph Singers. Tonight, the "Triumphs of Oriana" (the composers who contributed more than one work). **(JAN. 13)**

7:30 TELEVISION AND THE CRISIS IN OUR SCHOOLS: one of the most controversial issues in education, the teaching of school classes by TV, is discussed by one of its leading proponents, Dr. Charles A. Siepmann, Chairman, Dept. of Communications in Education, NYU, and former member of the Control Board, BBC. His book by this title was published by Dodd, Mead. Dr. Siepmann talks with Byron Bryant and incidentally pays high tribute to the educational use of radio. **(JAN. 17)**

8:00 UNA NOTTE IN PARADISO: a musical fairytale in one act by the contemporary Italian composer Valentino Bucchi, produced by Radiotelevisione Italiana, with the orchestra and chorus of the Teatro Villa Olmo conducted by Gianfranco Rivoli. (RAI tape)

8:30 LECTURES TO THE LAITY: third in the series dealing with Current Issues in Medicine, broadcast "live" from the N. Y. Academy of Medicine. Tonight, Dr. Walter C. Alvarez, Emeritus Professor of Medicine, University of Minnesota, talks on "The Values and Limitations of Drug Therapy."

9:45 EDINBURGH FESTIVAL, 1960: a sonata recital by Myra Hess, piano, and Isaac Stern, violin. (BBC) **(JAN. 16)**
BRAHMS Sonata No. 2, A major, Op. 100
SCHUBERT Sonatina No. 1, D major, Op. 137
FERGUSON Sonata No. 2, Op. 10
BEETHOVEN Sonata No. 10, G major, Op. 96

11:15 IRMA JURIST IMPROVISES

11:30 MAUZUMI NOH PLAY: a modern Japanese Noh drama with electronic music background. Performed in Japanese with a commentary by Henry Jacobs. (Nov. 6)

THURSDAY, January 12

8:00 ORCHESTRAL-CHORAL CONCERT
MOZART Symphony No. 40, G minor, K. 550
(London Phil–Leinsdorf) (West 18527) (22)
BRUCKNER Two Psalms
(Vienna Ens–Swoboda) (West 18075) (25)
BEETHOVEN Piano Concerto No. 2, B♭ major, Op. 19
(Badura-Skoda, Orch–Scherchen) (West 5302) (23)
STRAUSS Wanderers Sturmlied, Op. 14
(Vienna Chorus, Orch–Swoboda) (West 18075) (17)
TCHAIKOVSKY Symphony No. 2, C minor, Op. 17
(Paris Cons–Solti) (Lon 1507) (31)

10:00 COMMENTARY: to be announced. (Jan. 11)

10:15 THE FILM ART (Jan. 8)

10:45 TREASURY OF THE 78 (Jan. 6)

11:30 TOUCHING THE UNTOUCHABLES (Jan. 9)

12:15 GOLDEN VOICES (Jan. 10)

12:45 PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST (Jan. 9)

1:15 MUSIC FOR CHAMBER ORCHESTRA (Dec. 30)
BOCCHERINI Sinfonia Concertante, G major
MOZART-WINOGRAD Fantasy, F minor, K. 608
MENDELSSOHN Octet, E♭ major, Op. 20
TCHAIKOVSKY Serenade, C major, Op. 48
HAYDN Symphony No. 46, B major

3:15 THE ART OF POETRY: Archibald MacLeish. (Jan. 7)

3:45 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC (Jan. 5)
BLOCH Concerto Grosso No. 1
BARBER Symphony No. 1

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Tales from the East: Chrystabel Weerasinghe
"The Blackbird's Song," a play about a tame blackbird and a princess (BBC)
"Kim," part 36

5:30 CHAMBER MUSIC
KRENEK Piano Sonata No. 3, Op. 92
(Glenn Gould) (Col 5336) (20)
BABBITT Composition for Four Instruments
(Wummer, Drucker, Marsh, McCall) (CRI 138) (14)
BEETHOVEN Quartet, C♯ minor, Op. 131
(Budapest Quartet) (Col 4585) (39)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Richard Horchler, Assoc. Ed., COMMONWEAL. **(JAN. 13)**

7:15 REPORT TO THE LISTENER (JAN. 15)

7:30 MUSIC OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLES: Henry Cowell

8:00 THE LIVING SHAKESPEARE: the first of ten programs in which leading scholars and men and women of the theatre speak on various aspects of Shakespeare's life and work, illustrated by excerpts from his plays and poems. Today, the distinguished actress Margeret Webster speaks on Shakespeare in his day and in ours, with illustrations read by Basil Hoskins. (BBC) **(JAN. 16)**

8:30 METROPOLITAN MUSEUM CONCERT: second in the weekly series broadcast live from the Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium. Tonight, a concert by the New York Chamber Soloists directed by Margaret Hillis.
RAMEAU Cantate "Diane et Acteon" for tenor, violin, cello and harpsichord (Charles Bressler)
MOZART Quartet, Flute and Strings, D major, K. 285
VAUGHAN WILLIAMS "On Wenlock Edge" for tenor, strings and piano
COUPERIN Concert Royal No. 4, for flute, oboe, strings and harpsichord

10:30 CRISIS IN INDIA: first of two programs on birth control delivered at the Dartmouth College Convocation on "The Great Issues of Conscience in Modern Medicine." The Hon. Mahomedali C. Chagla, Indian Ambassador to the U. S. and Mexico, says the most insidious threat to human welfare in India and for all the world is overpopulation and chides the U. S. for its neutrality on this question. **(JAN. 16)**

11:00 JAZZ ARCHIVES: Philip F. Elwood

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

FRIDAY, January 13

8:00 CHAMBER-VOCAL CONCERT
SCHUMANN Faschingsschwank aus Wien, Op. 26
(Joerg Demus) (West 18061) (21)
TOMKINS Motets and Sacred Pieces
(Ambrosian Singers, Ens–Stevens) (EA 0027) (39)
RESPIGHI Il Tramonto
(Jurinac, Barylli Qt.) (West 18597) (19)
BRAHMS Piano Quartet, G minor, Op. 25
(Quartetto di Roma) (DGG 18529) (39)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Richard Horchler. (Jan. 12)

10:15 THE SULLEN ART: Cid Corman. (Jan. 3)

10:45 THE MADRIGAL (Jan. 11)

11:00 TRAINING OUR DIPLOMATS: Myron L. Koenig,

associate dean of the Foreign Service Institute, U. S. State Dept., talks with Elsa Knight Thompson and Gene Marine about the in-service education of America's "working level" diplomats, and about some of the accomplishments and problems of the foreign service in general.

12:00 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN EVOLUTION (Jan. 10)

1:00 THE NEGRO WRITER IN AMERICA (Jan. 10)

2:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Jan. 7)
BACH Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, G major
MOZART Oboe Concerto, C major, K. 314
FRANCK Symphonic Variations
DEBUSSY Jeux, Poeme Danse
SAINT-SAENS Symphony No. 3, C minor, Op. 78

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Koko the Thingamabob," a modern fairy tale read by Christopher Terry
The Power of Water: "What is Water?"
"Kim," part 37

5:30 MUSICAL PARODIES AND PARAPHRASES
CIMAROSA-MALIPIERO Cimarosiana
(London Orch–Braithwaite) (MGM 3333) (14)
RESPIGHI The Birds
(Scarlatti Orch–Caracciolo) (Angel 35310) (18)
DALLAPICCOLA Tartiniana
(Posselt, Ens–Bernstein) (Col 4996) (16)
STRAVINSKY Pulcinella Suite
(Suisse Romande–Ansermet) (Lon 1494) (22)

6:45 NEWS

6:50 UNITED NATIONS: Malcolm Davis

7:00 COMMENTARY: Stanley H. Lowell, Chairman, N. Y. C. Comm. on Intergroup Relations. **(JAN. 14)**

7:15 TREASURY OF THE 78: a program of important recorded performances not as yet reissued on LP. Tonight: the first of Bruno Walter's recordings of Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde," made in 1936 with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Kerstin Thorborg, mezzo, and Charles Kullman, tenor. (Columbia M-300) **(JAN. 19)**

8:15 ROBERT FROST AT OCCIDENTAL: "You're gettin it (education) so that you can come somewhere near falling right when you fall in love . . . at sight." The poet in a talk given this fall at Occidental College. Recorded by KOXY and broadcast with their permission. **(JAN. 19)**

9:00 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERT: fourth in the series presented under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, recorded by WGMS in Washington. Tonight: the Juilliard Quartet performs at the annual Founder's Day Concert of the Coolidge Foundation. **(JAN. 16)**
MOZART Quartet, C major, K.465
ELLIOTT CARTER Quartet No. 2

11:00 THE GOON SHOW: another episode featuring the ubiquitous Englishman Peter Sellers. Tonight, "The Curse of Frankenstein."

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

SATURDAY, January 14

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
BARTOK Divertimento for Strings
(Philharmonia Hungarica–Dorati) (Epic 3513) (27)
DVORAK Symphony, B♭ major, Op. 4
(Prague Orch–Neumann) (Artia 141) (45)
MARTINU Double Concerto
(Czech Phil–Sejna) (Artia 135) (22)
KODALY "Peacock" Variations
(London Phil–Solti) (Lon 1020) (23)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Stanley H. Lowell. (Jan. 13)

10:15 MORE ABOUT MEDICINE: Alden Whitman interviews Dr. Jean Mayeir, Harvard Medical School, on medical control of obesity. **(JAN. 18)**

10:30 CHAMBER MUSIC
BEETHOVEN Sonata, E major, Op. 109
(Myra Hess) (Angel 35705) (22)
CHOPIN Fantaisie, F minor, Op. 49.
(Guiomar Novaes) (Vox 7810) (12)
SCHUMANN Stucke im Volkston, Op. 102
(Casals, Mannes) (Col 4718) (18)

11:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
The Rhythms of the World, narrated by Langston Hughes (Folkways)
Folk tales from West Africa, narrated by Harold Courlander (Folkways)
"Kim," part 38

12:30 ARCHIVE SERIES: Renaissance and Baroque
CAMPION Nine Songs from Rosseter's "Book of Ayres" (Rene Soames) (Arc 3004) (26)
PURCELL Two Anthems (Psalms 71 and 96)
(Saltire Singers, Ens–Gorvin) (Arc 3038) (20)
GIBBONS Two Fantasies
(Consort of Viols–Wenzinger) (Arc 3053) (11)

1:30 'THE FIFTH PROVINCE?": Reverend Michael Scott, who since 1946 has petitioned the United Nations on behalf of the African population of South West Africa, talks to Jon Donald about the history of this country, the conditions under which the native people live, the political dangers of a racist policy and the attempts to force the South African government to comply with its mandate obligations or relinquish its control. South West Africa is the only country still held under a League of Nations mandate. **(JAN. 20)**

2:00 JAZZ: Les Davis

4:30 GRADUATE SERIES OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE: "Long-Term Results of Surgery for Acquired Cardiovascular Disease" (panel) – Part II: Charles E. Kossman, Moderator, with Laurence B. Ellis, Rejane M. Harvey, and Julian Johnson.

5:00 THE LAST MINUTE: a time reserved for late program arrivals of topical importance.

5:30 THEODORE BIKEL AT HOME (Jan. 10)

6:30 CHAMBER MUSIC (Dec. 1)
BEETHOVEN Cello Sonata, G minor, Op. 5 No. 2
SCHUBERT Grand Duo, C major, Op. 140
STRAVINSKY Concerto for Two Solo Pianos
DVORAK Piano Quintet, A major, Op. 81

8:30 THE SQUARE: a play by the French novelist, Marguerite Duras, which was translated by Barbara Bray at the suggestion of Samuel Beckett, whose plays "The Square" resembles. Carol Marsh, Donald Pleasance and Sheila Manahan make up the cast. (BBC) **(JAN. 17)**

9:30 THE MULATTO: an opera by the American composer Jan Meyerowitz, to a libretto by Langston Hughes, in a production recorded in Italy by RAI. Ettore Gracis conducts the RAI Symphony Orchestra of Rome, with Italo Tajo, Magda Laszlo, Giulio Fioravanti, Mario Carlin and Gilda Capozzi in the leading roles. **(JAN. 18)**

11:30 KENNETH PATCHEN READS: a poetry-jazz recital, recorded in Vancouver. Mr. Patchen is joined by the Alan Neil Quartet. (Folkways) (Nov. 26)

SUNDAY, January 15

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
GLUCK Alceste Overture
(Suisse Romande–Munchinger) (Lon 1551) (10)
BEETHOVEN Symphony No. 3, E♭ major, Op. 55
(Berlin Phil–Fricsay) (DGG 18576) (49)
PFITZNER Symphony, C major, Op. 46
(Berlin Phil–Leitner) (DGG 19176) (18)
STRAVINSKY Symphony, E♭ major, Op. 1
(Vienna Orch–Adler) (Uni 1006) (38)

10:00 BOOKS: Kenneth Rexroth

10:30 REPORT TO THE LISTENER (Jan. 12)

10:45 CHAMBER MUSIC
J. C. F. BACH Sonata a 4, C major
(Boston Ensemble) (Boston 405) (12)
PAGANINI Variations on "Nel cor piu"
(Ruggiero Ricco) (London 1005) (8)
HAYDN Quartet, D major, Op. 20 No. 4
(Schneider Quartet) (Haydn HSQ-17) (21)
SCHUBERT Sonata, A major, Op. 162
(Oistrakh, Oborin) (Period 573) (24)
WOLF Italian Serenade
(Budapest Quartet) (Col 5116) (7)

12:00 FOLKSINGER'S CHOICE: Cynthia Gooding. **(JAN. 17)**

1:00 A WRITER AND HIS WORLD: Christopher Isherwood in the first of a series of talks given in his capacity as Professor at Large at the U. of California, Santa Barbara. This first talk concerns "influences." (KRCW) **(JAN. 16)**

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2:00 WAGNER'S RING: to preface our complete presentation of "The Ring of the Nibelungs" from the 1960 Bayreuth Festival, here is Anna Russell's famous retelling of what **really** happens during twenty-or-so hours of music. (Columbia)

2:30 BAYREUTH FESTIVAL – DAS RHEINGOLD: the first of four weekly unabridged presentations of the operas comprising Wagner's "Ring," recorded at the 1960 Bayreuth Festival (BFA). In "Das Rheingold," Hermann Uhde is cast as Wotan, Hertha Topper as Fricka, Ingrid Bjoner as Freia, Otakar Kraus as Alberich and Arnold van Mill as Fasolt, with the Festival Chorus and Orchestra conducted by Rudolf Kempe.

5:30 A NEW PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE?: Dr. Abraham Maslow, Professor of Psychology at Brandeis University, talks about his problems with the accepted 'norms,' his ideas for the expansion of science, creativity and healthy and not-sick people. Recorded at the California Institute of Technology. **(JAN. 19)**

6:00 MUSIC FOR BRASS
VIVALDI Concerto for Two Trumpets and Orchestra
(Voisin, Ghitalla, Orch–Dickson) (Uni 1054) (8)
DEBUSSY Rhapsody for Saxophone and Orchestra
(deVries, Orch–Kloss) (Lyri 38) (10)
SANDERS Quintet, B♭ major
(Ensemble–Voisin) (Uni 1031) (10)

6:30 FROM THE GERMAN: on the second program in this series, writer and translator E. M. Valk introduces and reads from poetry of Rilke, Brecht, Morgenstern and Klabund in both English and German.

7:00 NEW RECORDINGS

8:00 THE FILM ART: Gideon Bachmann interviews film maker Ernest Pintoff on the problems of making short films for theatrical audiences. **(JAN. 19)**

8:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
STRAUSS Divertimento after Couperin
(Philharmonia–Rodzinski) (Cap 7147) (20)
SCHUMANN Symphony No. 4, D minor, Op. 120
(Berlin Phil–Furtwangler) (Decca 9767) (28)
WEBER Preciosa Overture
(Concertgebouw–Dorati) (Epic 3684) (8)

9:30 SHERLOCK HOLMES: four more stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle have arrived from the BBC. Tonight's installment is "The Naval Treaty" with Carleton Hobbs as Holmes and Norman Shelley as Dr. Watson. **(JAN. 17)**

10:00 THE SCOPE OF JAZZ: Nat Hentoff, Martin Williams and Mait Edey discuss the jazz scene and play records.

11:00 POETRY READ BY DAVID ALLEN (JAN. 20)

11:30 PARIS SPOTLIGHT: a weekly program describing events and life in Paris produced for Pacifica by the French Radio.

MONDAY, January 16

8:00 MUSIC BY BEETHOVEN
Leonore Overture No. 2, Op. 72A
(Vienna Orch–Scherchen) (West 18273) (15)
Choral Fantasy, C minor, Op. 80
(Schroeder, Berlin Ens–Koch) (Ura 7174) (19)
Missa Solemnis, D major, Op. 123
(Soloists, Chorus, NBC–Toscanini) (RCA 6013)

10:00 A WRITER AND HIS WORLD (Jan. 15)

11:00 EDINBURGH FESTIVAL, 1960 (Jan. 11)

12:30 CRISIS IN INDIA (Jan. 12)

1:00 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERT (Jan. 13)

3:00 THE LIVING SHAKESPEARE (Jan. 12)

3:30 CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN MUSIC (Dec. 27)
BOULEZ Sonatina for Flute and Piano
BOULEZ Piano Sonata No. 2
STOCKHAUSEN Zyklus

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"The Jolly Tailor," a Polish folk tale read by Fredi Dundee.
Adventures in a Zoo, by George Kleinsinger (Golden Records).
"Kim," part 39.

5:30 SPANISH MUSIC
TURINA Danzas Fantasticas
(Royal Phil–Irving) (Cap 7130) (14)
RODRIGO Concierto de Aranjuez
(Yepes, Orch–Argenta) (Lon 1738) (21)
HALFFTER Sinfonietta
(Spanish Orch–Argenta) (Lon 3024) (32)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Algernon D. Black, Ethical Culture Society. **(JAN. 17)**

7:15 FOLK MUSIC ABROAD: Henrietta Yurchenco

7:45 PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST: Alan W. Watts. **(JAN. 19)**

8:15 CHORAL CONCERT
JOSQUIN DES PRES Missa "Una Musque de Buscaya" (Renaissance Choir–Brown) (Baroque 9002) (34)
POULENC Mass, G major
(Robert Shaw Chorale) (RCA 1088) (20)

9:15 STATEMENT OF FAITH: Dr. Willard Uphaus, Director of World Fellowship, Inc., tells Gene Bruck at the WBAI studio of his early life in Indiana and the events that formulated the principles which ultimately led him to withhold from the New Hampshire Attorney General a list of Fellowship Encampment guests, and sustained him during a year's imprisonment on a charge of contempt. **(JAN. 18)**

10:00 REPORT ON MUSIC: Alan Rich discusses important recent musical events. **(JAN. 17)**

11:15 HENRY MILLER: a conversation recorded with Ben Grauer. (Riverside)

TUESDAY, January 17

8:00 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC
SCHMITT The Tragedy of Salome
(Detroit–Paray) (Merc 50177) (27)
TANSMAN Isaiah the Prophet
(Netherlands Ens–van Kempen) (Epic 3298) (45)
HINDEMITH Herodiade
(Chamber Orch–Winograd) (MGM 3683) (21)
PROKOFIEV Violin Concerto No. 2, G minor, Op. 63
(Oistrakh, Orch–Galliera) (Angel 35714) (23)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Algernon D. Black. (Jan. 16)

10:15 THE SQUARE (Jan. 14)

11:45 REPORT ON MUSIC: Alan Rich. (Jan. 16)

1:00 TELEVISION AND THE CRISIS IN OUR SCHOOLS (Jan. 11)

1:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Jan. 4)
BIBER Sonata a 6 for Trumpet and Strings
BEETHOVEN Symphony No. 8, F major, Op. 93
MAHLER Symphony No. 7, B minor

3:30 SHERLOCK HOLMES (Jan. 15)

4:00 PIANO MUSIC BY BARTOK: performed by Edith Farnadi. (West 18217)
Two Rumanian Dances (10)
Suite, Op. 14 (9)
Three Burlesques, Op. 8-C (9)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Let's Play a Musical Game, participation songs with Tom Glazer, part 1 (Columbia)
"The Little Red Monkey," an adventure story (BBC)
"Kim," part 40

5:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
RESPIGHI Concerto Gregoriano
(Stiehler, Orch–Borsamski) (Ura 7100) (33)
BARTOK Concerto for Orchestra
(N. Y. Phil–Bernstein) (Col 5471) (40)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Albert Bigelow **(JAN. 18)**

7:15 GOLDEN VOICES: Anthony Boucher. Reinald Werrenrath, baritone (1883-1953) (recordings of 1915-1926). **(JAN. 19)**
TRADITIONAL Veni, Creator Spiritus; Lament for Charlemagne (9th Cent.)
MONTEVERDI Orfeo: Tu se' morta
PURCELL The Indian Queen: I attempt from love's sickness to fly
CHERUBINI Les Deux Journees: Guide thou my steps
BENEDICT The Lily of Killarney: The moon has raised her lamp above (John McCormack)
DAMROSCH Danny Deever
TAYLOR Captain Stratton's Fancy

7:45 THE UNCOMFORTABLE INN: Dachine Rainer talks candidly and informally about the growth of her first novel by this title (Abelard-Schuman). In conversation with Byron Bryant, she also discusses her "unbeat" and "antisquare" ideas which the book illustrates.

8:00 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN EVOLUTION: Gunther Schuller. **(JAN. 20)**

9:00 THE NEW ART OF URBAN DESIGN – ARE WE EQUIPPED? Jose Luis Sert, author, city planner and Dean of the Harvard School of Architecture, and Louis I. Kahn, noted American architect, consider this question in the first in a series of talks and panel discussions given under title "New Forces in Architecture" by the Architectural League of New York with the sponsorship of the Architectural Forum. **(JAN. 20)**

9:30 CHAMBER MUSIC
BACH Violin Sonata, G major
(Oistrakh, Yampolsky) (Moni 2009) (14)
BEETHOVEN Violin Sonata, E♭ major, Op. 12 No. 3
(Grumiaux, Haskil) (Epic 3488) (18)
BRAHMS Violin Sonata, G major, Op. 78
(Szigeti, Horszowski) (Col 5266) (28)

10:30 THE SULLEN ART: with Dave Ossman. Tonight, Clayton Eschelman, former Editor of FOLIO (Indiana U.) and translator of Neruda, talks aobut his own work and reads from his book, "Mexico and North." **(JAN. 27)**

11:00 FOLKSINGER'S CHOICE (Jan. 15)

WEDNESDAY, January 18

8:00 MUSIC FOR KEYBOARD
BACH Choral Partita "Sei gegrusset"
(Helmut Walcha, organ) (Archive 3030) (22)
SCARLATTI Sonatas, L. 256, 221, 202
(Charles Rosen, Siena piano) (Eso 3000) (15)
BACH English Suite No. 3, B minor
(Fernando Valenti, harpsichord) (West 18157) (16)
CLEMENTI Sonata, G minor, Op. 34 No. 2
(Vladimir Horowitz, piano) (RCA 1902) (22)
REGER Romanze; Prelude and Fugue
(Paul Wittgenstein, piano left-hand) (Period 742)
CAGE Sonatas and Interludes, Nos. 1-8
(Maro Ajemian, prepared piano) (Dial 19) (29)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Albert Bigelow, Author (Jan. 17)

10:15 MORE ABOUT MEDICINE (Jan. 14)

10:30 THE MULATTO (Jan. 14)

12:15 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Dec. 20)
DVORAK Scherzo Capriccioso, Op. 66
PROKOFIEV Violin Concerto No. 2, G minor, Op. 63
BRITTEN Passacaglia and Interludes from Peter Grimes
STRAUSS Till Eulenspiegel, Op. 28

1:30 A STATEMENT OF FAITH (Jan. 16)

2:15 MUSIC FOR CHAMBER ORCHESTRA (Dec. 17)
K. P. E. BACH Symphony No. 5, B minor
QUANTZ Flute Concerto No. 17, G major
BACH Four-Harpsichord Concerto, A minor
GOUNOD Little Symphony for Winds
McPHEE Concerto for Piano and Winds
BARTOK Divertimento for Strings

4:15 NEWSLETTER FROM ITALY

4:50 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Stories for Young People, read by Jessie Stanton
Let's Play a Musical Game, final part
"The Rival Magicians," read by Christopher Terry
"Kim," the last episode of the Rudyard Kipling story

5:30 CHAMBER MUSIC
SCHUMANN Quartet, A minor, Op. 41 No. 1
(Paganini Quartet) (Lib 15000) (23)
HUMMEL Quartet, G major, Op. 30 No. 2
(Hollywood Quartet) (Cap 8316) (20)
BRITTEN Quartet No. 1, D major, Op. 25
(Paganini Quartet) (Lib 15000) (26)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: to be announced

7:15 THE MADRIGAL: twentieth of 26 programs surveying the development of this intimate musical form. David Randolph conducts the Randolph Singers. Tonight, madrigals for six voices. **(JAN. 20)**

7:30 REVOLUTIONISTS AND REVOLUTIONS: Max Nomad, author of many books on these subjects, including his latest, "Aspects of Revolt" (Bookman Associates), talks with Byron Bryant about why revolutions must fail and why equality of income would be the ideal radical solution.

8:00 MUSIC BY KARLHEINZ STOCKHAUSEN
Zeitmasse V for Wind Quintet
(L.A. Ens–Craft) (Col 5275) (14)
Gesang der Junglinge I
(Cologne Tape Laboratory) (DGG) (16)
Gruppen for Three Orchestras
(Donaueschingen Ens–Boulez, Stockhausen, Rosbaud) (German Tape) (24)

9:00 THE LONELY BILLIONS: second of two programs on birth control from the Dartmouth College Convocation. Aldous Huxley considers the long-range effects of present population growth throughout the world, consequent social and psychological maladjustment, and the need to implement the use of oral contraceptives or "face chaos in fifty years."

10:00 SALZBURG FESTIVAL, 1960: a Mozart concert by the Camerata Academica des Mozarteums conducted by Bernhard Paumgartner, with Cesare Valetti, tenor, and Rudolf Klepac, bassoon. (BFA)
Symphony No. 10, G major, K. 74
Bassoon Concerto, B♭ major, K. 191
Concert Arias
Symphony No. 23, D major, K. 181

11:15 IRMA JURIST IMPROVISES

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

THURSDAY, January 19

8:00 CHAMBER MUSIC
HAYDN Trio No. 1, G major
(Beaux Arts Trio) (MGM 3420) (13)
BACH Sonata, C major, for Violin Alone
(Rolf Schroeder) (Col 4745) (24)
SCHUBERT Piano Sonata, C minor, Posth.
(Beveridge Webster) (MGM 3711) (28)
KODALY Sonata for Cello Alone, Op. 8
(Janos Starker) (Period 510) (28)
MENDELSSOHN Trio No. 1, D minor, Op. 49
(Beaux Arts Trio) (MGM 3420) (27)

10:00 COMMENTARY: to be announced

10:15 THE FILM ART (Jan. 15)

10:45 TREASURY OF THE 78 (Jan. 13)

11:45 A NEW PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE? (Jan. 15)

12:15 GOLDEN VOICES (Jan. 17)

12:45 PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST (Jan. 16)

1:15 ORCHESTRAL-VOCAL CONCERT (Dec. 28)
SCHUBERT Symphony No. 4, C minor
MOZART Piano Concerto No. 22, E♭ major, K. 482
MAHLER Kindertotenlieder
BEETHOVEN "Ah Perfido," Op. 65
DVORAK Scherzo Capriccioso, Op. 66

3:15 ROBERT FROST AT OCCIDENTAL (Jan. 13)

4:00 MUSIC FOR BRASS (Dec. 27)
GABRIELI Canzon Noni Toni a 12
LEWIS Fanfare and Piazzo Navona
BONONCINI Sinfonia No. 10, D major
SHAHAN Leipzig Towers

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Tales from the East: Chrystabel Weerasinghe
Burl Ives sings folk songs (Columbia)
"Angus of the Birds," a Scottish legend (BBC)

5:30 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC
WEBERN Passacaglia, Op. 1
(L. A. Orch–Craft) (Col K4L-232) (11)
(SHOSTAKOVITCH Concertino for Two Pianos, Op. 94
D & M. Shostakovitch, Orch–Sanderling) (Mon 2040) (8)
STRAVINSKY Persephone
(Zorina, N. Y. Ens–Stravinsky) (Col 5196) (53)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Lloyd M. Garrison, foreign correspondent. **(JAN. 20)**

7:15 ABOUT CARS: Denise McCluggage

7:30 MUSIC OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLES: Henry Cowell

8:00 THE LIVING SHAKESPEARE: the second in the BBC series devoted to the man and his work. Today, Dr. Leslie Hotson discusses the personal life of "The Man from Stratford," and the noted scholar Dr. J. Dover Wilson talks about the problems of editing the plays from the original published versions. **(JAN. 23)**

8:30 METROPOLITAN MUSEUM CONCERT: third in the weekly series broadcast live from the Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium. Tonight, a solo recital by the cellist Janos Starker.
BACH Unaccompanied Suites No. 1, No. 5 and No. 3

10:30 LILLIAN SMITH: the author of the novel, "Strange Fruit," tells Chicago broadcaster Studs Terkel about small-town life in the Deep South, segregation, fourletter words, and her recent novel, "One Hour" (Harcourt-Brace). Courtesy of WFMT.

11:00 JAZZ ARCHIVES: Philip F. Elwood

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

FRIDAY, January 20

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
TELEMANN Oboe Concerto, F minor
(Shulman, Ens–Saidenberg) (Kapp 9041) (9)
MOZART Piano Concerto No. 25, C major, K. 503
(Serkin, Orch–Szell) (Col 5169) (31)
SCHOENBERG Piano Concerto, Op. 42
(Brendel, Orch–Gielen) (Vox 10530) (22)
BRUCKNER Symphony No. 4, E♭ major
(Pittsburgh–Steinberg) (Cap 8352) (56)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Lloyd M. Garrison. (Jan. 19)

10:15 POETRY READ BY DAVID ALLEN (Jan. 15)

10:45 MUSIC BY JOSEF HAYDN (Dec. 19)
Symphony No. 93, D major
Harpsichord Concerto, F major
Mass "In Tempore Belli"

12:00 "THE FIFTH PROVINCE?" (Jan. 14)

12:30 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN EVOLUTION (Jan. 17)

1:30 THE NEW ART OF URBAN DESIGN – ARE WE EQUIPPED? (Jan. 17)

2:00 THE MADRIGAL (Jan. 18)

2:15 MISCELLANY

2:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Jan. 1)
MOZART (M. HAYDN) Symphony, G major, K. 444
SCHUMANN Symphony No. 3, E♭ major
VASSILENKO Piano Concerto, F♯ minor, Op. 128
TCHAIKOVSKY Symphony No. 1, G minor, Op. 13

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Tales from Grimm: "Cat and Mouse Keep House"
"The Old Woman and the Tramp," a Swedish legend read by Fredi Dundee
Burl Ives sings more folk songs
Read Me a Story: "Pancho," and "Johnny Crow's Garden" (Weston Woods)

5:30 MEET THE PERFORMER: Felix Galimir, founder and leader of the Galimir Quartet, tells Alan Rich about the chamber music life in Vienna around 1930, and reminisces about his association with such composers as Alban Berg. Included on this program will be performances by the Galimir Quartet of Haydn's "Emperor" Quartet, and Berg's Lyric Suite recorded under the composer's supervision.

6:45 NEWS

6:50 UNITED NATIONS: Malcolm Davis

7:00 COMMENTARY: Kenneth W. Thompson, Director of Social Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation. **(JAN. 21)**

7:15 TREASURY OF THE 78: a program of important recorded performances not as yet reissued on LP. Tonight: an HMV recital by the Russian pianist Mischa Levitzki. (1898-1941) **(JAN. 26)**
BACH-LISZT Organ Prelude and Fugue, A minor
SCHUMANN Sonata, G minor, Op. 22
LISZT Piano Concerto No. 1, E♭ major (with London Sym–Ronald)
LISZT Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6, D♭ major

8:00 HENRY KOERNER: an informal talk by the symbolic-realist painter, third in the series recorded at the Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture, Maine, heard bi-weekly on WBAI. **(JAN. 25)**

9.00 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERT: fifth in the series recorded by WGMS. Tonight: the Budapest Quartet, with Mitchell Lurie, clarinet. **(JAN. 23)**
BEETHOVEN Quartet, F major, Op. 18 No. 1
MOZART Clarinet Quintet, A major, K. 581
BRAHMS Clarinet Quintet, B minor, Op. 115

11:00 THE GOON SHOW: another episode featuring the ubiquitous Englishman Peter Sellers. Tonight: "The Space Age."

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

SATURDAY, January 21

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
SCHUBERT Italian Overture, D major
(Hamburg Orch–Winograd) (MGM 3362) (7)
BOCCHERINI Cello Concerto, B♭ major
(Fournier, Orch–Munchinger) (Lon 687) (26)
SPOHR Violin Concerto No. 8 "In the Form of a Vocal Scene" (Stiehler, Orch–Schmitz) (22)
ELGAR Falstaff
(London Sym–Collins) (Lon 1011) (34)
ROUSSEL Symphony No. 3, G minor, Op. 42
(Suisse Romande–Ansermet) (Lon 1495) (23)

10:15 COMMENTARY: Kenneth W. Thompson (Jan. 20)

10:15 PIANO MUSIC BY BRAHMS: performed by Wilhelm Kempff. (Decca 9992)
Sonata No. 3, F minor, Op. 5 (35)
Scherzo, E♭ minor, Op. 4 (9)

11:00 REPORT ON EDUCATION: fourth in a monthly series of programs prepared by Stanley Lehrer, managing editor of SCHOOL AND SOCIETY.

11:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"The Sleeping Beauty," performed by Atlas Theatre Company (KPFA)
Tales From Grimm: "The Musicians of Brenen" (BBC)
Read Me A Story: "White Snow Bright Snow," and "Magic Michael" (Weston Woods)

12:30 ARCHIVE SERIES: German Baroque
SCHEIDT Hymnus "Christe qui lux es et dies"
(Schneider, Breisgau Chorus) (Arc 3107) (10)
BUXTEHUDE Trio Sonata, D major, Op. 2 No. 2
(Koch Ensemble) (Arc 3103) (11)
BUXTEHUDE Cantata "Das neugeborene Kindlein"
(NDR Ensemble–Wolters) (Arc 3103) (7)
BUXTEHUDE Suite, B♭ major, Op. 1
(Brix-Meinert, Koch, Gerwig) (Arc 3103) (6)
LUBECK Three Preludes and Fugues; Partita "Nun lasst uns Gott" (Heintze) (Arc 3094) (23)

1:30 HISPANIC-AMERICAN REPORTS: fourth in a monthly series on developments in Spanish-and-Portuguese-speaking countries. Produced by the staff of the Institute of Hispanic-American Luso-Brazilian Studies, Stanford U., Ronald Hilton, Dir.

2:00 JAZZ: Les Davis

4:30 GRADUATE SERIES OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE: "Symposium on Radiobiology," Part I: Henry Quastler, Senior Radiobiologist, Brookhaven Nat'l. Laboratory; Thomas H. Wood, Ph. D., Assoc. Prof. of Physics, U. of Penn.

5:30 THE LAST MINUTE: a time reserved for late program arrivals of topical importance.

6:30 AMERICAN MUSIC: the first of twelve talks, with musical examples, by Glenn Glasow, music director of KPFA. This program deals with music of 18th-Century America, colonial and revolutionary. **(JAN. 25)**

7:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Dec. 26)
ARRIAGA Overture "Los Esclavos Felices"
HOFFMANN Mandolin Concerto
BRAHMS Double Concerto, A minor, Op. 102

8:30 DON CARLOS: Friedrich Schiller's heroic play, translated and adapted for the BBC World Theatre by Clemence Dane. In the cast are David Peel in the title role, Leon Quartermaine as Phillip II, Ernest Milton as the Grand Inquisitor and Rosalie Crutchley as the Princess Eboli. **(JAN. 24)**

10:45 BAROQUE MUSIC
LECLAIR Flute Concerto, C major
(Wanausek, Ens–Angerer) (Vox 10150) (16)
RITTER Cantata "O Amantissime Sponse Jesu"
(Heynis, Ens–van der Horst) (Epic 3683) (14)
BACH Cantata No. 158 "Die Friede sei mit dir"
(Fischer-Dieskau, Ens–Forster) (Angel 35698) (15)
RAMEAU Cantata "Orphee"
(Verlooy, Ens–Ewerhart) (Archive 3123) (17)
HANDEL Concerto Grosso, G major, Op. 6 No. 1
(Halle Ensemble–Margraf) (Epic 3676) (12)

SUNDAY, January 22

8:00 MUSIC OF THE 18th CENTURY
TELEMANN Suite, A minor
(Barwahser, Orch–Paumgartner) (Epic 3075) (26)

CIMAROSA (arr. BENJAMIN) Oboe Concerto
(Gallesi, Ens–Caracciolo) (Angel 35255) (11)
HAYDN Flute Concerto, D major
(Barwahser, Orch–Paumgartner) (Epic 3075) (25)
GIORDANI Piano Concerto
(Bussotti, Orch–Jenkins) (Haydn 9034) (14)
VIVALDI Violin Concerto, E♭ major, P. 429
(Rybar, Ens–Moralt) (West 18718) (16)
MOZART Piano Concerto No. 15, B♭ major, K. 450
(Kempff, Orch–Munchinger) (Lon 998) (25)

10:00 BOOKS: Kenneth Rexroth

10:30 MUSIC BY ENGLISH COMPOSERS
BAX The Garden of Fand
(Halle Orch–Barbirolli) (Merc 50115) (15)
HOLST The Perfect Fool, Ballet Suite
(London Phil–Boult) (Lon 1169) (11)
BUTTERWORTH A Shropshire Lad
(London Phil–Boult) (Lon 1169) (8)
VAUGHAN WILLIAMS Symphony No. 8, D minor
(Halle Orch–Barbirolli) (Merc 50115) (26)

11:30 TONY SCHWARTZ: a Negro History Week program on the relation of Negro music to slavery and its remnants.

12:00 FOLKSINGER'S CHOICE: Cynthia Gooding

1:00 A WRITER AND HIS WORLD: Christopher Isherwood in the second of a series of talks given in his capacity as Professor at Large at the U. of California, Santa Barbara. The subject today is "Why Write at All?" **(JAN. 23)**

2:00 BAYREUTH FESTIVAL – DIE WALKURE: second of the four operas comprising Wagner's "The Ring of the Nibelungs," recorded last summer at Bayreuth. In this unabridged performance of "Die Walkure," Rudolf Kempe conducts the Festival Chorus and Orchestra, with Wolfgang Windgassen as Siegmund, Aase Nordmo-Loevberg as Sieglinde, Jerome Hines as Wotan, Birgit Nilsson as Brunnhilde, Gottlob Frick as Hunding and Hertha Topper as Fricka. (BFA)

6:15 DADA LIVES!: Richard Hulsenbeck, a co-founder in Zurich, in 1916, of the iconoclastic literary and artistic movement, reminisces about some of its important personalities and amusing activities, and explains the significance of its changing aspects with regard to Abstract Expressionism, "Junk Culture" and Existential philosophy, in conversation with Dave Ossman.

7:00 NEW RECORDINGS

8:00 THE FILM ART: Gideon Bachmann interviews film maker Ernest Pintoff on the problem of union featherbedding and malpractice in the film industry. **(JAN. 26)**

8:30 MUSIC BY RUSSIAN COMPOSERS
SHOSTAKOVITCH Festive Overture, Op. 96
(USSR Orch–Gauk) (Moni 2015) (5)
PROKOFIEV Piano Concerto No. 2, G minor, Op. 16
(Henriot, Orch–Munch) (RCA 2197) (29)
SHOSTAKOVITCH Symphony No. 9, Op. 70
(USSR Orch–Gauk) (Moni 2015) (23)

9:30 SHERLOCK HOLMES: another of the Arthur Conan Doyle stories produced by the BBC. Tonight, "The Greek Interpreter," with Carleton Hobbs as Holmes. **(JAN. 24)**

10:00 THE SCOPE OF JAZZ: Nat Hentoff, Martin Williams and Mait Edey discuss the jazz scene and play records.

11:00 MUSIC OF SALOMONE ROSSI: madrigals and sacred pieces by this late Renaissance composer, performed by the New York Pro Musica conducted by Noah Greenberg. (Col 5204)

11:30 PARIS SPOTLIGHT: a weekly program describing events and life in Paris produced for Pacifica by the French radio.

DATED PROGRAM

• 1960 Pacifica Foundation

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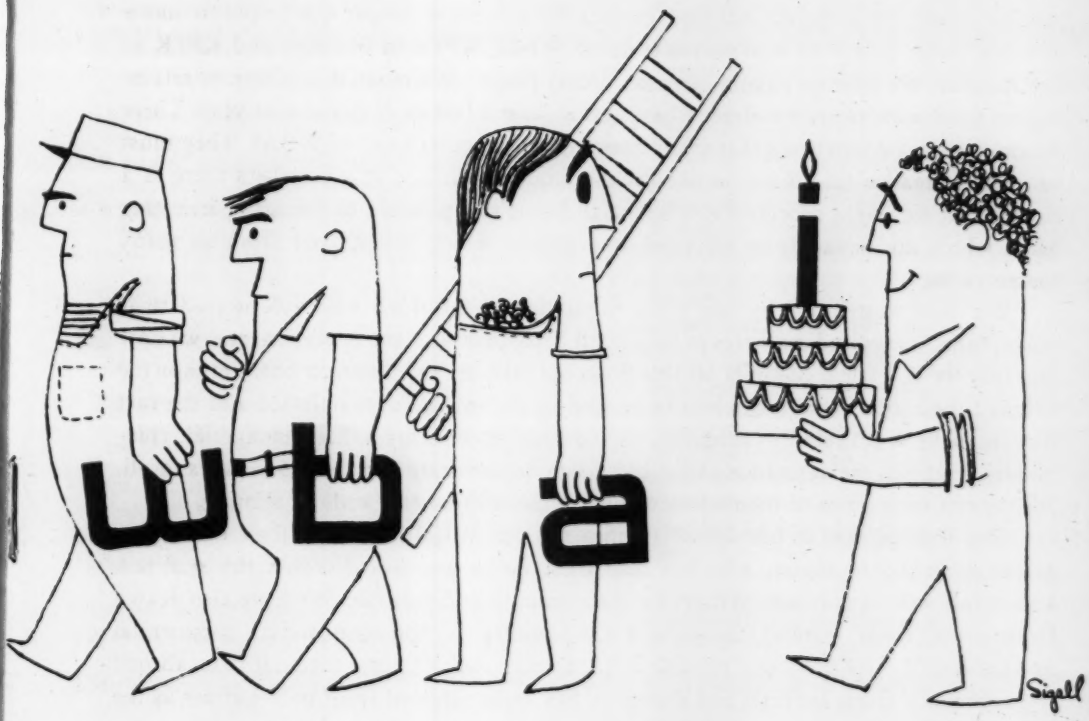
1st Anniversary



With this Folio we complete the first year of WBAI's existence as a Pacifica, listener-supported station. The record of accomplishment for this period is now being compiled — a job of major proportions, for it means assessing hundreds of hours of public affairs programs, hundreds more in the sciences and as many in literature, drama, children's programs and poetry, to say nothing of the large amount of music. We know that the total in any of these areas far exceeds that of any of the national networks and that it represents a diversity of subject matter and opinion which no other broadcast medium would venture to air. Still, the most meaningful measure of what has been achieved will not be a statistical one but something which the station staff, in its dedicated enthusiasm, cannot objectively assess; and that is the position the station holds in the intellectual lives of its listeners.

Ideally this station should be concert hall, periodical, newspaper, book, theatre and forum for facts and opinions, supplementing these communications media where they are available and reaching out into where they are not. We like to think of an ideal situation in which a Folio reader who happens to be out of touch with WBAI is seized by curiosity, incompleteness and loss . . . if so, we have done our job: to provide the kind of intellectual fare that is not available elsewhere, and to present it in more adult and absorbing ways than it could be done elsewhere, and that you think enough of our service to pay for its existence. The best way for us to find out how many people truly value the station is to count the number of subscribers.

As of this writing, the subscription count has passed 8,000. This is about half of what is needed. How have we survived this year? The deficit has been made up by large individual contributions. However, these funds were provided for only the first growth-year and are no longer available. It should also be made clear once and for all that the Pacifica "Foundation" is not a foundation in the accepted sense of being a fund set up to provide money for a specific purpose. Pacifica Foundation is simply the corporate name of a non-profit group of stations made up of WBAI, KPFA in Berkeley and KPFK in Los Angeles. We have no paying "angels" — only people. We must, in addition to retaining the 8,000 subscribers we already have, get at least 8,000 more in the next year. There are more than a dozen times that many listening on a regular basis to WBAI. They must be made to realize that if we do not get the required number of subscribers there is a chance that we might succumb to a financial deficit and possibly to the many irritating barbs which are aimed from all sides at a station which has strayed from so many beaten paths.

We have waited for the year's end to publicly thank those who volunteered their talent, time, energy and resources to help in all departments of the operation, and we now find that the list would not only fill this Folio but take up half the next one. Perhaps the value of their contributions can best be gauged by the amount accomplished and the fact that the paid WBAI staff — program, engineering, announcing, office managerial, community relations, maintainance and subscription departments — totals 15 persons in all. All the rest have given of themselves without remuneration and without stinting.

Our indebtedness to our fellow Pacifica stations in California for their many programs is obvious to anyone who has read these Folios and heard WBAI; the staff here knows full-well its gratitude to them for their example and patience. We have also drawn from other radio stations throughout the country — non-commercial, commercial and university — for programs suitable to our format, and of course material from abroad — particularly music festivals and drama — has been obtained from such sources as the BBC, RAI, BFA, to name just a few of many.

To all we wish a Happy New Year and hope that we may continue to serve the community always ideally, uniquely and well.

wbai

PROGRAM FOLIO
VOL. ONE NO. 26

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BROADCAST HOURS: 8 a.m. to midnight, seven days a week. Dates of future rebroadcasts appear in **BOLD FACE**, caps and parentheses. Example: **(JANUARY 17)**. Dates of original broadcasts appear in light face and in parentheses. Example: (January 10). Numbers in parentheses following music selections indicate approximate timing, in minutes.

In California: Pacifica Foundation—KPFA, 2207 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley 4; KPFK, 5636 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles 38. Subscriptions to any Pacifica station are transferable to any other.

MONDAY, December 26

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
BEETHOVEN Symphony No. 6, F major, Op. 68
(Philharmonia—Klemperer) (Angel 35711) (46)
MOZART Piano Concerto No. 16, D major, K. 451
(Serkin, Orch—Schneider) (Col 5297) (24)
STRAVINSKY Le Baiser de la Fee, Ballet after Tchaikovsky (Cleveland—Stravinsky) (Col 5102) (45)

10:00 MAN'S BIOLOGICAL FUTURE: second in a series of talks given during the Dartmouth College Convocation on "Great Issues of Conscience in Modern Medicine." (Dec. 21)

11:00 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERT: Budapest Quartet with Walter Trampler. (Dec. 23).
BOCCHERINI Quintet No. 2, E♭ major
MENDELSSOHN Quartet, D major, Op. 44, No. 1
BRAHMS Sextet, B♭ major, Op. 18

1:00 THE FRENCH WAY OF LIFE: Francois Gravier. (Dec. 21)

1:30 I MASNADIERI (The Brigands): Verdi's eleventh opera, based on Schiller's play "Die Rauber," in a performance by the Chorus and Orchestra of Radiotelevisione Italiana in Milan conducted by Alfredo Simonetto, with Sesto Bruscantini, Ralph Lambert, Renato Capecchi and Adriana Guerrini in the leading roles. (RAI tape)

4:00 MUSIC HALLS OF MY YOUTH: Max Beerbohm. (Dec. 19)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Prince Prigio," part 3 of the Andrew Lang story.
How Things Began: Metalsmiths of the Bronze Age.
"Pinata for Pepita," a Christmas tale read by Irma Jurist.
"Kim": part 21.

5:30 PIANO CONCERT
BACH Capriccio on the Departure of a Brother
(Rudolf Serkin) (Col 5236) (11)
SCHUBERT Laendler, Op. 171
(Leon Fleisher) (Col 5061) (7)
CHOPIN Sonata, B minor, Op. 58
(Vladimir Ashkenazy) (Angel 35648) (26)
GRANADOS Escenas Romanticas
(Alicia de Larrocha) (Decca 9831) (27)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Jackie Robinson, vice-pres., Chock Full O' Nuts. **(DEC. 27)**

7:15 FOLK MUSIC ABROAD: Henrietta Yurchenco

7:45 PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST: Alan W. Watts. **(DEC. 29)**

8:15 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
ARRIAGA Overture "Los Esclavos Felices"
(Madrid Phil—Arrambarri) (Col 5464) (9)
HOFFMANN Mandolin Concerto
(Lindner-Bonelli, Orch—Pflueger) (Ura 7110) (15)
BRAHMS Double Concerto, A minor, Op. 102
(Stern, Rose, N. Y.—Walter) (Col 5076) (32)

9:15 FOREIGN FILM SUBTITLING: the art and history of this craft is described by the man most qualifed to discuss it, Herman G. Weinberg, who has subtitled almost all of the foreign-language films shown in North America since the beginning of sound film. In this interview Mr. Weinberg also discusses the current controversy over "dubbing versus subtitling." The program is conducted and produced by Colin D. Edwards for CBC. **(DEC. 29)**

10:00 REPORT ON MUSIC: Gene Bruck compares recordings of Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 21, C major, K. 467 by Rosina Lhevinne, Artur Schnabel, Emil Gilels and Rudolf Serkin.

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

TUESDAY, December 27

8:00 CHAMBER MUSIC
C. H. WILTON Trios, A major & C major
(Pougnet, Riddle, Pini) (West 18586) (20)
BEETHOVEN Trio, E♭ major, Op. 3
(Heifetz, Primrose, Piatigorsky) (RCA 2180) (34)
LEES Quartet No. 1
(Juilliard Quartet) (Epic 3325) (16)
TOCH Quartet, Op. 70
(Zurich Quartet) (CR 6005) (25)
DENNY Quartet No. 2
(Juilliard Quartet) (Epic 3325) (21)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Jackie Robinson. (Dec. 26)

10:15 MAN AT NIGHT: a BBC "psychological thriller" by Anthony Juan Skene. (Dec. 24)

11:45 REPORT ON MUSIC: Gene Bruck. (Dec. 26)

1:15 EARLY HISTORY OF NEW YORK — THE CRITICAL PERIOD: Dr. H. N. MacCracken. (Dec. 25)

1:45 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Dec. 14)
MOZART Serenata Notturna, D major, K. 239
HAYDN Sinfonia Concertante, B♭ major, Op. 84
BRAHMS Double Concerto, A minor, Op. 102
REGER Variations and Fugue on a Mozart Theme, Op. 132
IBERT Capriccio

3:45 HISPANIC-AMERICAN REPORTS (Dec. 24)

4:15 MISCELLANY

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Beware the Hunter!": an eight-part suspense mystery. Today's episode, "The Talkative Traveller."
"Kim": part 22.

5:30 MUSIC OF THE 18th CENTURY
J. C. BACH Sinfonia Concertante, E♭ major
(Vienna Sym—Guenther) (Bach 504) (20)
K. STAMITZ Clarinet-Oboe Concerto
(Schonhofer, Cermak, Ens—Adler) (Uni 1020) (24)
MOZART Vesperae Solennes de Confessore, K. 339
(Berlin Ens—Foerster) (Angel 35409) (27)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Osmond K. Fraenkel, counsel for American Civil Liberties Union. **(DEC. 28)**

7:15 GOLDEN VOICES: Anthony Boucher. Conchita Supervia (Concepcion Supervia Pascual), contralto (1895-1936); third of three programs (recordings of 1927-1935). **(DEC. 29)**
TURINA Triptico: Farruca
GRANADOS Spanish dance No. 5
CHAPI La Chavala: Cancion gitana
CHAPI Las hijas del Zebedoo: Carceleras
VALVERDE Clavelitos
HERNANDEZ Lamento borincano
VALVERDE Tango dos lunares
BARTA Los ojos negros, negritos

7:45 TENNESSEE WILLIAMS' BROTHER: Walter Dakin Williams, financial advisor to his brother and author of a book, "Nails of Protest," (Exposition) talks with Byron Bryant about Tennessee's youth and subsequent career.

8:00 CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN MUSIC
BOULEZ Sonatina for Flute and Piano
(Gazzeloni, Mercenier) (Festival) (15)
BOULEZ Piano Sonata No. 2
(Marcelle Mercenier) (Festival) (33)
STOCKHAUSEN Zyklus
(Percussion Ensemble) (Festival) (11)

9:00 ISSUES INVOLVED IN INFLUENCING THE MIND: third and last in the series of symposiums held in September during the Dartmouth College Convocation on "Great Issues of Conscience in Modern Medicine." The speakers in this discussion are Sandor Rado, Dean of the New York School of Psychiatry, and Wilder Penfield, Director of the Montreal Neurological Institute. The Chairman is Ralph Gerard, author and psychiatrist. Heard following the discussion are comments by Aldous Huxley, Walsh McDermott, Brock Chisholm, C. P. Snow, and Warren Weaver. **(JAN. 1)**

10:15 MUSIC FOR BRASS
GABRIELI Canzon Noni Toni a 12
(N. Y. Brass Ens—Baron) (Per 734) (4)
LEWIS Fanfare and Piazzo Navona
(Ens—Lewis) (Atlantic 1334) (7)
FRESCOBALDI Five Canzoni for Brass, Harpsichord and Organ (Biggs, Ens—Burgin) (Col 5443) (13)
(Biggs, Ens—Burgin) (Col 5443) (13)
BONONCINI Sinfonia No. 10, D major
(Leclair Ens—Paillard) (West 18664) (9)
SHAHAN Leipzig Towers
(Ens—Stone) (West 18931) (8)

11:00 THEODORE BIKEL AT HOME (DEC. 31)

WEDNESDAY, December 28

8:00 ORCHESTRAL-VOCAL CONCERT
SCHUBERT Symphony No. 4, C minor
(Berlin Phil—Maazel) (DGG 18628) (28)
MOZART Piano Concerto No. 22, E♭ major, K. 482
(Demus, Orch—Decker) (DGG 18588) (34)
MAHLER Kindertotenlieder
(Fischer-Dieskau, Orch—Kempe) (RCA 6050) (28)
BEETHOVEN "Ah Perfido," Op. 65
(Farrell, Orch—Rudolf) (Col 5408) (12)
DVORAK Scherzo Capriccioso, Op. 66
(Czech Phil—Sejna) (Supraphon 407) (15)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Osmond K. Fraenkel. (Dec. 27)

10:15 ABOUT SKIING: Denise McCluggage

10:30 AMERICAN MUSIC FOR CHAMBER ORCHESTRA (Dec. 18)
RIEGGER Concerto for Piano and Winds
WEBER Symphony on Poems by Blake

11:15 THE FIRST STAGE (Dec. 25)

12:45 HENRY WOOD PROMENADE CONCERT: Sir Malcolm Sargent conducts the BBC Symphony Orchestra, with Pierre Fournier, cello, and Henry Danks, viola. (BBC) (Dec. 13)
TCHAIKOVSKY Variations on a Rococo Theme
STRAUSS Don Quixote

1:45 YASUO KUNYOSHI (Dec. 23)

2:30 CHAMBER MUSIC (Dec. 9)
ROSENMULLER Suite No. 9, C minor
HANDEL Harpsichord Suite No. 7, G minor
MOZART Four-Hand Sonata, C major, K. 521
SCHUBERT Quartet No. 9, G minor
BARTOK Quartet No. 3 (1927)
DEBUSSY Sonata No. 2 for Flute, Viola, Harp

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Stories for Young People: read by Jessie Stanton.
"Beware the Hunter": second episode, "The Shop by the River."
"Kim": part 23.

5:30 MUSIC FOR STRING ORCHESTRA
CORELLI Concerto Grosso, D major, Op. 6 No. 1
(I Musici) (Angel 35253) (15)
LEO Cello Concerti
(Scarlatti Orch—Caracciolo) (Angel 35254) (12)
DVORAK Notturno, B major, Op. 40
(String Orch—Winograd) (MGM 3295) (8)
VILLA-LOBOS Bachianas Brasileiras No. 9
(String Orch—Surinach) (MGM 3444) (9)
BRITTEN Variations on a Theme by Bridge, Op. 10
(Philharmonia—Karajan) (Angel 35142) (27)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: John Lear, Science Editor, SATURDAY REVIEW **(DEC. 29)**

7:15 THE MADRIGAL: seventeenth of 26 programs surveying the development of this intimate musical form. David Randolph conducts the Randolph Singers. Tonight, a survey of the madrigal from the 15th to the 20th centuries, Part II. **(DEC. 30)**

7:30 THE FRENCH WAY OF LIFE: a discussion of the artistic sense of the French people, by Andre Chamson, who published the weekly VENDREDI and is a member of the French Academy. (RDF) **(JAN. 2)**

8:00 CHAMBER MUSIC
HAYDN Quartet, B♭ major, Op. 103
(Amadeus Quartet) (West 18609) (12)
KODALY Quartet No. 2
(Hollywood Quartet) (Cap 8472) (17)

8:30 THE ENGLISH NOVEL TODAY: British novelist Angus Wilson presents a critique of post World War II English novelists and their work and a comparison of the modern English novel with the world and traditions of Huxley, Woolf and Strachey. Delivered as a Bergen Lecture at Yale University. Recording courtesy of WYBC. **(JAN. 2)**

9:00 A MENDELSSOHN SOIREE: an entertainment recorded during a performance by the English Opera Group at the Aldeburgh Festival.

9:30 THE ANTI-WHITE MOVEMENT IN AFRICA: Louis E. Lomax, author of "The Reluctant African" (Harper), discusses the emergence of a "racial prejudice in reverse" among African Negroes, with Byron Bryant. **(JAN. 2)**

10:00 EDINBURGH FESTIVAL, 1960: a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, John Pritchard conducting, with Isaac Stern, violin. (BBC) **(JAN. 2)**
HAYDN Symphony No. 95, C minor
BERG Violin Concerto
RAVEL Alborada del Gracioso
WALTON Symphony No. 2 (World Premiere)

11:30 IRMA JURIST IMPROVISES

11:45 JAZZ CONCERT

THURSDAY, December 29

8:00 PIANO CONCERT
MOZART Sonatas, B♭ major & E♭ major, K. 333, 282
(Wanda Landowska) (RCA 6044) (29, 17)
SCHUBERT "Wanderer" Fantaisie, C major, Op. 15
(Gary Graffman) (RCA 2012) (19)
BARTOK Mikrokosmos, Bks. 1 & 11
(Gyorgy Sandor) (Col 5082) (33)
PROKOFIEV Sonata No. 7, B♭ major, Op. 83
(Sviatoslav Richter) (Artia 154) (18)

10:00 COMMENTARY: John Lear (Dec. 28)

10:15 THE FILM ART (Dec. 25)

10:45 TREASURY OF THE 78 (Dec. 23)

11:45 FOREIGN FILM SUBTITLING (Dec. 26)

12:30 GOLDEN VOICES (Dec. 27)

1:00 PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST (Dec. 26)

1:30 ORCHESTRAL-VOCAL CONCERT (Dec. 16)
BIZET Symphony, C major
BRAHMS Alto Rhapsody
DEBUSSY The Blessed Damozel
SHOSTAKOVITCH Symphony No. 10, E minor

3:30 "PEANUTS": Charles M. Schulz. (Dec. 15)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Tales from the East: Chrystabel Weerasinghe.
"Beware the Hunter!": "Enter Mr. Queen"
"Kim": part 24.

5:30 CHAMBER MUSIC
SAINT-SAENS Clarinet Sonata, Op. 167
(Kell. Smith) (Decca 9941) (18)
IMBRIE Quartet No. 3 (1957)
(Walden Quartet) (Contemp. 6003) (19)
SCHUBERT Trio, B♭ major, Op. 99
(Oistrakh, Knushevitzky, Oborin) (Angel 35713) (36)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Frank Altschul, Vice-Chairman, National Planning Assoc. **(DEC. 30)**

7:15 REPORT TO THE LISTENER (JAN. 1)

7:30 MUSIC OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLES: Henry Cowell

8:00 "RECENT THOUGHTS" ON THE TWO CULTURES: novelist and physicist, C. P. Snow, speaking on "The Role of the Humanities in an Age of Science," delivers himself of further thoughts on a controversy he helped to launch some time ago. Later this evening, you will hear a reply to this point of view by British social scientist George Allen of Oxford. (KPFA) **(JAN. 3)**

9:00 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN EVOLUTION: Gunther Schuller. **(DEC. 30)**

10:00 TWO CULTURES, OR ONE, OR NONE? economist George Allen of Oxford University replies to C. P. Snow's talk heard earlier this evening, in a talk prepared for Pacifica. (KPFA) **(JAN. 3)**

10:30 MUSIC OF JOSQUIN DES PRES: an imported recording by the Choir of the Cathedral of Saint Eustache in Paris and an Instrumental Ensemble conducted by R. P. Emile Martin. (Lumen)
Missa Hercules dux Ferrarie (37)
Motet "Misericordias Domini" (6)

11:15 JAZZ ARCHIVES: Philip F. Elwood

11:45 JAZZ CONCERT

FRIDAY, December 30

8.00 MUSIC FOR CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
BOCCHERINI Sinfonia Concertante, G major
(London Baroque—Haas) (West 18052) (21)
MOZART-WINOGRAD Fantasy, F minor, K. 608
(String Orch—Winograd) (MGM 3382) (11)
MENDELSSOHN Octet, E♭ major, Op. 20
(Fine Arts Ensemble) (Van 1003) (29)
TCHAIKOVSKY Serenade, C major, Op. 48
(String Orch—Sorkin) (Van 1003) (28)
HAYDN Symphony No. 46, B major
(Chamber Orch—Winograd) (MGM 3436) (18)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Frank Altschul. (Dec. 29)

10:15 THE MADRIGAL (Dec. 28)

some highlights in

public affairs

INFLUENCING THE MIND
December 27

THE ANTI-WHITE MOVEMENT IN AFRICA
December 28

TWO CULTURES: C. P. Snow, George Allen
December 29

THE KOM-I-AI PEOPLE
January 1

JACQUES SOUSTELLE
January 2

CARE FOR THE AGED — A QUESTION OF DOCTRINE
January 3

OUR INSIDIOUS GENIAL SOCIETY
January 3

KISHI AND JAPAN
January 4

TIDE OF FEAR: Bishop Reeves
January 5

THE CALL GIRL
January 5

HUAC IN SAN FRANCISCO
January 8

10:30 THE SULLEN ART: with Dave Ossman and Robert Kelly. (Dec. 20)

11:00 FELIX WEINGARTNER, ORCHESTRATOR (Dec. 17)
BEETHOVEN "Hammerklavier" Sonata, Op. 106
SCHUBERT Symphony "No. 7," E major

12:30 COOPERATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST: Jacob Yakovmorris. (Dec. 22)

1:00 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN EVOLUTION (Dec. 29)

2:00 AN ITALIAN POINT OF VIEW: Gianfranco Corsini. (Dec. 19)

2:30 RENAISSANCE AND BAROQUE CONCERT (Dec. 18)
ORLANDO DI LASSO St. Matthew Passion
MONTEVERDI Five "Madrigali Amorosi" from Book VIII
BLOW Ode on the Death of Henry Purcell

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Beware the Hunter!": "Double Double Cross"
Folk Songs
"Kim": part 25.

5:30 ORCHESTRAL-CHORAL CONCERT
SIBELIUS Tapiola, Op. 112
(London Phil—Boult) (Van 490) (18)
COWELL Sympony No. 11
(Louisville—Whitney) (Col 5039) (21)
RACHMANINOV The Bells, Op. 35
(Chorus, Philadelphia Ens—Ormandy) (Col 5043)

6:45 NEWS

6:50 UNITED NATIONS: Malcolm Davis

7:00 COMMENTARY: Stringfellow Barr, author **(DEC. 31)**

7:15 TREASURY OF THE 78: a program of important recorded performances not as yet reissued on LP. **(JAN. 5)**
BACH Toccata, C minor
(Marcel Maas, piano) (Columbia X4)
FRANCK Sonata, A major
(Dubois, violin; Maas, piano) (Col M158)

8:00 ANAIS NIN READING: the novelist reads her story "Under a Glass Bell" and three fragments about the major characters who appear in "Ladders of Fire." From this work, Miss Nin and Rupert Pole read a dramatized version of the party scene. Recorded before an audience in Hollywood. **(JAN. 5)**

9:00 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERT: second in a new series recorded by WGMS in Washington under the auspices of the Gertrude Whittall Clark Foundation. Tonight, a concert by the Budapest Quartet with Walter Trampler, viola and Gregor Piatigorsky, cello. **(JAN. 2)**
BOCCHERINI Cello Quintet No. 46, C major
SCHUBERT Quartet No. 13, A minor, Op. 29
TCHAIKOVSKY Sextet "Souvenir de Florence," Op. 70

11:00 THE GOON SHOW: another episode featuring the ubiquitous Englishman Peter Sellers. Tonight, "The Plasticine Man."

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

SATURDAY, December 31

8:00 ORCHESTRAL-CHORAL CONCERT
BERWALD Symphony No. 6, E♭ major
(Berlin Phil—Markevitch) (Decca 9853) (25)
MOZART Piano Concerto, C major, K. 503
(Gieseking, Orch—Rosbaud) (Angel 35215) (31)
ORFF Catulli Carmina
(Bavarian Ens—Jochum) (Decca 9824) (36)
DELIUS Sea Drift
(Royal Chorus, Ens—Beecham) (Col 5079) (24)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Stringfellow Barr. (Dec. 30)

10:15 MORE ABOUT MEDICINE. Alden Whitman. **(JAN. 4)**

10:30 MUSIC FOR TWO PIANISTS
MOZART "Jugend" Sonata, C major, K. 19D
(Haebler, Hofffmann) (Vox 432/1) (12)
SCHUMANN Andante and Variations, Op. 46
(Bauer, Bung) (DGG 19158) (15)
CHOPIN Rondo, C major, Op. 73
(Bauer, Bung) (DGG 19158) (10)
SCHUBERT Fantasy, F minor, Op. 103
(Badura-Skoda, Demus) (West 18345) (19)

11:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Beware the Hunter!": "Breakaway," fifth episode.
"Et l'Enfant Reste Seul": a Christmas story in French with electronic music by Phillippe Arthuys. (BAM)
"Kim": part 26.

12:30 ARCHIVE SERIES
D'ALAYRAC Quartet, Op. 7, No. 3, D major
(Loewenguth Quartet) (Arc 3149) (10)
LASSUS Two pentential Psalms (Nos. 101 and 129)
(Krebs, tenor, soloists, chorus, Ens—Pohl) (Arc 3135) (30)
VACHON Quartet, F major, Op. 11, No. 5
(Loewenguth Quartet) (Arc 3149) (19)

1:30 REPORT ON ART: Hubert Crehan

2:00 JAZZ: Les Davis

4:30 THE LAST MINUTE: a time reserved for late program arrivals of topical importance.

5:30 THEODORE BIKEL AT HOME (Dec. 27)

6:30 MUSIC FOR CHAMBER ORCHESTRA (Dec. 8)
ROSSINI String Sonata No. 2, A major
MOZART Serenade No. 4, D major, K. 203
HINDEMITH Organ Concerto, Op. 46, No. 2
BARTOK Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta
STRAVINSKY L'Histoire du Soldat, Suite

8:30 THE MARCH OF THE '45: a panorama in verse and song of the rebellion of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in 1745, written for the BBC by D. G. Bridson. **(JAN. 3)**

10:00 ORCHESTRAL-CHORAL CONCERT
SCARLATTI-TOMMASINI Good-Humoured Ladies
(Paris Cons—Desormiere) (Lon 624) (15)
HAYDN "Lord Nelson" Mass, D minor
(Vienna Orch, Choir—Rossi) (Van 470) (38)
PROKOFIEV Sinfonia Concertante, Op. 125
(Rostropovitch, Orch—Sargent) (Cap 7121) (39)
POULENC Les Biches
(Paris Cons—Desormiere) (Lon 624) (23)

SUNDAY, January 1

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
MOZART (M. HAYDN) Symphony, G major, K. 444
(Vienna Orch—Leinsdorf) (West 18046) (14)
SCHUMANN Symphony No. 3, E♭ major
(Philharmonia—Giulini) (Angel 35753) (32)
VASSILENKO Piano Concerto, F♯ minor, Op. 128
(Zak, Orch—Vassilenko) (West 18678) (26)
TCHAIKOVSKY Symphony No. 1, G minor, Op. 13
(Vienna Phil—Swarowsky) (Ura 8008) (45)

10:00 BOOKS: Kenneth Rexroth

10:30 REPORT TO THE LISTENER (Dec. 29)

10:45 BAROQUE MUSIC
BACH French Suite No. 6, E major
(Fernando Valenti) (West 18158) (17)
TELEMANN Trio Sonata, C minor
(Krainis, Recorder Ensemble) (Kapp 9049) (12)
ALBINONI Sonata, G minor, Op. 2 No. 6
(I Musici) (Epic 3682) (12)

12:00 FOLKSINGER'S CHOICE: Cynthia Gooding. **(JAN. 3)**

1:00 THE KOM-I-AI PEOPLE: recently the survivors of the Kom-i-ai Indian people were discovered living in a valley some 30 miles from Tecate in Baja California. There are now less than 100 people and many were near starvation. Anthropologist Florence Shipek estimates that the Kom-i-ai are living as their ancestors did some 700 years ago. We hear recordings of their music and attitudes, and an interview with Loretta, the 100-year-old matriarch of the tribe. **(JAN. 4)**

2:00 DIE FLEDERMAUS: the Johann Strauss operetta is a New Year's tradition around the world. We hear it in a performance conducted by Herbert von Karajan, with Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Nicholai Gedda, Karl Doench, Erich Kunz and Rita Streich. (Angel)

4:00 ISSUES INVOLVED IN INFLUENCING THE MIND (Dec. 27)

5:15 MUSIC FOR WINDS
BOCCHERINI Flute Quintet, E♭ major
(London Baroque—Haas) (West 18050) (7)
JANACEK Concertino
(Holletschek, Vienna Ens) (West 18750) (15)
DVORAK Serenade, D minor, Op. 44
(Czech Phil—Sejna) (Supra) (22)
WEILL Concerto for Violin and Winds, Op. 12
(Ajemian, Ens—Solomon) (MGM 3179) (29)

6:30 FROM THE GERMAN: the first in a series devoted to poetry in translation. Today. "Heinrich Heine, Balladeer of the World," a reading by Aaron Kramer, poet, translator and teacher, whose most recent book is "The Tune of the Calliope" (Yoseloff). **(JAN. 4)**

7:00 NEW RECORDINGS

8:00 THE FILM ART: Gideon Bachmann interviews Peter Ustinov, actor-writer-director, on acting as the imitation of the imaginary. **(JAN. 5)**

8:30 CHAMBER-CHORAL CONCERT
ANON ENGLISH Six Medieval Polyphonies
(Oberlin, Bressler, Ens.) (EA 0024) (25)
SCHEIDT Variations on the Cantio Belgica
(Erwin Bodky) (Unicorn 1002) (12)
ENGLISH AIRS AND DANCES
(N. Y. Pro Musica—Greenberg) (Decca 9406) (24)

9:30 THE ACTOR, HIS ROLE AND "THE METHOD": a discussion between traditional actor Sir Donald Wolfit and Sam Wanamaker, who is associated with the approach to acting evolved by the Actors' Studio in N. Y. (BBC) **(JAN. 6)**

10:00 THE SCOPE OF JAZZ: Nat Hentoff, Martin Williams and Mait Edey discuss the jazz scene and play records.

11:00 POETRY READ BY DAVID ALLEN (JAN. 6)

11:30 PARIS SPOTLIGHT: a weekly program describing events and life in Paris produced for Pacifica by the French Radio.

MONDAY, January 2

8:00 ORCHESTRAL-CHORAL CONCERT
BEETHOVEN Ruins of Athens, Incidental Music
(Royal Chorus, Orch—Beecham) (Angel 35509) (21)
BERLIOZ Romeo and Juliet, Dramatic Symphony
(Soloists, Boston Chorus, Orch—Munch) (RCA 6011) (93)

10:00 SOVIET CINEMA ART AND CRITICISM: Alexander Karaganov. (Dec. 22)

11:00 EDINBURGH FESTIVAL, 1960 (Dec. 28)

12:30 THE ANTI-WHITE MOVEMENT IN AFRICA (Dec. 28)

1:00 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERT (Dec. 30)

3:00 THE ENGLISH NOVEL TODAY (Dec. 28)

3:30 AARON COPLAND: the distinguished composer, now 60, evaluates his position in American music, tells of his early career and introduces recordings of two pivotal Copland works. (Dec. 13)
Vitebsk, Study on a Jewish Theme (1929)
Piano Fantasy (1957)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Beware the Hunter!": "At the Blind Fiddler," sixth episode.

some highlights in

the arts

FOREIGN FILM SUBTITLING
December 26

THE ENGLISH NOVEL TODAY: Angus Wilson
December 28

ANAIS NIN
December 30

THE MARCH OF THE '45
December 31

THE ACTOR, HIS ROLE AND "THE METHOD"
January 1

THE FILM ART: Peter Ustinov
January 1

THE SULLEN ART: Cid Corman
January 3

RICHARD STANKIEWICZ
January 6

THE ART OF POETRY: Archibald MacLeish
January 7

OEDIPUS AT COLONUS
January 7

THE DEATH OF A WOMBAT
January 8

AMERICAN POETRY, 1961
January 8

THE FILM ART: Betsy Blair
January 8

Folk Songs.
'Kim": part 27.

5:30 MUSIC BY HAYDN
Symphony No. 53, D major
(Vienna Sym—Sacher) (Epic 3038) (21)
Violin Concerto No. 1, C major
(Stern, Orch—Schneider) (Col 5248) (21)
Symphony No. 67, F major
(Vienna Sym—Sacher) (Epic 3038) (21)
Trumpet Concerto, E♭ major
(Eskdale, Orch—Litschauer) (Van 454) (13)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Vincent Sheean, author. **(JAN. 3)**

7:15 FOLK MUSIC ABROAD: Henrietta Yurchenco

7:45 PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST: Alan W. Watts. **(JAN. 5)**

8:15 CHAMBER MUSIC
HAYDN Quartet, D minor, Op. 76 No. 2
(Galimir Quartet) (Period 504) (17)
SCHUBERT Divertissement a la Hongroise, Op. 54
(Badura-Skoda, Demus) (West 18790) (26)

9:00 JACQUES SOUSTELLE: principal figure in the formation of the present French government, Jacques Soustelle describes the nature of "subversive" war and its relation to the Algerian struggle; the "role" played by Communist and Neo-Nazi organizations in Algeria and other parts of the Arab world; and French political orientation toward the war. Recorded at Hunter College under the auspices of the NATIONAL REVIEW. **(JAN. 5)**

10:00 REPORT ON MUSIC: Alan Rich discusses important recent musical events. **(JAN. 3)**

11:15 THE UNSINKABLE MOLLY BROWN: Tammy Grimes stars in this recording of her personal Broadway triumph. Meredith Willson is responsible for the music and lyrics, in the singing of which Miss Grimes is joined by Harve Presnell and members of the original cast. (Capitol)

TUESDAY, January 3

8:00 CHAMBER MUSIC
MOZART Quintet, B♭ major, K. 174
(Kessinger, Barchet Qt.) (Vox VBX-3) (26)
BRAHMS Quartet, C minor, Op. 51 No. 1
(Amadeus Quartet) (DGG 18614) (30)
SHOSTAKOVITCH Quartet No. 3, Op. 73
(Tchaikovsky Quartet) (Van 6033) (31)
BARTOK Quartet No. 1, A minor, Op. 7
(Vegh Quartet) (Angel 35240) (31)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Vincent Sheean. (Jan. 2)

10:15 THE MARCH OF THE '45 (Dec. 31)

11:45 REPORT ON MUSIC: Alan Rich. (Jan. 2)

1:00 "RECENT THOUGHTS" ON THE TWO CULTURES (Dec. 29)

2:00 ORCHESTRAL-CHORAL CONCERT (Dec. 2)
MOZART Symphony No. 36, C major, K. 425
VAUGHAN WILLIAMS Mass, G minor
MAHLER Das klagende Lied
DEBUSSY Jeux Poem Danse

4:00 TWO CULTURES, OR ONE, OR NONE? (Dec. 29)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Beware the Hunter!": "Into the Heather," seventh episode.
"Kim": part 28.

5:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
LALO Symphony, G minor
(Colonne Orch—Sebastian) (Ura 7142) (27)
FRANCK Les Djinns
(d'Arco, Colonne—Sebastian) (Ura 7099) (14)
RUBINSTEIN Piano Concerto No. 4, D minor, Op. 70
(Ginsberg, USSR Orch—Shereshevsky) (West 18179) (34)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Horatio C. Goday, Prof. of Law, La Plata Univ., Buenos Aires. **(JAN. 4)**

7:15 GOLDEN VOICES: Anthony Boucher. Carlo Albani, tenor (1872-) recordings of 1907-1913). **(JAN. 5)**
PUCCINI La Tosca: Recondita armonia
GIORDANO Andrea Chenier: Un di all'azzurro spazio; Come un bel di di maggio
DONIZETTI Lucrezia Borgia: Di pescatore ignobile
BUZZI-PECCIA Lolita
VERDI I Lombardi: Qual volutta (Fernanda Chiesa, Luigi Manfrini)
PUCCINI La Fanciulla del West: Or son sei mesi

7:45 OUR INSIDIOUS GENIAL SOCIETY: Frank Gibney, former Associate Editor of TIME and Senior Editor of NEWSWEEK, now a staff writer on LIFE, discusses his new book "The Operators" (Harper) with Byron Bryant. **(JAN. 6)**

8:00 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN EVOLUTION: Gunther Schuller. **(JAN. 6)**

9:00 CARE FOR THE AGED — A QUESTION OF DOCTRINE: the Social Security plan for medical care for the elderly has evoked great controversy. The larger part of the medical community, under the auspices of the A.M.A., has opposed the plan and vowed "a fight to the death." Discussing the technical aspects of the proposed plan and the concept of "fee for service" as opposed to "government medical care" are four panelists representative of a wide range of opinion: Dr. Gerald D. Dorman, Trustee of the A.M.A.; Dr. Allen Butler, Chairman of the Board of the Physician's Forum; Dr. Carl R. Ackerman, Chairman of the United Medical Service, Inc. (Blue Shield); and Mr. Edward T. Chase, author of many articles on medical economics. The moderator is Gene Bruck. Produced by Jon Donald. **(JAN. 8)**

10:30 THE SULLEN ART: with Dave Ossman. Tonight, Cid Corman, editor of the influential ORIGIN, discusses the magazine, and reads from an essay on poetry by Louis Zukofsky and from his latest book. **(JAN. 13)**

11:00 FOLKSINGER'S CHOICE (Jan. 1)

WEDNESDAY, January 4

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
BIBER Sonata a 6 for Trumpet and Strings
(Voisin, Ens — Schermerhorn) (Kapp 9033) (6)
BEETHOVEN Symphony No. 8, F major, Op. 93
(Lamoureux — Markevitch) (Epic 3659) (26)
MAHLER Symphony No. 7, B minor
(Vienna Orch — Scherchen) (West 2221) (84)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Horatio C. Goday. (Jan. 3)

10:15 MORE ABOUT MEDICINE (Dec. 31)

10:30 VERDI'S I MASNADIERI (Dec. 26)

1:00 THE KOM-I-AI PEOPLE (Jan. 1)

2:00 CHAMBER-VOCAL CONCERT (Dec. 15)
HAYDN Quartet, C major, Op. 74, No. 1
BRAHMS Magelone Lieder, Op. 33 (complete)
BARTOK Suite for Piano, Op. 14
BERG Quartet, Op. 3

4:00 FROM THE GERMAN (Jan. 1)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Stories for Young People: read by Jessie Stanton.
"Beware the Hunter!": "The Trap Is Sprung," final episode.
"Kim": part 29.

5:30 CONCERTOS FOR PLUCKED STRINGS
BACH Harpsichord Concerto, D major
(Elsner, Ens — Reinhardt) (Vox 10730) (19)
GIULIANI Guitar Concerto (Ivanov-Kramskoy, USSR Ensemble) (Monitor 2024) (29)
BOIELDIEU Harp Concerto, C major
(Zabaleta, Orch — Marzendorfer) (DGG 18618) (22)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: Mrs. Jerome Schack, League of Woman Voters of N. Y. **(JAN. 5)**

7:15 THE MADRIGAL: eighteenth of 26 programs surveying the development of this intimate musical form. David Randolph conducts the Randolph Singers. Tonight, the madrigals of Monteverdi and Gesualdo. **(JAN. 6)**

7:30 THE FRENCH WAY OF LIFE: a discussion of the French woman's role in the industrial life of the nation and her rights as a citizen, by the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld, former leader of the Feminist Movement in France. (RFD) **(JAN. 9)**

8:00 BAROQUE MUSIC FOR HARPSICHORD
FRESCOBALDI Partite on the Aria di Ruggiero
(Sylvia Marlowe) (Cap 8336) (10)
SCARLATTI Six Sonatas
(Sylvia Marlowe) (Cap 8336) (17)
SOLER Five Sonatas
(Fernando Valenti) (Concord 4004) (16)
KUHNAU Biblical Sonata No. 1, "David and Goliath"
(Fritz Neumeyer) (Archive 3095) (13)

9:00 KISHI AND JAPAN: Dan Kurzman, author of a recent book by the above title (Obolensky), was until recently Far East correspondent for McGraw-Hill publications, and is now a roving correspondent for Scripps-Howard. In the KPFA studios, Mr. Kurzman talks with Gene Marine about Mr. Kishi's, and Japan's, development from militaristic totalitarianism toward democracy, and discusses the political and social structure in today's Japan.

10:00 SALZBURG FESTIVAL, 1960: a concert by the Camerata Acedemica des Mozarteums, Bernhard Paumgartner conducting, with Friederike Sailer, soprano, and Andre Navarra, cello. (BFA)
MOZART Divertimento, D major, K. 205
HAYDN Cello Concerto, D major
MOZART Concert Arias
HAYDN Symphony No. 7, D major

11:30 IRMA JURIST IMPROVISES

11:45 JAZZ CONCERT

THURSDAY, January 5

8:00 CONTEMPORARY ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
KRENEK Double Concerto (1950)
(Ajemians, Ens — Solomon) (MGM 3218) (17)
GEISER Symphony, D minor, Op. 44 (Suisse Romande — Ansermet) (Decca LXT-5097) (16)
SCHIBLER Symphony No. 3, Op. 44
(Winterthur Orch—Dahinden) (AVRS-6098) (19)
OBOUSSIER Antigone
(Cavelti, Orch — Ansermet) (LXT-5097) (17)
SCHIBLER Lyric Concerto for Flute, Op. 40
(Defrancesco, Orch—Desarzens) (AVRS-6098) (15)
HINDEMITH Horn Concerto
(Brain, Orch — Hindemith) (Angel 35491) (26)

10:00 COMMENTARY: Mrs. Jerome Schack. (Jan. 4)

10:15 THE FILM ART (Jan. 1)

10:45 TREASURY OF THE 78 (Dec. 30)

11:30 ANAIS NIN READING (Dec. 30)

12:30 GOLDEN VOICES (Jan. 3)

1:00 PHILOSOPHY EAST AND WEST (Jan. 2)

1:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Dec. 24)
HAYDN Symphony No. 99, E♭ major
BEETHOVEN Piano Concerto No. 1, C major, Op. 15

some highlights in

Music

I MASNADIERI
December 26

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL, 1960
December 28

DIE FLEDERMAUS
January 1

AARON COPLAND
January 2

SALZBURG FESTIVAL, 1960
January 4 and 8

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERTS
December 30 and January 6

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM CONCERT
January 5

THE MAGIC FLUTE
January 8

JOHN CAGE
January 8

BARTOK Piano Concerto No. 3
SHOSTAKOVITCH Symphony No. 1, F minor, Op. 10

3:30 JACQUES SOUSTELLE (Jan. 2)

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Tales from the East: Chrystabel Weerasinghe.
Folk Songs
"The Prince Who Hiccupped," a modern fairy tale by Anthony Armstrong read by Christopher Terry.
"Kim": part 30.

5:30 CHAMBER-CHORAL CONCERT
VIVALDI Concerto, C major, for Oboes and Clarinets (Accademici di Milano) (Vox DL-450) (12)
LASSO Five Secular Choruses
(Swabian Ens — Grischkat) (Vox DL-380) (26)
VIVALDI Oboe-Bassoon Concerto, G major
(Accademici di Milano) (Vox 450) (11)
BEETHOVEN Wind Sextet, E♭ major, Op. 71
(Philadelphia Ens) (Col 5093) (18)

6:45 NEWS

7:00 COMMENTARY: NATION Magazine Series (JAN. 6)

7:15 ABOUT CARS: Denise McCluggage

7:30 MUSIC OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLES: Henry Cowell

8:00 TIDE OF FEAR: Ambrose Reeves, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, an outspoken critic of apartheid, fled South Africa last spring to escape arrest during the state of emergency declared after the Sharpeville riots. In this program he tells Jon Donald about the possibilities of insurrection or intervention in South Africa by another African state and comments on what has been described as a "psychological impulse toward death" in the policy of apartheid.

8:30 METROPOLITAN MUSEUM CONCERT: first in a weekly series broadcast live from the Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium. Tonight, a recital by violinist Alexander Schneider and pianist Mieczyslav Horszowski.
MOZART Sonata, F major, K. 376
HINDEMITH Sonata No. 3, E major (1935)
BRAHMS Sonata No. 2, A major, Op. 100
SCHUBERT Rondo, B minor, Op. 70

10:00 THE CALL GIRL: Dr. Harold Greenwald, author of "The Call Girl: A Social and Psychoanalytic Study" (Ballantine), discusses the modern form prostitution takes in the United States and its relation to the general moral aspect of the nation. Recorded in the WBAI studio. **(JAN. 6)**

10:45 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC
BLOCH Concerto Grosso No. 1
(Chicago — Kubelik) (Merc 50001) (22)
BARBER Symphony No. 1 (Eastman-Rochester — Hanson) (Merc 40014) (21)

11:30 JAZZ ARCHIVES: Philip F. Elwood

FRIDAY, January 6

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
HANDEL Organ Concerto, B♭ major, Op. 7 No. 1
(Moe, Orch — Liepmann) (Uni 1032) (15)
MOZART Horn Concerto No. 3, E♭ major, K. 447
(Brain, Orch — Karajan) (Angel 35092) (16)
PAGANINI Violin Concerto No. 4, D minor
(Grumiaux, Orch—Gallini) (Epic 3143) (30)
JANACEK Taras Bulba
(Royal Phil — Kubelik) (Cap 7159) (22)
STRAVINSKY Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra
(Horsley, Orch — Cameron) (Cap 7183) (18)
SWANSON A Short Symphony
(Vienna Orch — Litschauer) (Van 434) (13)

10:00 COMMENTARY: NATION Magazine Series (Jan. 5)

10:15 POETRY READ BY DAVID ALLEN (Jan. 1)

10:45 BAROQUE MUSIC (Dec. 6)
CORELLI Concerto Grosso No. 2, F major
BACH Cantata No. 33 "Allein zu Dir"
BOEHM Chorale-Partita "Ach, wie fluechtig"
VIVALDI Bassoon Concerto, E minor

11:45 THE ACTOR, HIS ROLE AND "THE METHOD" (Jan. 1)

12:15 CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN EVOLUTION (Jan. 4)

1:15 THE CALL GIRL (Jan. 5)

2:00 THE MADRIGAL (Jan. 4)

2:15 OUR INSIDIOUS GENIAL SOCIETY (Jan. 3)

2:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Dec. 19)
MOZART Symphony No. 28, C major, K. 200
MOZART Clarinet Concerto, A major, K. 622
SAINT-SAENS Piano Concerto No. 4, C minor, Op. 44
MILHAUD Le Carnival d'Aix
BORODIN Symphony No. 1, E♭ major

4:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"The Prince's Birthday," read by Christopher Terry.
"Mother Goose," music by Maurice Ravel.
"Kim": part 31.

5:30 ORGAN CONCERT
BACH Toccata, Adagio and Fugue, C major
(Helmut Walcha) (Archive 3020) (15)
BACH Trio Sonata No. 2, C minor
(Helmut Walcha) (Archive 3014) (12)
LISZT Fantasy and Fugue on "Ad nos, ad Salutarem" (Richard Elsasser) (MGM 3577) (27)
SOWERBY Classic Concerto
(Mason, Ens — Sowerby) (Mirro DRE-1001/3) (16)

6:45 NEWS

6:50 UNITED NATIONS: Malcolm Davis

7:00 COMMENTARY: HARPER'S Magazine Series (JAN. 7)

7:15 TREASURY OF THE 78: a program of important recorded performances not as yet reissued on LP. (JAN. 12)
BEETHOVEN An die ferne Geliebte, Op. 98
(Husch, baritone; Muller, piano) (HMV 4496/7)
SCHUMANN Fantasiestucke, Op. 12
(Harold Bauer, piano) (HMV 2687/90)

8:00 RICHARD STANKIEWICZ: an informal talk by the American sculptor, who works in welded metals. This is another in the series recorded at the Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture, Maine, to be heard bi-weekly on WBAI. **(JAN. 11)**

9:00 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONCERT: another in the series recorded by WGMS under the auspices of the Gertrude Whittall Clark Foundation. Tonight, the Budapest Quartet, with Gregor Piatigorsky, cello. **(JAN. 9)**
BOCCHERINI Cello Quintet No. 11, E major
BEETHOVEN Quartet No. 11, F minor, Op. 95
SCHUBERT Cello Quintet, C major, Op. 163

11:00 THE GOON SHOW: another episode featuring the ubiquitous Englishman Peter Sellers. Tonight, "Ten Snowballs that Shook the World."

11:30 JAZZ CONCERT

SATURDAY, January 7

8:00 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
BACH Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, G major
(Munich Ensemble — Redel) (West 2219) (21)
MOZART Oboe Concerto, C major, K. 314
(Miller, Orch — Saidenburg) (Col 4916) (23)
FRANCK Symphonic Variations
(Frugoni, Orch — Gielen) (Vox 11220) (15)
DEBUSSY Jeux, Poeme Danse
(French Orch — Inghelbrecht) (Angel 35678) (18)
SAINT-SAENS Symphony No. 3, C minor, Op. 78
(Detroit Orch — Paray) (Merc 50167) (36)

10:00 COMMENTARY: HARPER'S Magazine Series (Jan. 6)

10:15 THE PROPHET: fifth of a five-part reading by Christopher Terry of Khalil Gibran's famous poem.

10:30 CHAMBER MUSIC FOR WINDS
BEETHOVEN Piano-Wind Quintet, E♭ major, Op. 16
(Gieseking, Brain Ens) (Angel 35303) (24)
NIELSEN Wind Quintet, Op. 43
(Philadelphia Wind Quintet) (Col 5441) (22)
BARBER Summer Music, Op. 31
(Philadelphia Quintet) (Col 5441) (12)

11:30 PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
"Narcissus": a fable, read by Irma Jurist.
Sonatina No. 1, D major, Op. 137, by Schubert
How Things Began: Clay Tablets and Tablets of Stone (BBC)
"Kim": part 32.

12:30 ARCHIVE SERIES
HAYDN Baryton Divertimento No. 44, D major
(Salzburg Trio) (Arc 3120) (12)
BACH "Weichet nur, betrubte Schatten" (Wedding Cantata) (Stader, sop., Munich Bach Orch — Richter) (Arc 3144) (22)
L. MOZART Musical Sleigh Ride
(Berlin Bach orch — Gorvin) (Arc 3093) (24)

1:30 THE ART OF POETRY: Archibald MacLeish talks about the world's advancing technology; our inability to maintain pace psychologically and philosophically; and the insights and "understanding" which he finds only in the Art of Poetry. Delivered as one of the talks at the symposium on "The National Purpose and the Arts and Sciences" at Yale. Recorded by WYBC.

2:00 JAZZ: Les Davis

4:30 GRADUATE SERIES OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE: "Long-Term Results of Surgery for Acquired Cardiovascular Disease" (panel) — Part I: Charles E. Kossman, Moderator, Assoc. Prof. of Medicine, NYU School of Medicine, with Laurence B. Ellis, Rejane M. Harvey, and Julian Johnson.

5:30 THE LAST MINUTE: a time reserved for late program arrivals of topical importance.

6:30 ORCHESTRAL CONCERT (Dec. 21)
SCHUBERT Symphony No. 3, D major
VIOTTI Violin Concerto No. 22, A minor
BRUCKNER Symphony No. 4, E♭ major

8:30 OEDIPUS AT COLONUS: a BBC World Theatre production of the Sophocles tragedy, the last part of his Oedipus trilogy. John Gielgud appears in the title role and the production is by his brother, Val Gielgud. **(JAN. 10)**

10:00 CHAMBER-VOCAL CONCERT
BIBER Serenada
(Nurmela, Prague Viol Ens) (Bach 591) (10)
SCARLATTI Two Sonatas
(Julian Bream, Lute) (RCA 2448) (6)
COUPERIN L'Apotheose de Lulli
(Prague Viol Ensemble) (Bach 591) (9)
GIULIANI Sonata for Guitar
(Rey de la Torre) (Epic 3479) (18)
RAMEAU Pieces de Clavecin, Concerts Nos. 2, 3
(Leonhardt, Harnoncourt, Fryden) (Bach 556) (25)
BERKELEY Sonatina for Lute, Op. 51
(Julian Bream) (RCA 2448) (11)
CASTELNUOVO-TEDESCO Guitar Quintet, Op. 143
(Segovia, Chigi Qt.) (Decca 9832) (23)
LULLY Ballet Suite from "Xerxes"
(Prague Viol Ensemble) (Bach 591) (10)

SUNDAY, January 8

8:00 CHAMBER-VOCAL CONCERT
HAYDN Quartet, G major, Op. 54 No. 1
(Amadeus Quartet) (DGG 18392) (21)
SCHUBERT Seven Songs
(Irmgard Seefried) (DGG 19164) (28)
SCHUMANN Twelve Songs to Texts by Kerner
(Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau) (Decca 9935) (34)
BEETHOVEN Septet, E♭ major, Op. 20
(Berlin Phil Ens) (Decca 9934) (36)

10:00 BOOKS: Kenneth Rexroth

10:30 AMERICAN MUSIC
FOOTE Suite for Strings, E major
(Eastman—Rochester—Hanson) (Merc 40001) (16)
COPLAND Quiet City
(Eastman—Rochester—Hanson) (Merc 40003) (10)

KENNAN Night Soliloquy
(Eastman—Rochester—Hanson) (Merc 40003) (4)
CARTER Ballet Suite "The Minotaur"
(Eastman—Rochester—Hanson) (Merc 50103) (30)

11:30 AN ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE: Harold Winkler

12:00 FOLKSINGER'S CHOICE: Cynthia Gooding

1:00 AMERICAN POETRY, 1961: a documentary survey of the artistic and social changes in poetic language, purpose and audience which have influenced many American poets during the past ten years. Discussing the origins and future of this new writing are such poets, critics and editors as: Paul Blackburn, Robert Bly, Paul Carroll, Robert Duncan, Jean Fanchette, Jack Hirschman, Judson Jerome, Le Roi Jones, Robert Kelly, Denise Levertov, Kenneth Rexroth, Jerome Rothenberg and Tambimuttu. Written and produced by David Ossman.

2:00 THE MAGIC FLUTE: still the most-respected performance of Mozart's two-act opera is this album conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, recorded in Germany in 1938. Helge Roswaenge, Tiana Lemnitz, Erna Berger, Gerhard Husch, Wilhelm Strienz and Heinrich Tessmer appear in the major roles, with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and the Favres Solistenvereiningung. (RCA-HMV)

4:30 CARE FOR THE AGED — A QUESTION OF DOCTRINE (Jan. 3)

6:00 SALZBURG FESTIVAL, 1960: a chamber concert by members of the Cologne Radio Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Pierre Boulez, with Eva Maria Rogner, soprano.
STOCKHAUSEN Counterpoints
WEBERN Five Spiritual Songs, Op. 15
WEBERN Six Songs based on poems by George Trakl
WEBERN Concerto, Op. 24
BOULEZ Improvisations sur Mallarme

7:15 THE DEATH OF A WOMBAT: an impression in language and music of a bush fire in Australia by Ivan Smith, with music composed and conducted by George English. This program won for the Australian Broadcasting Commission the 1959 Prix Italia, the world's most important festival for radio works, sponsored by Radiotelevisione Italiana.

7:45 SCARLATTI HARPSICHORD SONATAS: selections from a new Angel reissue of the Wanda Landowska recordings made in Paris during the war, originally released as Volume II by the Scarlatti Sonata Society, and never before available in this country.

8:00 THE FILM ART: Gideon Bachmann interviews Betsy Blair, actress, on new developments in the Italian cinema. **(JAN. 12)**

8:30 MOZART'S PIANO QUARTET IN G MINOR: a recent Angel reissue of the performance by Artur Schnabel and members of the Pro Arte Quartet.

9:00 HUAC IN SAN FRANCISCO: the famous on-the-run documentary produced by KPFA on the day the House Un-American Activities Committee hearings in San Francisco were punctuated by student "riots." Produced and narrated by Elsa Knight Thompson with the aid of large numbers of KPFA volunteers and staff. This one-hour program was recently awarded a silver medal at the 1960 California State Fair.

10:00 THE SCOPE OF JAZZ: Nat Hentoff, Martin Williams and Mait Edey discuss the jazz scene and play records.

11:00 JOHN CAGE: repeating the program on which the enfant terrible of American music was turned loose in the WBAI studio to demonstrate, with the aid of David Tudor and various tapes and records, his chance theories of communications.

Thank you for your support in our first year as a truly independent station. Through your subscription you have helped us become an established and growing cultural force in New York.

We know many more listeners will subscribe in 1961. We need them. We also need the continuing support of all our present WBAIers. For a Happy New Year - RENEW NOW.

The Staff of WBAI

wbai
30 EAST 39 STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

150

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Permit No. 14239

DATED PROGRAM

• 1960 Pacifica Foundation

Bernhard, P.W.

January 17, 1961

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In reference to your news broadcast Monday evening, January 16, you read a letter by a newspaper editor addressed to president elect John F. Kennedy. If possible, may I please have a copy of that letter.

Sincerely,

Paul W. Bernhard, Jr.

Paul W. Bernhard, Jr.
3904 72nd. Avenue
Landover Hills,
Maryland

jb

P.S. If there is any charge, please advise.

out 1/24/60

fm
Black, E.

February 28, 1961

Dear Professor Black:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 17th.

Permission is hereby granted to reprint Mr. Murrow's speech given in October, 1958 before the Radio and Television News Directors' Association in your new textbook tentatively titled, AMERICAN ISSUES: A SOURCEBOOK FOR SPEECH TOPICS.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Edwin Black
Assistant Professor of Speech
Department of English
Washington University
Saint Louis, Missouri

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
SAINT LOUIS

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
DIVISION OF SPEECH

February 17, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Will you please grant permission to reprint the material listed below in a book to be published by Harcourt, Brace and Company and intended primarily for text use? The probable title of the book is American Issues: A Sourcebook for Speech Topics, edited by Professor Harry P. Kerr of Harvard, and me. It will be a collection of speeches and essays which constitute important statements on matters of current public discussion.

We request permission to reprint the speech, "A Broadcaster Talks to His Colleagues," delivered before the Radio and Television News Directors' Association and subsequently published in The Reporter, November 13, 1958. - Dec 58

Thank you for your consideration.

Cordially yours,

Edwin Black

Edwin Black
Assistant Professor of Speech

EB/svb

Burnett Bolloten

January 25, 1961

Dear Mr. Bolloten:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 20th. Rather than delay a reply to you, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it since Mr. Murrow is out of town and mot expected back in New York for a couple of weeks. Shortly after he does return, he hopes to make a long postponed trip to Quemoy and Matsu and will go subsequently to Israel for the Eichmann Trial.

I shall however call your letter to his attention as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Burnett Bolloten
1113 Highland Avenue
Santa Clara, California

1113 Highland Avenue
Santa Clara
California

January 20, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sure you will be happy to know that my book THE GRAND CAMOUFLAGE on the Civil War in Spain, which I wrote to you about some eighteen months ago, will be published in March as a result of a joint publishing venture of Frederick Praeger Inc. of New York and Hollis and Carter Ltd. of London.

As you may recall I was a United Press correspondent during the Civil War and devoted fifteen years to preparing a documented analysis of the most critical period of that conflict. In one of my earlier letters to you I pointed out that the book should prove to be a sensational eye-opener to all those persons interested not only in modern political history but in present-day world events and should shatter the many myths and half-truths that for over twenty years still enjoy international acceptance with regard to the Civil War.

In view of its importance not only for the diplomat and scholar, but for the general public as well, I know that Frederick Praeger would greatly appreciate any suggestion that would help its dissemination, and I therefore wonder whether you would like to receive a copy from them as soon as one is available.

I do hope I may have the pleasure of hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Burnett Bolloten

Burnett Bolloten

Booth + Lyfield

February 3, 1961

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your communication of January 13, together with enclosure.

In view of my departure for Washington, I regret that it is not possible for me to enter into your project.

I am, therefore, returning the copy of the proposal you so kindly submitted to me.

Sincerely yours,

Messrs. Booth and Lyfield
2202-C Montana Avenue
Santa Monica, California

2202-C Montana Avenue
Santa Monica, California
13 January 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a copy of a Proposal for the Initiation of ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION IN GOVERNING THROUGH INFORMATION AND SERVICE (AEGIS) for your evaluation and consideration.

We are submitting this proposal to you and requesting at this time your evaluation of its soundness. As a person skilled in public affairs and accomplished in enlightening the citizenry for governing our democracy, your support would subsequently be appreciated.

Your evaluation will be utilized in preparing the final proposal. Your support, in letter form, would accompany the proposal when submitted to foundations requesting funds which would enable us to activate the proposed exploratory study of the feasibility and practicability of initiating an organization such as the one described.

If the funds are granted for the exploratory study, it is hoped that we may develop a productive relationship in which you would act as an advisor, to the extent your many commitments may permit, for our exploratory and evaluative program.

We shall be most happy to delineate and/or discuss further with you any part of this proposal, and look forward to receiving your evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Alan Booth
ALAN BOOTH

William Lyfield
WILLIAM LYFIELD

msb
Enclosure

Bostain, A.

Dear Mr. Bostain: February 13, 1961

I should like to acknowledge your letter of February 7th in Mr. Murrow's absence in Washington.

Mr. Murrow attended Washington State College at Pullman, Washington, and during college vacations, worked as a compassman and topographer for timber cruisers. It is unlikely that he travelled to Shreveport, but not entirely impossible.

While I cannot bring your letter to Mr. Murrow's attention right now, I shall do so when he is again in New York.

In the meantime, here is a copy of his biography. It may contain information which will answer your inquiry in a negative or affirmative manner.

Thank you for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. A. Bostain,
Chapin,
South Carolina

February 7. – 41

Mr. Edward Murrah
Dear sir I am writing your to find out if you was the Edward Murrah that worked at the construction of the glass plant in Shreveport La. if you are the same man please let me know this young man that I am writing about had it in him to climb high in this life you could be him

yours truly
A. Bostain
Chapin S. C.

Chester Bowles

CHESTER BOWLES
2D DISTRICT, CONNECTICUT

COMMITTEE ON
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

January 11, 1961

Dear Ed:

I was very encouraged by our visit the other day, and wanted to tell you so before leaving Washington for a long week end.

You are in a position to make an enormous contribution to our foreign policy in these next few years. I hope that you will find it possible to get in touch with Dean Rusk even before I return to Washington next Wednesday.

With my warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Chet

Chester Bowles

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

January 11, 1961

Dear Ed:

I was very encouraged by our visit the other day, and wanted to tell you so before leaving Washington for a long week end.

You are in a position to make an enormous contribution to our foreign policy in these next few years. I hope that you will find it possible to get in touch with Dean Rusk even before I return to Washington next Wednesday.

With my warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Chester Bowles

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
The Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Boyd, H.

THE HOME NEWS

DAILY SUNDAY

HUGH BOYD
PUBLISHER

NEW BRUNSWICK
NEW JERSEY

February 15, 1961

Miss Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Mullen:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of Mr. Murrow's address before the Radio and Television Executives' Society which was made on January 12.

I appreciate your sending it to me and especially appreciate your very prompt reply to my request.

Yours,

Hugh Boyd

HB:ml

February 13, 1961

Dear Mr. Boyd:

Thank you for your letter of February 9.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the address made by Mr. Murrow at the Radio and Television Executives' Society Luncheon on January 12.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Hugh Boyd
The Home News
New Brunswick, New Jersey

THE HOME NEWS
DAILY SUNDAY

HUGH BOYD
PUBLISHER

NEW BRUNSWICK
NEW JERSEY

February 9, 1961

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

In a January issue of Broadcasting Magazine, I read an article on an address delivered by Edward R. Murrow before the Radio & Television Executives Society.

Would it be possible for me to obtain a copy of Mr. Murrow's address? If so, I would appreciate your sending me a copy at the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh Boyd

HB:ml

Brodsky, L.

February 3, 1961

Dear Mrs. Brodsky:

I regret the delay in acknowledging your recent letter.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Informatinn Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than further delay a reply to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your taking the time to write and let us have your reactions to "The Influential Americans" and Harvest of Shame" - as well as your ideas for future documentary programs. Mr. Murrow always welcomed the suggestions of listeners, and on many occasions received programming ideas in this way.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Leonard Brodsky
15 Alvina Boulevard
Albany 3, New York

15 Alvina Blvd.
Albany, 3, N.Y.
Dec. 2, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I cannot find words of praise that adequately express the excellance of your documentaries. All of them- but most recently, "The Population Explosion", "The Influential Americans", and the "Harvest of Shame." You have gone further than anyone else I can think of, to focus the eyes, hearts and minds of the American people on problems they must face sooner or later and the sooner the better.

In the unlikely event that you ever run out of ideas for documentary programs, I have a few to suggest:

1) I recently attended a League of Women Voters meeting at which the speaker was a young man who had recently returned from serving in the technical assistance field in South America. He spoke of the kind of individual needed for this essential work, some of the many problems faced by all concerned and the satisfactions derived from this work. As I listened, I thought of how few Americans know, appreciate or are attracted to working with less fortunate people in developing lands, either through our government programs or through the United Nations. President-elect Kennedy's "peace-corp" statement implies that there are many young men who would be willing to volunteer for these assignments. Many aspects of undertaking such projects are unknown to the average American, such as leaving jobs, selling or renting houses, having a job to return to, schooling for children, etc. This type of work means uprooting family and home for long stretches of time, yet those who are in these programs do these unpleasant things without too much complaint. This is a topic with which the American people should familiarize themselves.

2) As an elementary teacher, I was moved by your program, "The Influential Americans", but I am so aware of the lack of understanding and knowledge on the part of the public of the conditions of teachers throughout the country. It is very difficult to be an "influential American" if a teacher is holding down a job at night and another weekends just to make ends meet. This is true of the vast majority of male teachers. I have heard of cases were a teacher with a MA making approximately $5,000 in N.Y. State , because of husband's transfer, moves down to one of the southern states and finds herself earning less than $3,000.

Many people think teachers "have it made"- they're through at 3 P.M., they get vacations and summers, etc. Few people realize that those teachers who do not hold down a second job are usually going to school at night and all teachers attend meetings, parent conferences, workshops; chaperone dances, basketball games, and parties; direct clubs, plays and special programs; serve lunch duty and bus duty; correct papers, mark report cards and spend time daily planning. This plus split sessions, makeshift classrooms (the first year I taught, 1956, my classroom was a STAGE) and all kinds of community pressures make it difficult to be an influential American, Yet, you can walk into almost any classroom and see some wonderful learning going on. I think a documentary on the American Teacher would do much to educate the public.

3) There are so many misconceptions about the "aged" in our country that a program covering important areas of the life of the older citizen- medical care, housing, jobs, recreation, etc. would be of tremendous service.

Sincerely,

Mimi Brodsky
(Mrs. Leonard)

Brout, A. T.

February 2, 1961

Dear Mr. Brout:

Thank you for your letter of January 28th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay a reply to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I send you a copy of the transcript of "Years of Crisis". Incidentally, the response of the press and public was quite overwhelming.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Albert T. Brout, President
States Construction Company
300 Warwick Avenue
Newport News, Virginia

STATES CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS
AND ENGINEERS

3000 WARWICK AVENUE
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

TELEPHONE 3-1641
OUR NEW TELEPHONE
NUMBER IS CHestnut 5-0088

JANUARY 28, 1961

CBS - TV
485 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK , NEW YORK

RE: TV "YEARS OF CRISIS"
10 P.M. - DECEMBER 29, 1960

ATTENTION: MR. EDWARD R. MURROW

DEAR MR. MURROW:

I WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO SECURE A TRANSCRIPT OF THE ABOVE PROGRAM WHICH YOU MODERATED AND WHICH I CONSIDER HISTORY-MAKING. THIS IS A MOST WORTHWHILE PROGRAM -- I ENJOYED IT IMMENSELY AND WOULD LIKE TO HAVE IT IN MY LIBRARY. IF IT IS AVAILABLE ON TAPE I WOULD LIKE TO PURCHASE THE TAPE OR I WILL BE GLAD TO PAY FOR THE TRANSCRIPT.

KEEP MORE OF THESE WONDERFUL PROGRAMS COMING!

YOUR PROMPT REPLY WILL BE APPRECIATED.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

Albert T. Brout

ALBERT T. BROUT
PRESIDENT
STATES CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.

ATB/N

Burriss, L

February 2, 1961

Dear Miss Burriss:

Thank you for your letter of January 27th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Informatinn Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay a reply to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your comments on his January 22nd program. I am most happy to enclose the transcript of this show.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Lydia Burriss
P. O. Box 1077
Greenville, South Carolina

P.O.Box 1077
Greenville,South Carolina
January 27, 1961

Gentlemen:

I am one of the unfortunates who did not know about Edward R. Murrow's new program and I have heard from so many people that I missed a real treat in not tuning in on Sunday night,Jan. 22nd.

Is it possible to have a copy of the remarks he made on this program? If they are available, and you will advise me the charges, I would like very much to have them. I'll be sure to tune in this Sunday and from now on. Murrow is one of my favorites.

Thanks,

Lydia Burriss

(Miss) Lydia Burriss

GREENVILLE
JAN 27
1961
5:30 PM

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

HIRE TH PPED
IT'S G ESS

Background Murrow

CBS Radio

485 Madison Ave.

New York, N. Y.

Sidney Byrnes

January 31, 1961

Dear Mr. Byrnes:

Enclosed please find Mr. Murrow's biography

which I promised to send to you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Sideny Byrnes
WADS
Ansonia, Connecticut

encl

TO.....

FROM.....

1961
K. Campbe

Live remote from Finneytown, Ohio, involving the Hot Dog roast with Mike DiSalle. Maybe Congressman Bow was there?

1 ll

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1961

NOTE FOR: Miss Kay Campbell

Couldst check the record and find out whether on radio and television "about ten years ago" I ever made reference to a Congressman Frank T. Bow, Republican, Ohio? I imagine it may have been on a "See It Now" show. This isn't critical but if you can dig it up, I would be grateful.

Edward R. Murrow

Elected 1950

Harry Carman

January 10, 1961

Dear Harry:

This is just to let you know that I had most regretfully to decline Melvin Urofsky's gracious invitation to participate in the program arranged by the Citizenship Council entitled, "The Prospects of Our Generation." The subject, as you must know, is one in which I am deeply interested, but unfortunately, my radio and television schedule just doesn't permit me enough time to participate in discussions or make speeches.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Harry J. Carman
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

ERM:gw

Un 5-4000

2802

HARRY J. CARMAN
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

23 November 1960

V.C., no

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Edward:

Melvin I. Urofsky, a member of the Citizenship Council of Columbia College, tells me that he is extending an invitation to you to participate in a program arranged by the Council entitled "The Prospects of Our Generation". I know full well how crowded your schedule is but I do hope that you can accept.

This citizenship project intrigues me and I am devoting much of my time to it.

Hope all goes well with you and that our paths may cross more frequently.

As ever,

Harry

Harry J. Carman

James Case

January 10, 1961

Dear Mr. Case:

Thank you for your letter of December 29th. I would very much like to talk with you about the matter you broach, and suggest that your secretary call my office next week to set up an appointment. — Feb 1

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James H. Case, Jr.
Director General
The English-Speaking Union
16 East 69th Street
New York 21, New York

ERM:gw

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS
Honorary Chairman

HENRY J. FISHER
Honorary Chairman

ARTHUR H. DEAN
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BRIGADIER J. W. F. TREADWELL
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Director General

GRINNELL MORRIS
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HARTLEY E. HOWE
Director of Information

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The English-Speaking Union

OF THE UNITED STATES

16 East 69th Street • New York 21, N. Y. • TRafalgar 9-6800

December 29, 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I can quite understand how impossible you have found it to work me in before your trip to England. I look forward to seeing you on your return, but meanwhile it may be useful to give you a little idea of what I want to talk about.

Two years ago Mr. Arthur A. Houghton, who was then president of the English-Speaking Union, made a proposal to Sir Winston Churchill that the E-SU create a substantial education fund after Sir Winston's death and in his name. This fund, which has no connection with Churchill College, is hopefully to be matched by similar funds raised in the United Kingdom and other parts of the Commonwealth so that a broad and multilateral exchange program of students (probably at the graduate level), university faculty members and representatives of a wide variety of professions may be established and maintained between the United States and the nations and territories of the Commonwealth.

Sir Winston gave his enthusiastic approval to the proposal. He and his family want no publicity until after his death.

You will readily understand, I am sure, that this situation creates unusual problems in planning a campaign. Our plans must be conducted in such a way as to avoid the risk of premature disclosure. We must, on the other hand, be prepared to move with great speed after Sir Winston's death. Professional advisors have indicated that the campaign for funds should not drag on beyond two months at most or the momentum and enthusiasm will be lost. Normally a public campaign should already have one-half to two-thirds of its goal in hand before the public announcement. In our case, however, this is out of the question.

To meet the unique difficulties of our campaign we must be ready with two steps. In the first place, we should have all our literature ready for instant distribution; in the second place, we should have arrangements completed for the maximum of publicity through the mass media. I am eager to talk about the second step with you. It is obvious that in the first few days after

Sir Winston's death television and radio will carry an enormous amount of material about it. The E-SU has what seems to me a legitimate wish to let people know of the opportunity to contribute to a memorial to the greatest public figure of our Age. Your advice on how this can best be done is something we eagerly seek.

More details are of course available about our proposal. I have avoided burdening you with them at present, believing that it is better to sit down and go over the whole matter when you have a little more time. I hope, however, that if Sir Winston should die suddenly and unexpectedly, I have written enough to clue you in if it were necessary to reach you be telephone or cable.

With warmest wishes to you and Mrs. Murrow for a Happy New Year, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Jim Case

James H. Case, Jr.

mm

Columbus, E.N.

Jan 16, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% CBS News
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Since the beginning of network broadcasting CBS has been my favorite network, and "Year of Crisis" my favorite news program of the year. I have taped these programs since 1956 for my personal collection.

However, much to my chagrin, I was out of town during Christmas week and therefore could not even hear or see the 1960 program.

Can you assist me in obtaining a copy of the audio portion of the program? Has it been transcribed for public sale, or is it possible to buy a taped version? I will appreciate any help you may be able to offer.

Very Sincerely,

Ellis N. Columbus
8601 Tunney Avenue,
Northridge, California.

Ack 1/24/60

Cord, G. H

February 24, 1961

Dear Mr. Cord:

This is just a note to assure you that your letter addressed to Mr. Murrow was forwarded to his office in Washington last week. I regret that you have not as yet received a reply, but as you can appreciate, Mr. Murrow's recent appointment prompted a great number of letters, and consequently, he is behind in dealing with his correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. George H. Cord
P.O. Box 568
Grand Central Station
New York 17, New York

George H. Cord
P.O. Box 568
P.O. Grand Central Station
New York 17, N.Y.

February 19th, 1961.

Miss G. Wachsner,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Wachsner,

With reference to our telephone conversation I wonder if my letter to Mr. Edward R. Murrow has been forwarded to him in Washington as, most unfortunately, the appointment I sought at your office could not be arranged by him.

Am only asking for the information as I failed to hear from him.

I would appreciate your reply.

Thank you very much indeed.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Cord,
Foreign Correspondent

GHC:mk

Cox, E.

March 20, 1961

Dear Mr. Cox:

Thank you for your letter requesting some biographical data concerning Mr. Murrow.

Enclosed you will find the most recent biography prepared here at CBS. I would suggest that you write his office in Washington for an outline of his present duties as Director of the United States Information Agency.

Here, too, is a copy of one of the last speeches made by Mr. Murrow before he left for Washington. You may find material therein to include in the preparation of your term paper.

Good Luck!

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Edgar Cox
Sophmore Class
Gardner-Webb College
Boiling Springs, North Carolina

March 14, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a sophmore at Gardner-Webb College at Boiling Springs, N. C. I am writing a term paper on your career and I have found information on your life, but I would like to have more information on your life. I would appreciate it greatly if you would send me some information on your early life and your work now with the government. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Edgar Cox
Edgar Cox

Crane, R. C

February 14, 1961

Dear Senator Crane:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 10th, which was received here after Mr. Murrow's departure from C.B.S.

As you most probably know, Mr. Murrow was appointed Director of the United States Information Agency recently, and is now stationed in Washington, D. C. I regret that consequently he will not be able to contribute a story for your anniversary as he must devote all of his time to his new duties.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Senator Robert C. Crane, Chairman
State of New Jersey Tercentenary Commission
State House
Trenton, New Jersey

State of New Jersey

Tercentenary Commission

State House, Trenton

David S. Davies
Executive Director

February 10, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In 1964, New Jersey will celebrate the 300th anniversary of the granting by the Duke of York to John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton and Sir George Carteret of Saltrum the land of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey.

We hope to make this Tercentenary celebration a time of stock taking, of reviewing an important past and of thinking about where we might be heading. This will not be an antiquarian exercise, nor a chauvinistic and parochial attempt to claim that all good things have begun in New Jersey. Rather, in the belief that men do not identify with man unless they have a sense of locality and of state, we want to tell a New Jersey story that our six million citizens may come to know and within which they can find themselves.

In this regard, I wonder if you have had a New Jersey experience, or know a New Jersey story, that you would care to relate? If you would like to share your New Jersey experience or story with us, I would appreciate hearing from you.

This is not a publishing venture, for as you know far better than I, nothing may come of this effort to gather together the brief New Jersey reflections of you and a hundred or so of your contemporaries. On the other hand, should we receive a substantial response, I feel certain we can prevail upon William Sloan at the Rutger's Press to print a small volume for issue at the time of the Tercentenary.

I shall look forward to hearing from you. Best regards.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Crane, Senator
Chairman

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1664 1964

LEGISLATION CREATING

THE

NEW JERSEY TERCENTENARY COMMISSION

ASSEMBLY No. 548

AN ACT providing for the New Jersey Tercentenary Commission to formulate and implement plans to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of New Jersey, and making an appropriation therefore.

WHEREAS, The year 1964 *will mark the tercentenary of the patent conveying all lands between the Connecticut river and the east side of the Delaware river from Charles II to James, Duke of York;*

WHEREAS, The year 1964 *will also mark the three hundredth anniversary of the execution of deeds of lease and release by the said James, Duke of York, to John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and Sir George Carteret, of Saltrum, of those lands ". . . bounded on the east part by the main sea, and part by Hudson's river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth south-*

ward to the main ocean as far as Cape May at the mouth of Delaware bay; and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of the said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and crosseth over thence in a strait line to Hudson's river in forty-one degrees of latitude; which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of New Caesarea or New Jersey . . ." and of the right of government therein;

WHEREAS, The year 1964 *will also be the tercentenary of the signing and publication by John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret of "The Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of New Caesarea or New Jersey to and with all and every the Adventurers and all such as shall settle or plant here," a declaration of the organic law of the colony and, truly, "the Magna Charta of New Jersey";*

WHEREAS, These foregoing events mark the beginning of the separate history of New Jersey as a colony;

WHEREAS, It is fitting and desirable that we commemorate these beginnings of our State, together with its subsequent history and its present and future role in the family of the United States, for the benefit of all the people of New Jersey and of our Nation; and

WHEREAS, Such a commemoration, with careful planning, can be of enduring, rather than transitory, worth to our people; now therefore,

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

There is hereby created the New Jersey Tercentenary Commission to consist of 11 *members,* 2 *to be appointed from the membership of the Senate by the President thereof,* 2 *to be appointed from the membership of the General Assembly by the Speaker thereof, and* 7 *citizens of the State to be appointed by the Governor, who shall serve without*

compensation and who shall
formulating and implemen
tercentenary of the beginning
Assembly members of the c
of the Senate or General A
shall serve for the duration o
Vacancies in membership of
manner as the original appoi

The commission shall m
ize by the selection of a chair
tary who need not be a memb

It shall be the duty of th
a 5*-year program for the pro*
Jersey and its subsequent role
Nation. This program shal
contributions to the preserv
heritage, and to stimulate
State, municipal and private
shall include such activities
practicable and may include
of New Jersey and other m
monies observing a series of
1964, *the microfilming or d*
side of New Jersey, the resu
Archives", the arrangement
sites, buildings and markers,
a publicity service to further

The commission shall b
and such other assistants a
traveling and other necessar
and as may be within the l
made available to it for said

The commission may re
ing out the purposes of this a

shall constitute a commission for the purpose of lementing plans to observe appropriately the inning of New Jersey. The Senate and General the commission shall serve only while members ral Assembly, respectively; the citizen members tion of the commission until December 31, 1964. *ip of the commission shall be filled in the same appointments were made.*

hall meet at the call of the Governor and organ- chairman from among its members and a secre- member of the commission.

of the commission to formulate and implement he proper observance of the beginnings of New t role in the lives of the people of this State and shall be planned for its lasting effect, for its reservation and interpretation of New Jersey's late and co-ordinate the activities of Federal, ivate agencies and organizations. This program ivities as the commission deems desirable and clude the publication of a tercentenary history her materials, the arrangement of public cere- es of anniversaries occurring between 1959 *and or duplicating of source materials located out- resumption of the publication of "New Jersey nent for the rehabilitation of the State's historic kers, and the establishment and maintenance of rther the objectives of the commission.*

hall be entitled to employ an executive director nts as it may require and to incur necessary essary expenses in order to perform its duties, the limits of funds appropriated or otherwise said purposes.

ay receive gifts of money or property for carry- this act.

The commission may meet at such place or places as it shall designate and shall report on the progress of its program and any recommendations it may have to the Governor and the Legislature as soon as practicable after its organization and, thereafter, whenever it shall deem it advisable but at least once every year.

For the fiscal year 1958-1959, *there is hereby appropriated for the purposes of the commission the sum of* $25,000.00. *Any part of such appropriation not expended during the fiscal year* 1958-1959, *unless otherwise provided, shall be reappropriated for its use during succeeding fiscal years.*

This act shall take effect immediately.

Signed:

ROBERT B. MEYNER
Governor

Introduced June 2, 1958
by Assemblymen William Kurtz
and Benjamin Franklin III

Chapter 78, *Laws of New Jersey*
1958 - - *Approved June* 24, 1958

NEW JERSEY TERCENTENARY
Commission

State House
Trenton, New Jersey

EXport 2-2131
Extension 364

David S. Davies
Executive Director

Curran, Paul

January 18, 1961

Dear Mr. Curran:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of January 2nd. I had to take a quick trip to England, and on my return had business to attend to in Washington and Chicago.

I wish very much that I could suggest some date in the near future when we might meet for that promised talk, but feel that it may have to wait for a few weeks. I am just now off to Washington for the Inauguration, and shall go from there to Birmingham to work on one of my programs.

After that, I hope to make my long-delayed trip to Quemoy and Matsu, and shall go subsequently to Israel for the Eichmann trial. Perhaps when all that is over with, we can make a date.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Curran
c/o Hovanec
16 Park Place
Princeton, New Jersey

PAUL CURRAN

2 January 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

K.C. Steen
pal of Curran - Birmingham

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last summer we spoke fleetingly at LE VALOIS and at that time you asked me to contact you at CBS. I dropped by at your office but you were off to Washington and since that time you have been pretty well tied up with the Election and then your illness. Hence, this letter to see if we could get together in the near future.

In the event you forget the mame I date back to that evening at WTAG in Worcester, Massachusetts when you appeared at the Chamber of Commerce dinner and you were kind enough to talk to me before your broadcast.

I realize how busy your schedule is so I am free to meet you at anytime; lunch, cocktails or a few moments with you at your office.

With many best wishes to you, I am

Gratefully yours,
Paul Curran
Paul Curran

c/o Hovanec
16 Park Place
Princeton, N. J.

Thomas Curtis

THOMAS B. CURTIS
2D DISTRICT, MISSOURI

COMMITTEES:
WAYS AND MEANS
JOINT ECONOMIC

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
122 OLD HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
CA 4-3121, EXTENSION 2311
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT:
WILLIAM PHARIS HORTON

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT OFFICE:
SUITE 201, 34 NORTH BRENTWOOD
CLAYTON 5, MISSOURI
PARKVIEW 5-8788

DISTRICT OFFICE SECRETARY:
MISS MARTHA SCHIFF

WASHINGTON OFFICE SECRETARY:
MRS. MARILYN BALLENGER

January 17, 1961

no reply

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I received a number of communications from residents of my congressional district concerning your television show "Harvest of Shame." After obtaining a copy of the transcript and reading it I wrote to my constituents, a copy of my letter is attached.

Sincerely,

T. Curtis

THOMAS B. CURTIS.

TBC/tbs

THOMAS B. CURTIS,
2D DISTRICT, MISSOURI

COMMITTEES:
WAYS AND MEANS
JOINT ECONOMIC

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
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Congress of the United States
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Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT OFFICE:
SUITE 201, 34 NORTH BRENTWOOD
CLAYTON 5, MISSOURI
PARKVIEW 5-6788

DISTRICT OFFICE SECRETARY:
MISS MARTHA SCHIFF

WASHINGTON OFFICE SECRETARY:
MRS. MARILYN BALLENGER

January 16, 1961

Dear --------

Since writing to you concerning your letter on the CBS television show "Harvest of Shame", I have obtained and read a transcript of the show.

I can well understand your reaction to this presentation. I am happy to report that this was a very biased and untrue picture of the migrant farm worker. The propagandist, of course, takes a social problem and presents all of the bad features out of context and leaves with his audience the impression that this is a balanced picture and that nothing is being done to improve it and no improvements have been made in the past.

There are still some serious problems that need attention in the migrant farm worker sector of our economy, but much has been done in the immediate past to correct the problem and much is being done in the present. I wish Mr. Murrow would now present to his audience a show demonstrating the conditions as they existed in this area, say, ten years ago and relate them to the improved conditions today. Then I wish he would let his audience in on the plans for the immediate future to correct the portions still needing correction. In this manner the American people would obtain a better understanding of the whole matter and could through public opinion direct their attention to the areas where we still need help in obtaining improvements.

I find that propaganda, such as "Harvest of Shame" must be categorized, does more harm than good in correcting social problems. Being unfair, it permits those who are resisting change for the better to point out the falseness and unfairness of the presentation and so divert the public attention from the real problem at hand. The techniques employed by Senator Joseph McCarthy should have demonstrated the ineffectiveness of resorting to distortion of the truth to bring about reform. Strangely enough, those who cried the loudest against McCarthy

COPY

are the ones frequently employing his techniques.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Thomas B. Curtis

TBC/tbs

Darrow, A J.

March 30, 1961

Dear Mrs. Darrow:

Thank you for your letter of March 25.

Here are Mr. Murrow's remarks, in part, made on Inauguration Day.

There were no scripts made of the coverage, and I hope this will serve your purpose. I wish to point out that this was the radio verstion - the television audience will recall Mr. Murrow's comments on Robert Frost, and these are not included in the enclosed copy.

If this is not sufficient, let me hear from you again, and I shall do my best to round up the television version.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Alice Jennings Darrow
The Grove
Cambridge, Route 3
Maryland

MRS. ALICE JENNINGS DARROW
THE GROVE
CAMBRIDGE, ROUTE 3, MARYLAND

March 25,1961

The Director
The Columbia Broadcasting Co
New York 22
N.Y.

Murrow

Dear Sir:

The loss of Edward R.Murray to radio is a loss indeed.The public depended upon him for accurate information,and unbiased common sense.I have admired him from afar ever since the days of the War:"THIS IS LONDON."

His knowledge will be invaluable to President Kennedy; for my part I dont know anyone more qualified for the role of President than E .R.Murrow.

I have asked him for a copy of his script used on the Capital grounds following the inaugeration ceremonies ,and he suggested that I contact the Columbia Broadcasting Company.I hope it is available It was the finest summing up I heard thst day.

I shall greatly appreciate this courtesy.

Very Truly Yours

Alice Jennings Darrow

ALice Jennings Darrow

Daubner, S.

February 27, 1961

My dear Miss Daubner:

I have your letter of February 24, and am sorry to say that there are no copies available of the script to which you refer.

I regret having to disappoint you, and suggest that you research your subject through your local library.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Sharon Daubner
3333 S. 39th Street
Milwaukee 15, Wisconsin

J. Decker

February 3, 1961

Dear Hermine:

Many thanks for your letter of January 21, and for your invitation to give the commencement address at the college on June 9.

As you remark, I never really enjoyed making speeches, but have tried to fill such requests when I thought I might be able to make some contribution.

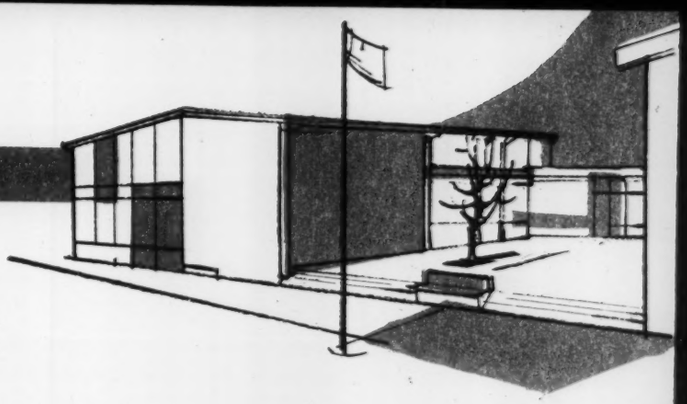
However, in view of my departure for Washington, I have decided that my speech-making days must come to an end. Sorry to have to disappoint you, but I'm sure you'll understand.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Hermine Decker
Clark College
1925 Fort Vancouver Way
Vancouver, Washington

CLARK COLLEGE

TELEPHONE: OXFORD 4-6521 - 1925 FORT VANCOUVER WAY
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON



801 West 45th St.
Vancouver, Washington.
January 21, 1961

My dear Ed:

Dr. Baird, the president of our college, called me into his office yesterday and asked me if I knew you well enough to ask a big favor of you. I "laud" as how I thought I could consider you as a pretty good friend, couldn't guarantee the favor------ but would ask.

We would like very much for you to give our commencement address at the college on the evening of June 9. I suppose it's presumptuous of so small a college to expect such an important person to bother with us; but we do have a fine modern college with high standards and your presence at our graduation would lend prestige to the whole community college idea. The honorarium that they could offer you would probably little more than pay your expenses to the coast; but Dr. Baird is hoping that perhaps you might want to be out here at that time anyway-----either on business or to see your family.

I sort of remember, darling, that you aren't very keen about making such speeches but I know how interested you are in education. I found at St. Louis that there was a growing interest in the community college as offering some relief for some of education's problems. There wouldn't be any restrictions on anything that you wanted to say about education or politics or whatever.

Try very hard to say, "yes." It would mean a great deal to me personally, too. You could see my little theatre----my home. It would be such a wonderful excuse for me to see you. I can't take you back to another studio like in Pullman but I have a wonderful collection of records , and a fireplace----maybe you could steal one evening when we could hide away and just relax and find ourselves.

I do so hope you can manage it.

My love, as always,

Dermie

l m
DeLeon, J.

January 25, 1961

Dear Mrs. De Leon:

I am in receipt of your letter to Mr. Murrow dated November 26th. Rather than delay a reply any longer, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it since Mr. Murrow has been traveling for the past weeks and has therefore fallen behind with his correspondence.

Thank you for your very gracious comments and for your enclosures which I am sure Mr. Murrow will read at the first opportunity.

I shall place your correspondence before him upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Jeannette De Leon
P.O. Box #3
Harrison, Idaho

NOVEMBER 26, 1960

TO: MR. ED MORROW
% C B S TV STATION
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

FROM: JEANNETTE DE LEON
P.O.BOX #3
HARRISON, IDAHO

SUBJECT: CONGRATULATIONS AND TECHNOCRACY INC.

GREETINGS!

ED MORROW, I WANT TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE STIRRING PORTRAYAL OF THE DILEMMA OF A SEGMENT OF OUR POPULATION, THE MIGRANT FARMER (AS SHOWN IN YOUR HARVEST OF SHAME LAST EVENING). IT SHOULD ROUSE ALL AMERICANS AND, ADDED TO THE 6 MILLION HALF-STARVING "HILL PEOPLE" WHO ARE AT OUR CORE, IT PRESENTS A STAGGERING CASE AGAINST OUR ECONOMY. FOR YEARS I HAVE LOOKED UPON YOUR ABILITY TO PIERCE THE FLAG-WAVING COMPLACENCY OF AMERICANS TO EXPOSE THE SORES ON OUR SOCIAL BODY AS, IN LARGE MEASURE, THE CONSCIENCE OF AMERICA!

AS A MEMBER OF TECHNOCRACY INCORPORATED FOR THE PAST 24 YEARS I AM INURED TO SELF-CENTERDNESS BUT IT STILL AMAZES ME THAT COMPLACENCY AND AN ALMOST COMPLETELY SUBJECTIVELY INDIFFERENT PUBLIC MIND CAN EXIST IN THE FACE OF SO MANY WELL-DOCUMENTED FACTS PERTAINING TO OUR ECONOMY; ALSO ALARMING IS THE HYPNOTIC BRAND OF PATRIOTISM WHICH CLINGS TO THE IDEA THAT ANYTHING AMERICAN MUST BE PERFECT BECAUSE IT IS AMERICAN ! TOO OFTEN AMONG OUR LEADERS SOCIAL WELFARE IS THE SECONDARY OR LAST THING TO BE CONSIDERED: FOLKWAYS, TRADITIONS AND PROFITS COMING BEFORE EVEN THE MINIMAL RIGHTS OF PEOPLE. YOU SEEM BETTER ABLE THAN ANY OTHER TO GET THE IDEAS ACROSS WITH DRAMATIC FORCE AND THIS SETS ME THINKING: HOW LONG WILL IT HAVE TO BE BEFORE AMERICANS START HEARING FROM YOU MORE INTELLIGENT AND COMPASSIONATE SPOKESMEN AT THE TOP, ABOUT THE SOLUTION TO THEIR DILEMMA? HOW LONG BEFORE THEY HEAR HOW THEY CAN BE SET TRULY FREE FROM THEIR WORST ENEMIES CRIME, IGNORANCE, DISEASE WANT AND WAR, THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF THE TECHNATE OF NORTH AMERICA? WE ARE NOW HEADED INTO THE MOST DRASTIC SITUATION EVER FACED BY MAN! THE ONE GOOD THING WHICH CAN COME OUT OF THE APPROACHING PERIOD OF FRUSTRATION AND FEAR IS AN AROUSED, SOBER INTEREST IN INTELLIGENT SELF-PRESERVATION WILLING TO LOOK AT THE FACTS AND DO SOMETHING ABOUT THEM.
THE SPOKESMEN PEOPLE MOST WILLINGLY LISTEN TO NOW CAN PRESENT THEM WITH THE MOST IMPACT.

I AM SURE THAT YOU ARE AWARE OF TECHNOCRACY'S BLUEPRINT WITH WHICH FOR YEARS IT HAS CHARTED THE WAY: BUT BEING AN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION IT IS NOT IMPLEMENTED FOR ACTION EXCEPT THROUGH A MANDATE FROM THE PEOPLE: AND ONLY WITH A FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS WILL THE PEOPLE BE ABLE TO MAKE A COMPETENT DECISION. AMERICA IS SITTING ASTRIDE THE TWIN POWDER KEGS OF INTERNAL AS WELL AS EXTERNAL PRESSURES. ISNT IT ABOUT TIME THAT THE WORDS BE SPOKEN SO THAT ALL THE PEOPLE KNOW THAT THE ANSWER LIES IN A DESIGN FOR DISTRIBUTION AS SCIENTIFIC AS ARE OUR PRODUCTION SEQUENCES: A DESIGN WHICH WILL OPERATE WITHOUT PROFIT OR WASTE TO DISTRIBUTE THE ABUNDANCE MADE BY THE MACHINES AND WITHOUT THE CATACLYSMIC DANGERS NOW PRESENT?

IT SEEMS SUCH A TRAGEDY THAT SO MANY MORE AMERICANS MAY HAVE TO BE SLAUGHTERED ON THE HIGHWAYS, SO MANY MORE TURN TO CRIME, SO MANY MORE LOSE THEIR SANITY OR NEEDLESSLY DIE, BEFORE THE PROBLEM IS SOLVED, WHEN THE ANSWER IS AT HAND AND READY TO BE APPLIED. NOW THAT GOLD AS THE BASE FOR OUR ECONOMY IS PROVEN HAZARDOUS (SINCE OTHER NATIONS CAN CONTROL ITS VALUE) DOESNT IT MAKE SENSE TO USE A STABLE UNIT SUCH AS THE KILOWATT AS PROJECTED BY TECHNOCRACY IN ITS ENERGY CERTIFICATE?

MR. MORROW, I KNOW THAT YOU ARE A VERY BUSY MAN. BUT WILL YOU PLEASE ANSWER THIS LETTER AND TELL ME IF YOU ARE AWARE OF TECHNOCRACY'S DESIGN AND WHAT YOU THINK OF IT? THERE ARE INDICATIONS OF A GROWING AWARENESS ON THE PART OF THOSE WHOSE MACHINES HAVE CREATED THE PRESENT DILEMMA, AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITY TO A THREATENED HUMANITY, THE SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS. THIS IS EXCELLENT. BUT THE PEOPLE MUST KNOW THE FACTS IN ORDER TO INTELLIGENTLY BACK THEIR EFFORTS TOWARD INSTALLING A FUNCTIONAL CONTROL.

YOU COULD PRESENT THE FACTS SO MAGNIFICENTLY!

MOST GRATEFULLY AND SINCERELY CONGRATULATING YOU ONCE AGAIN FOR YOUR SPLENDID WORK I WISH TO SAY

SALUTE!

JEANNETTE DE LEON

Dickman, R.A.

February 6, 1961

Dear Mrs. Dickman:

Thank you for your letter of January 14th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay an acknowledgment to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your taking the time to write and let him know your reactions on the CBS Reports program, "The Beat Majority".

On behalf of Mr. Murrow, thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Robert A. Dickman
c/o Post Office
Abchorage, Kentucky

Anchorage, Kentucky
January 14, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

Air Commodore Nigel Blair-Oliphant, Director of Weapons Engineering of the British Air Ministry, said in 1959: "World War Three is a total war that is being fought for the hearts and minds of men and nations. In the past wars have been fought on three fronts---military, economic and political. In this war ideology controls all three fronts.

"Therefore you cannot take initiative on any one of these fronts without an ideology. Without an ideology we are being defeated separately on each front."

If we are to save the world from Communism we Americans need to see not only what the battle is but to launch a giant offensive, an offensive of a superior ideology with a superior strategy which goes beyond the economic, political and military to the roots of the problems of the world, the hate, fear and greed in human nature.

Many Americans seem to have been aroused to the danger of Communism and want to help but do not know what to do about it.

You are in a very strategic position. You can play a great role in saving our nation by helping people to see that everyone can have a part in restoring moral values in America and bringing a new spirit to the world.

It seemed to me that this was done on your program the other evening,"The Beat Majority," where Mr, Leonard asked penetrating questions of the participants along the line of ,"Do you think that is right?" Thank you so much.

Yours truly,
Mrs Robert A Dickman
Mrs Robert A. Dickman

Doan, G. E

February 3, 1961

Dear Mr. Doan:

Many thanks for the copy of the letter you forwarded The Honorable Chester Bowles on January 25.

I regret to say that in view of my departure for Washington, I am unable to concentrate further upon the plan outlined in my recent address to the Radio and Television Executives' Society.

Sincerely,

Mr. Gilbert E. Doan
Volunteer Committee
To Make Poor T.V. Better
653 North Park Avenue
Winter Park, Florida

Doan, G. E.

February 13, 1961

Dear Mr. Doan:

Here are three additional copies of the remarks made by Mr. Murrow at the recent Luncheon of the Radio and Television Executives' Society.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Gilbert E. Doan
Volunteer Committee
To Make Poor T. V. Better
653 North Park Avenue
Winter Park, Florida

VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE TO MAKE POOR T.V. BETTER
653 North Park Avenue
Winter Park, Florida

February 7, 1961

Miss Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Mullen:

Will you please send me three additional copies of Mr. Murrow's address of January 12 to the TV executives? I am sending my copy on to the Chairman of the Ford Foundation, with the suggestion that they finance Mr. Murrow's suggested National Information Institute.

Yours very truly,

Gilbert E. Doan

Gilbert E. Doan

February 3, 1961

Dear Mr. Doan:

Many thanks for the copy of the letter you forwarded The Honorable Chester Bowles on January 25.

I regret to say that in view of my departure for Washington, I am unable to concentrate further upon the plan outlined in my recent address to the Radio and Television Executives' Society.

Sincerely,

Mr. Gilbert E. Doan
Volunteer Committee
To Make Poor T.V. Better
653 North Park Avenue
Winter Park, Florida

VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE TO MAKE POOR T.V. BETTER
653 North Park Avenue
Winter Park, Florida

January 25, 1961

Dear Mr. Murrow -
As the Dean in this field, can you give us a suggestion?
G. D.

The Honorable Chester Bowles
U. S. State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bowles:

The copy of your address to the T. V. executives which you sent me on January 10 is deeply appreciated. Two hundred copies will be sent to the most influential citizens in the country, including Mr. Minow, the new F. C. C. Chairman.

You might very well have included in your perceptive analysis this additional fact:

The consumers pay for TV programs, (not the "sponsors") as is true of all advertising. But it is downright abusive for the advertisers thereby to take control of our costly receivers, to monopolize the public domain of the air and to censor the intellectual fare of our leisure hours. The lift that an incomparable invention could bring us is destroyed behind the pretext of the popularity ratings, as you point out.

To twist men's minds for profit is the constant urge of the advertising fraternity. They are unfit to take charge of the public enlightenment and the national growth. Surely our country can be better run than this.

We are waiting for Chairman Minow and Judge Landis to tell us how we can support their efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Gilbert E. Doan

Gilbert E. Doan

CC: Mr. Newton N. Minow, Chairman, F. C. C.
Pennsylvania Avenue at 12th Street
Washington, D. C.
Judge James M. Landis
The White House Office
Washington, D. C.
The President's Office

Enclosure: Copy of Chester Bowles' Address to T. V. executives

1. Read and pass on.

2. Write F.C.C., and sponsors whose products you buy.

G.E.D.

FOR RELEASE 1:00 p.m.
OCTOBER 28, 1959

BROADCASTING AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST

(Address by the Honorable Chester Bowles, M.C. at a Round Table Luncheon of the Radio and Television Executives Society Inc., Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on October 28, 1959)

I am honored by your invitation to speak to you today. I am also personally delighted, for I come here as a friend who has enjoyed a long and rewarding association with the communications industry both as a businessman and as a public official.

Let me add that I have no intention of kicking you collectively over the quiz scandals. It is clear that the industry's leaders have been profoundly shocked. This special situation requires no tub-thumping from the rest of us.

Moreover, I believe that these scandals are symptomatic of a deeper malady which is causing profound distress to the friends and and well-wishers of radio and television. It is this broader question which I would like to discuss with you today.

I am speaking of the dangerous and growing gap between the miraculous proficiency of our communications system, on the one hand, and the material it communicates, on the other. This gap has profound significance for broadcasting, for politics, and for the health of our democratic society.

It seems to me that in the field of communications we are missing one of the greatest opportunities ever given to a civilization. We are equipped today with instruments of communication which would have staggered the imagination of our ancestors. And yet -- let me be blunt -- we are largely prostituting these instruments to thoroughly insignificant purposes.

Instead of reaching for the stars, we grope only after lowest common denominators. Instead of educating and uplifting and exploring as well as entertaining, we have drifted into a pandering to mediocrity.

Let me pause right now to underscore that word drift.

Our situation today is one which few would have planned or even foreseen. The responsibility for it rests with no one particular group. Advertisers, legislators, educators, and the public itself -- all share responsibility with

the leaders of radio and television.

To assign specific blame would be as unfair as it would be irrelevant.

But consider for a moment how extraordinarily far we have drifted from where we might now be.

Thomas Jefferson said that democracy's success depended upon an informed public. When he took his stand with the common people in opposition to the elitists of his time, he put his faith in the education and continued enlightenment of the public.

He was certain that universal education and accurate, factual information on public questions would make the sum total of every individual's judgement add up to wise national judgement as expressed through the ballot.

Now if Thomas Jefferson could have foreseen a day when Americans were given not only free schools and colleges but a chance to bring into their living rooms thoughtful analyses of every public question, leaders of every political and economic group, entire academic curricula, symphony orchestras, and art masterpieces, he would have felt totally reassured about the future of democracy.

Yet the supreme irony of our situation today is that the limitless resources for enlightenment which Jefferson would have noted remain either largely untapped or tragically distorted and misused. We have instead allowed our communications system to deteriorate into part entertainment industry and part national tranquilizer. Its potential role as an instrument of information and education remains unrealized.

Do not misunderstand me. Radio and television have a valid and important role to paly as instruments of entertainment as well. We all have need to relax and laugh and be carried outside of ourselves.

But to entertain is only <u>one</u> of the industry's responsibilities. And wholesale neglect of its other responsibilities is more costly to us now than ever before.

It is no exaggeration to say that we are at a critical turning point in the development of our society. Never in our history have American institutions faced such a test as they are facing today.

The most obvious embodiment of that test is Nikita Khrushchev. Mr. Khrushchev and his Communist society have challenged us to a long-term, world-wide competition between our two systems. And with overweening confidence, he has predicted the outcome: he has told us that he will bury us.

Now the Soviet challenge is no idle threat. Russian scientific and technological achievements over the past year or two have made that abundantly clear.

So the <u>initial</u> test we face presents itself as a test of our quantitative production; of our capacity to outdo the Soviets in the production of everything from bath tubs to guided missiles.

Yet the ultimate test of our society is much greater than a test of American materialism's ability to surpass Communist materialism. Rather it is a test of our capacity to produce those inner qualities necessary to assure our future as a free people in a world of revolutionary change.

This will be possible only if there are tens of millions of Americans who can think sharply for themselves, who have a keen understanding of their world, and who above all understand and cherish the values on which our society was built.

Now it is in the area of this qualitative challenge that our communications system has a paramount role to play. For we have an urgent need today to give to all our people a rapid rooting in knowledge, in understanding, and in values.

Although we possess the technology to accomplish this task, the inescapable fact is that we are not putting it to good use, while time is running out.

I can readily foresee the response from some of my friends in radio and television to this statement.

Many of you will say that this is simply not your job. You will assert that you are paid to give the people what the people want. Communications is a business designed to make a profit, and as in any other business, the customer gets what he asks for.

Radio and TV, so the argument runs, are designed not to strengthen the quality of our society but simply to reflect whatever characteristics may already be found there. When the quality of our society improves, the communications industry will be glad to mirror that improvement. Beyond this, the industry denies responsibility.

Some industry representatives go even further and attempt to deny others the right even to try to make a profit out of higher standards through subscription TV and radio which seek to provide an alternative to their own mass "mirror" view of communications.

This strikes me as a curious and indefensible position for any individual to take in a free society which has been traditionally dedicated to diversity and competitive enterprise. In the communication field, where the public interest has such a heavy stake, it appears particularly disturbing.

Meanwhile, too, the one-sided catering to an entertainment-hungry public leads to such grotesque perversions of public enlightenment as we see in the quiz show hoaxes. To Mr. Jack Gould of the New York Times, these hoaxes reflect "a contagious spread of phoniness" and "the spreading virus of materialism." His judgement seems to me sadly accurate.

Somewhere, somehow, we have drifted into a bad situation. It happened slowly. No one palnned it this way.

But here we are, equipped with an almost miraculous technology and faced with a monumental challenge to put it to good use. And the opportunity is slipping out of our hands.

In the 1930's, when I dealt closely with radio as a member of the advertising industry, many of us were already concerned by the direction in which we were moving.

But those were days of commercial experimentation, side by side with widespread concern for the public interest in a new and strange field. They were days of limited profits but unlimited aspirations. The outlook, however, was admittedly unclear.

Since the war, radio has become big business, reaping big profits. And over the past decade, television has emerged as the vast, new giant of communications with a fantastic power for good or for evil in the shaping of our society.

This massive expansion has outgrown our original concepts. To regain our bearings, let us think back to the early days of this induatry.

Between 1924 and 1934 the groundwork was laid for rudimentary federal regulation of the airwaves. The reason for such regulation was succinctly stated by Herbert Hoover in 1924, as Secretary of Commerce in testimony to the 68th Congress.

Mr. Hoover had this to say:

"Radio communication is not to be considered as merely a business carried on for private gain, for private advertising, or for entertainment of the curious. It is a public concern impressed with the public trust to be considered primarily from the standpoint of public interest to the same extent and upon the basis of the same general principles as our other public utilities."

This view was shared by a wide consensus among leaders in both political parties. As we came to see the immense possibilities for education and public enlightenment in this miraculous new means of communications, our hope for its responsible development grew steadily.

Yet how far we have moved from the high expectations of those early years! How thoroughly we have twisted that term "public interest," and how close we have come to obsession alone with private gain, private advertising, and entertainment - all done, to be sure, in the much abused name of the "public."

The public interest, for instance, is presumably served today by slavish devotion to the ratings system. But what are the effects of such a system, as filtered through the dollar-and-cent judgements of the advertising agencies?

One effect is clearly avoidance of the controversial, the experimental and above all, the intellectual. Another is pressure towards conformity in public tastes, towards sameness in programming, towards catering to the lowest, widely shared tastes and values.

The ratings system produces a vicious circle of pressures which I believe keeps our communications several steps behind the actual public while deepening further the current rut in which tastes happen to be moving. If cowboy programs are going over well, let us have more cowboy programs; if quiz shows, then more quiz shows; if violence, then more violence; if sex, then more sex.

The public interest has become equated, in short, with the current public whim.

Meanwhild, Mr. Hoover's original concept of the airwaves as a public trust has become blurred beyond recognition.

If our democratic society is to survive in this explosive world, one thing is clear: The responsibility of our communications system should not be solely to sell things and make profits, but also and indeed primarily, to create an ever more enlightened and civilized America.

Democratic government is based on the citizen's right to choose, and the task of choice among conflicting ideas is today increasingly difficult. Only through honest, accurate communications can the decision process continue to work effectively.

Now let me say that on special occasions the industry's responsibility for such information has been carried out with brilliance. The remarkably thorough coverage of Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the United States is a good example. The coverage given to political conventions and election nights has also been outstanding.

Yet for the long-haul effects on our society and our future, the important thing is what the industry does or fails to do between such rare high-level visits and between election nights.

Here the recent record is somewhat less than praiseworthy.

Much has been made of increased public affairs coverage through five-minute news spots. Yet when two minutes out of five are reserved for commercials, openings, and closings, what is left for so-called news is actually three minutes. And to give even the bare headlines with any degree of perspective is patently impossible in three minutes.

What we urgently need is a radical expansion of news coverage in depth. I am glad to note that plans for some expansion are already under way. But this will still leave us far from where we should be.

Meanwhile, the frustrations of the industry are so great that one of our pioneers of news coverage in depth, Mr. Edward R. Murrow, has departed in disgust for a year away from it all.

At the same time, the subjects that are covered in depth, however inadvertently, have been steadily getting out of hand.

Ask any judge, police chief, or social worker in America today what influence is most directly responsible for our soaring delinquency and crime rates, and he will point to television.

Our efforts to entertain have too often degenerated into an obsession with raw violence. Indeed, the tone of American society as communicated through our mass media is increasingly one of the fist victorious over the mind, of the switchblade triumphant over compassion and reason.

Now what can we do about all this? Nobody quite foresaw that we would end up where we are, and there are few who do not agree that the situation has been getting out of hand.

But the question is where do we go from here?

Many of my friends in radio and television tell me that the situation is beyond their control and that they can do little or nothing themselves.

But can we afford to accept such defeatism?

Unless the industry itself re-thinks its role in our society, and unless it institutes sweeping changes of its own accord, a most unhappy and dangerous time of reckoning will certainly come. If we choose to wait for it to over-take us, everybody, including the public, is likely to suffer.

Therefore, it seems to me doubly important that the industry itself should seek a cure for the maladies that concern most thoughtful people. This is so despite the fact that these maladies are by no means the sole fault of the industry. Our technology here as elsewhere has suddenly outgrown our institutions, and for that fact -- let me say once again -- we must all be held responsible.

Yet this is not the first occasion when we Americans have been confronted with totally new sets of problems posing urgent, new questions. And over and over again we have proved our capacity to break through to new answers once we understood what is required of us.

Today the "answers" which must be avoided are reasonably clear. One of them would be the ruthless imposition of some vast semi-public authority on top of the industry. Another would be the institution of rigid government censorship.

A practical, democratic, workable cure will not be easy to find, yet we must vigorously seek to find it.

A comprehensive public study of the problems involved, with particular regard for overlapping interests, both private and public, might be a good place to start.

The British have developed an effective tradition of Royal Commissions constituted to deal with complex new national problems. By the nature of their membership and mandate, these commissions command immense public respect, and their recommendations often go far to clear away confusion and to determine public policy.

A similar commission might be formed here in America to appraise our entire communications structure with particular reference to radio and television. Its membership should include members from the industry, from advertising, from education, from the arts, and from government. Its task should be to examine the present functioning of our communication system in terms of our future national needs in education, information, and public understanding as well as entertainment.

No currently constituted body is equipped to undertake such a study. It would be in the interest of the industry and the nation itself if the industry's leaders themselves were to take the initiative in setting up such a body.

Why wait for Congress or the Executive?

Let me go further and suggest some changes in our present system which such a commission might consider.

I believe that a good case can be made for completely disassociating the programs and the advertisers. Advertisers would merely buy chunks of radio or TV time much as they buy chunks of space in newspapers. Their responsibility for what came between those spot periods would be nil -- and if necessary, specifically disclaimed.

The communications industry has many men and women of ability, imagination, and high purpose. It should give them the freedom, encouragement, and budget to explore and experiment in the area of public affairs as they have done in commercial areas.

Our object should be to devise ways to make public information and education more interesting, more relevant, more dramatic. We have the creative people; yet we lack the incentive to use them.

I suggest that another need is an end to television's worship at the false altar of ratings. The ratings system lies at the heart of our inadequacies, and the sooner we learn that mass popularity is not necessarily the criterion of excellence, the better for our society.

The present system of selling radio and TV time to political candidates is also archaic and grossly undemocratic. Good time is beyond the resoursed of most candidates. Under our present system I doubt that Abraham Lincoln would be nominated. A fresh look is badly needed.

Most of all, we need to recapture our original understanding of the airwaves as public domain and a limited national resource.

The basic question of responsibility is this: is it the industry's role to reflect and mirror the public, or is it to enlighten and to lead as well?

On the basis of the original understanding under which our present system was set up by Congress, there can be no doubt about the answer.

There seems to me no reason why radio and television should dread the comprehensive re-thinking of our structure which I have suggested. Indeed, there are excellent reasons why the industry should welcome it.

Thoughtful re-direction of our system can do great things for the industry as well as for our nation. It can make it a more exciting industry in which to work, an industry in tune with our national response to the challenge before us.

It can make it an industry endowed with a sense of purpose through vital service to an awakened nation in a world of infinite opportunity.

By making our broadcasting wiser and more rational, we can give new wisdom and rationality to our politics and to our government itself.

It would seem to me that such possibilities would be enough to encourage the leaders of radio and television to pioneer here and now in an earnest, honest quest after better answers.

Should they do so, we may some day look back upon the quiz scandals of 1959 as the crisis which blew us into a new creative age of communications and thereby tapped America's capacity for greatness at a decisive point in history.

Doan, G. E.

February 1, 1960

Dear Mr. Doan:

Due to the increased activity engendered by the additional travelling done by Mr. Murrow these past months, his correspondence has fallen behind considerably.

Rather than further delay an acknowledgment to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your writing to him, and he wishes he could give your inquiries the time and attention they deserve.

I am sending you a copy of a recent talk given by Mr. Murrow before the Radio and Television Executives' Society Newsmakers. Its contents will, I believe, be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Gilbert E. Doan
Borthaugh Farm
R. D. #2
Nazareth, Pennsylvania

BORTHAUGH FARM
R. D. 2
NAZARETH, PENNSYLVANIA

December 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thousands of us will carry the burden if you will tell us how to proceed in liberating T.V. from control of the private profit seekers. John Crosby, in the enclosed piece, shows what is needed:

1. Legislation prohibiting sponsor interference in programs, as is in force in Britain.
2. An Advisory Board to the F.C.C.
3. Creation of a national network like B.B.C., publicly supported.

Who should head up the campaign? What are the first steps to be taken? Surely you have done enough for your country, but leadership knows no limits. What is the first step, - please?

Sincerely yours,

Gilbert Doan

Gilbert E. Doan

Enclosure

Bernard Eismann

February 3, 1961

Dear Bernie:

I fear me that our plan must be changed. Afraid it wouldn't be appropriate for one charged with responsibility for communications overseas to involve himself in what is essentially a domestic affair. Perhaps you and Howard would like to continue the project maybe including such characters as Ed Morgan and Sander Vanocur.

I count on you to stop in and say hello to a bewildered bureaucrat when next your are in Washington.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bernard N. Eismann
CBS News
630 N. McClurg Court
Chicago 11, Illinois

ERM:gw

Bernard Eismann

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

630 N. McCLURG COURT · CHICAGO 11, ILL. · WHITEHALL 4-6000

BERNARD N. EISMANN

Bureau Manager and Staff Correspondent

February 1, 1961

Dear Ed:

In the 30 second essay that I tag my Saturday night Midwestern net news program with I took the liberty of saying:

> " Ed Murrow's 'good night and good luck' will be missing from these airwaves. Those of us who have been privileged to work with him, and to learn from him, will miss him greatly. It is our intent to try to carry on the traditions of integrity and honesty, of fearlessness and of purpose that he so indelibly wrote in the annals of broadcast journalism these last two decades."

There is little more that I can say except perhaps a note on the personal side.

It was Ed Murrow broadcasting from London, and Severeid from Paris and Shirer and Smith and Burdette from "God-Knows-Where" that made me want to become a reporter and to join that company of men. I've joined and although the company is dissipated and the barbarians are trampling us over, I will stay.

I promise that I will do my damndest to guard your heritage and slay the dragons. If I fail it will be a bloody failure and maybe you'll be able to use "one young correspondent--slightly shredded in corporate warfare."

Good Luck, (but not Good-night).

As ever,

Bernie

P.S. Advise me of your wishes re: the fish fry on the 26th. Is it still on?

CBS NEWS

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BERNARD N. EISMANN

Bureau Manager and Staff Correspondent

January 19, 1961

Dear Ed:

By "the three of us," I assume you mean Howard, yourself and this pigeon, in addition to our guest of honor. It will be fine to keep it to that cozy group unless if as you suggested Sevareid would be in town and available.

When you tell me where and when, I'll tell our little fish.

As ever,

Bernie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

BE/ps

Bernie Eismann

January 18, 1961

Dear Bernie:

February 26th is on. I will set the time and place later and let you know. I suggest the three of us will be ample unless there is someone you would like to include.

As ever yours,

Mr. Bernard N. Eismann
CBS News
630 N. McClurg Court
Chicago 11, Illinois

ERM:gw

CBS NEWS

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630 N. McCLURG COURT • CHICAGO 11, ILL. • WHITEHALL 4-6000

BERNARD N. EISMANN

Bureau Manager and Staff Correspondent

Ed:

Sunday, February 26 is the date set for the chatter session with our friend in Washington. He says he is at our disposal for the entire evening. He again urges extreme delicacy in setting this up ---I told him we both second the motion. Unless this out of order I suggest that you make the physical arrangements. I will fly in Sunday morning or afternoon....depends on how flites run out of Chicago.

I've told the gentleman that we'll tell him where to meet us. I've told him to to wear his listening ear. He is most anxious. Viva La Revolucion!

as always,

bernie

Bernie Eisman

CBS NEWS

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630 N. McCLURG COURT · CHICAGO 11, ILL. · WHITEHALL 4-6000

BERNARD N. EISMANN
Bureau Manager and Staff Correspondent

January 11, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I'm sorry that I did not get to see you yesterday, but strange as it may seem, I was never invited to attend the luncheon here in Chicago. As much as I did want to see you and the rest of my senior colleagues, my pride just could not stand the strain. I'm convinced that the organization's action in ignoring me was calculated. If by not inviting me they meant to embarrass me publicly, professionally, and personally, they succeeded on all three counts.

Perhaps, though, we shall see each other soon, even though I am seriously contemplating leaving these now somewhat sour vineyards of CBS.

My best to you and all of the tribe for the new year.

As ever,

Bernie

Bernard N. Eismann

BNE:ns

Michael Elkins

February 3, 1961

Dear Mike:

Thanks for yours of January 13th. It now seems that unless the Senate Foreign Relations Committee blocks confirmation, I will not be able to come over for the Eichmann trial, which means I will not have the pleasure of seeing you, and I had looked forward to that.

Thanks for all your help in the past. I hope that in spite of the fact that I have now become an unbloated bureaucrat that I may count on your informal cooperation in the future. I don't know who'll be assigned now to cover the Eichmann trial, but I will see to it that someone in the News Department advises you shortly.

As ever yours,

Mr. Michael Elkins
CBS News
Press Information Office
Jerusalem, Israel

ERM:gw

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

Press Information Office
Jerusalem, Israel

January 13th, 1961

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your note. I presume Mr. Skedgell has passed on to you my cable of a few days back to the effect that a postponement of the Eichmann trial is almost certain and that the likely starting date is March 15th.

A couple of other bits of information that might help your planning:- The Ministry of Justice has asked Parliament for a law permitting a trial judge to refuse acceptance of a defendant's plea of guilty in certain cases. This is clearly aimed at Eichmann and reinforces the belief that the government is aiming at a trial for history and intends to forestall any possibility of this aim being circumvented by a plea of guilty. It also indicates that a short trial is extremely unlikely. This belief is further strengthened by information I receive -- via the clerk of the court, though not officially -- that it is unlikely the court will recess for the normal Passover holiday (March 31st thru April 8th this year). From the same source comes the information that the Court will probably sit every morning, except Saturday, from 0700 - 1030 gmt (0900 - 1230 Israel time) and every afternoon except Friday and Saturday from 1330 - 1690 gmt (1530 - 1800 Israel time). Please note that the composition of the court is not yet determined and the judges finally selected can make their own rules, so the above is not definite; but considering the source, it seems probable.

Have you seen the memo I sent to Messrs Paskman and Skedgell outlining some suggestions for coverage (Nov. 22nd)?

Regards,

Michael Elkins

15th a.m. - the enclosed just came

TRAVEX LTD.

World Wide Travel Service • Holy Land Tour Operator

OUR REF.:

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FOR IMMEDIATE REPLY QUOTE
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HEAD OFFICE: JERUSALEM • ISRAEL
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PHONE 2457 — CABLES: TRAVEX

Jerusalem, Jan. 13th 1961

MEMBER AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TRAVEL AGENTS ASTA

IATA

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE AGENCES DE VOYAGES

To

Mr. M. Elkins,
Press Information Office,
Jerusalem.

Re: HOTEL RESERVATION "EICHMAN TRIAL"
for Mr. Ed Murrow

Sir,

We have been informed by the competent authorities that the opening of the "Eichman Trial" has been postponed to March 15th.

Accordingly, we are making applications to the hotel **King David**, which we reserved for you to postpone the reservation by nine days and to reserve your room for: **March 12th - March 20th**

Should you be in agreement with this change of date, kindly return copy of this letter with your signature.

Should you desire to cancel your reservation or to specify another arrival date, please indicate this in your reply, which must be returned to us till February 1st, 1961.

Very truly yours,

TRAVEX LTD.
Head Office.

☐ I agree with the postponment of my reservation of nine days and I will arrive on .....

☐ I request reservation (instead) from ..... to .....

☐ Please cancel my reservation altogether and return my deposit less expenses of $5.00

I am aware that all reservations are only up to and including March 28th, 1961.

I shall arrive on flight .....

Signature

Endres, R. J.
fm

February 14, 1961

Dear Mr. Endres:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 23rd, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence from New York.

As you most probably know, Mr. Murrow was appointed Director of the United States Information Agency recently, and is now stationed in Washington, D. C. I regret that consequently, he must devote all of his time to his new duties.

Thank you again for your interest. If you feel that any of Mr. Murrow's past programs would be of value to your classes, please write to us and if a transcript is still available, we shall be happy to send it to you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Raymond J. Endres,
Assistant Professor
Sacramento State College
6000 Jay Street
Sacramento 19, California

SACRAMENTO STATE COLLEGE
6000 JAY STREET
SACRAMENTO 19, CALIFORNIA

January 23, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Recently I viewed a television program on which you appeared, not as a moderator, but as an interviewee. During the course of this program you made a statement to the effect that, of the many problems facing America in the sixties, the problem which caused you greatest concern was the absence of regionalism in America. Unfortunately, you did not delve very deeply into this problem of anomie. It is unfortunate because I concur with you that this is indeed a very serious problem which needs amplification.

Therefore, I am going to impose upon your generous nature, at least insofar as I want your immediate reaction to this question: Would you be willing to spend some time thinking through this problem of the mass society to the degree that you would be prepared to tape your reactions to some fundamental questions relevant to the problem?

My purpose in posing this question is that I would like very much to have your reactions and your insights about such a pertinent issue. I would use the tape in my social studies classes which deal with those issues and problems of contemporary America that will seriously affect the lives of my students when they leave the incubator of the educational system and take up their various roles as young adults.

Such questions as we might use to structure the presentation might include: What do we mean by regionalism? What do we mean by factionalism? Can we contrast the two? What does regionalism mean in respect to American culture? to social institutions in the social order, e.g., the school, the church, etc.? Should the schools (public and private) contribute to the development of genuine regionalism in America? What should be their roles in this regard?

These may not be good questions? I would not presume to ask questions of you. If you would be willing to give it a try, I would be more than willing to leave the format up to you. Does the above have any merit. Please be kind enough to give me an unequivocal answer: yes or no.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond J. Endres

Raymond J. Endres,
Assistant Professor

Engel, A.

February 3, 1961

Dear Mr. Engel:

Thank you for your letter of January 15th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay an acknowledgment to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I write and express his gratitude for your gracious comments.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Arnold Engel
7350 Rugby Street
Philadelphia 38, Pa.

ARNOLD ENGEL
7350 Rugby Street
Phila. 38, Pa.

January 15, 1961.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am an unknown, unimportant citizen of this United States. The work I am doing will never deserve a laurel.

Since I can remember I followed the events of the world. I am taking my daily breath in a time when I see this great country turning from the greatest of the world to third place or downward.

When the gates of the Nazi camps opened the word was "Thank You America"; when a town was liberated in Belgium it was "Thanks to America", even if the liberators were English. When the Russian peasant women returned to her burned out shack in the Ukraine she thanked America for her spared life.

Times have changed, America has changed, some of us have changed.

But men like you have not changed. This letter is my appreciation to you, Your wisdom is a blessing to America today. The more Murrows we have the stronger America will be. True, other policies toward the world must be blueprinted and copied, followed and built but men like you should be the architects on them.

I have heard comments from Ehrenburgs, speeches by Goebells and Fritsche, by such false patriots as Fulton Jr., and Gabrials who in fact are all fake propagandists. We do not need false propaganda; we need the truth and facts of the day.

It is you Mr. Murrow who is telling us the facts and the truth. You are a fighter for justice with justice.

My dearest collections are records of: YOU CAN HEAR IT NOW, my tape recordings: YOU CAN SEE IT KNOW, THE YEAR OF CRISIS, the book on my shelf best valued is your commentary on SEE IT NOW.

I thank you Mr. Murrow for giving me and others hope in our future, the light of the present day issue. If this light ever goes out, the light of the atom will burn us and the world.

Your last Sundays report on "The letter to Kennedy" holds more truth than the speeches and writings wasted 24 hours a day on our radios and papers by artificial politicans and make-believe writers. I hope our new leaders realize the importance of facts and do not accept fiction.

Mr. Murrow you are Americas guide; keep it up and Democracy will win. God bless you and God bless America! Thank you again for the truth!

Yours truly,

Arnold Engel

ARNOLD ENGEL

Erncar Publicat

February 13, 1961

Gentlemen:

I should like to acknowledge the copy of Ernest Gutman's CAPE TO CAPE BY WHEELCHAIR forwarded to Mr. Murrow with the compliments of the author.

Mr. Murrow will be in Washington until the latter part of the week, at which time I shall bring the book to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Erncar Publications
730 Grand Concourse
New York 51, New York

ERNCAR PUBLICATIONS

730 Grand Concourse New York 51, N. Y. Tel. MElrose 5-2060

Publisher of:
The Lawyer's Guide, Committees and Guardians
Wheelchair Travel Books

January 30, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are pleased to transmit herein a copy of "Cape To Cape By Wheelchair" with the compliments of the author, and join him in sending sincere good wishes for your continued success.

Sincerely yours,

ERNCAR PUBLICATIONS

per: A Reis Mgr.

AR:bf

CAPE TO CAPE by WHEELCHAIR by Ernest M. Gutman. 225 pages. Published by Erncar Publications, 730 Grand Concourse, Bronx 51, N.Y. — Price $4.75.

This is the story of two cruises taken by a paraplegic and his wife. The first was down the east coast of South America, across the South Atlantic to the Cape of Good Hope, the southern tip of Africa. From there the ship traveled north, hitting five west African ports. From Lisbon, Portugal, they sailed west to New York, and the "fond farewell."

While on this trip, the couple of world travelars "caught the bug" to visit the northern European countries. The following summer, Carolyn and Ernest (he has been practicing law in New York for 20 years) boarded the same ship at Pier 42 for their second cruise.

After a brief stop at Reykjavik, Iceland, they sailed on to North Cape, the northern tip of Norway. Altogether the couple traveled 50,000 miles, and debarked at more than 30 ports of call. At each port the reader gets a little flavor of the people and their customs.

Wheelchair A Boon

"The wheelchair had proved itself a boon to my traveling. Without seeking special attention I received it. Nonexistent tables appeared at restaurants, long waits for such things as customs examinations were eliminated, and I was never without transportation," says the author.

The Gutmans visited such countries as Trinidad, Brazil, South Africa, Spain, Gibraltar, French West Africa, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and others. They also spent some time at the Brussels World Fair.

Ernest Gutman was discharged from the Army, in the rank of captain, with a physical disability. He doesn't say what the disability was but apparently it is the progressive type. However, that isn't important. The important thing is that he is equipped with wheelchair but he didn't let it get in his way.

"Mr. Gutman has written this interesting account of his travels with his wife, hoping to encourage others with disabilities to fulfill their ambitions and hopes for travel, even though they travel by wheelchair," says Dr. Howard A. Rusk in a forward to the book. "This should achieve that purpose."

The book is well-written, and reading it is easy. One fault that the wheelchair-bound reader might find is that he seldom mentions the wheelchair. He tells nothing of his trials in getting in and out of places, of the steps at entrances to hotels, restaurants, museums and other buildings.

An excellent travelog for the disabled and non-disabled alike but without the feeling that the traveler is "one of us." Perhaps it's better that way.

"Thanks to the wheelchair, my world extends beyond the horizon, and not just to the four walls," concludes the author.

Cape to Cape by Wheelchair. *By Ernest M. Gutman. Foreword by Howard A. Rusk, M.D. Cloth; price $4.75. Pp. 225; illus. Erncar Publications, New York, 1959.*

The author of this book has been practicing law for more than 20 years. He enlisted in the army as a private early in World War II and after almost five years of service was discharged as a captain and with a severe physical disability.

Mr. Gutman has written this story of nearly 50,000 miles of travel by ship, automobile, and wheel chair, hoping to encourage others with physical disabilities to enjoy the pleasure and value of travel as well as to work and live within the limits of their capabilities.

In the foreword of this book Dr. Howard A. Rusk points out the medical progress which has been accomplished in recent years for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and emphasizes the importance of the mental attitude of these persons, as well as of those involved with them and of society as a whole. Dr. Rusk believes this story will accomplish the author's purpose, but also will show the changing attitudes of the general public toward the physically handicapped persons, and the provisions which are being made for them to live useful and enjoyable lives.

This interestingly written travelogue is in two parts, each one an account of a planned voyage.

In Part I the author with his faithful wife visits the British West Indies and Brazil, crosses the Atlantic, with a stop at the small island of Ristan da Cunha, to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Atlantic and Indian Oceans meet. Then proceeding north, with a stop at Luanda, across the equator at longitude zero and with landings at several other African ports to Spain and Portugal they return to New York.

On the return voyage the author viewed motion pictures taken in Scandinavia and was so impressed that he decided he and his "all weather mate" would visit the North Cape country, not following the traditional pattern of "around the world" but "do it from north to south." He says that his wheel chair proved itself a boon to his traveling. "Without seeking special attention I often received it."

Approximately a year later another voyage was in progress which is related in Part II of this book. The first landing was in Iceland, then on to The North Cape, and down the coast of Norway. He visited the other Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands, with a final visit to The World's Fair in Brussels before returning to New York.

This book will be especially interesting to physical therapists and everyone who is closely associated with physically disabled persons and an inspiration to those who are disabled. To quote from Dr. Rusk's foreword: "Probably the greatest asset any traveler can have on a long trip, whether disabled or not, is a sense of humor . . . . Mr. Gutman shows in this book that he has that sense of humor, confidence, and flexibility. The book is evidence that there is no reason for the disabled person to forfeit the pleasures and values of travel simply because of physical disability."

Life Can Be Exciting for an Invalid

CAPE TO CAPE BY WHEELCHAIR, by Ernest M. Gutman. Encar Publications. $4.75.

Most people are by now somewhat bored by stunters who go around the world by bicycle or walk from Maine to California to garner publicity and, incidentally to testify that a certain bicycle tire or a particular brand of shoe leather is the best wearing.

Ernest M. Gutman, a New York lawyer who has been an invalid since right after World War II, however, made a trip almost around the world for two valid reasons: He wanted to go. He wanted to prove that for many invalids life and living can still be exciting.

Mr. Gutman even found shipboard dancing entertaining. He writes: "The dancing classes intrigued me, especially when the instructors demonstrated." Although confined to a wheelchair, he manages to retain his sense of humor: ". . . after seeing their penguin variations to the cha-cha my interest waned."

On his long trip, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Gutman visited at least 22 countries including the island of Trinidad, Liberia, South Africa, Spain, Belgium, Holland and Norway.

He writes not only of the courtesy shown an invalid, but with a travelog writer's attention to detail. For example: He says that a shipboard waiter told him onion soup for breakfast is good for a hangover and that the Castle of the Cape at Cape Town, South Africa, was begun Jan. 2, 1666, and finished 13 years later. He discovered such interesting facts as the mail boxes on the back of streetcars in Amsterdam, Holland.

Mr. Gutman writes convincingly of a theme stated in the foreward to the book by Dr. Howard A. Rusk, University-Bellevue Medical Center, New York:

"This book is evidence that there is no reason for the disabled person to forfeit the pleasures and values of travel simply because of physical disability." —JB.

(from: THE FLORIDA TIMES-UNION, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA)

Reprint of Review from THE BOOK EXCHANGE, Sardinia House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.

CAPE TO CAPE BY WHEELCHAIR. By Ernest M. Gutman. (Erncar Publications, 730 Grand Concourse, New York 51, N. Y., U.S.A. 8¾ by 5½ ins. 225 pp. Cl. Illus'd d.w. $4.75.)

The author, a veteran of World War II, has most successfully adjusted himself to view life from a wheelchair, and in this book he tells of his travels in Africa and Europe. Accompanied by his wife, Mr. Gutman did and saw everything enjoyed by his fellow travellers, and his narrative will give heartening courage to other similarly physically handicapped. Illustrated by a number of photographs. The Foreword is by Howard A. Rusk, M.D.

B O O K S

A READER WRITES

CAPE TO CAPE BY WHEELCHAIR—by Ernest M. Gutman. 225 pp. and 18 photographs. Published by ERNCAR Publications, 730 Grand Concourse, New York 51, New York. Price $4.75.

With excellent style and penetrating wit, this new book by Mr. Gutman is surely destined to find its place in the libraries of countless readers, and deserves to become a blueprint for educators, administrators, physicians and parents who seek to extend the horizons of those who are disabled.

This is a light-hearted story of 50,000 miles of travel by the author, who went around the world from north to south instead of the usual east to west, and in place of walking he used his wheelchair.

Mr. Gutman has been a member of the Bronx County Bar Association for many years and is Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. He enlisted in the army as a private immediately after the United States entered World War II, and after almost five years of service, part of which was in North Africa and Europe, he was separated from the service as a captain, and disabled.

In spite of his inability to walk, the author has accomplished more than the average person by extending his world far beyond the horizon. With his devoted wife, he visited the British West Indies, Brazil, Tristan da Cunha upon which island in the South Atlantic fewer than 300 persons reside, the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa, Angola, Liberia, Guinea, Dakar, and Tangier in Morocco.

His travel appetite still far from sated, he went on to Spain, Gibraltar, Portugal, Iceland, the North Cape of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. Recrossing the Baltic he visited Belgium, Germany and Holland. This tremendous traveling was done by ship, automobile, and wheelchair.

It would be unfair to divulge details of the contents, but this can be said. The book is a perfect example of truth being stranger, and in this case, more fascinating than fiction. The reader gets the thrill of seeing where the Indian and Atlantic Oceans meet, viewing weird African native dances, reading by the Midnight Sun, and touring through the Brussels World's Fair.

A fine Foreword was contributed by Howard A. Rusk, M.D., who well states that "Probably the greatest asset any traveler can have on a long trip, whether disabled or not, is a sense of humor. Despite the best laid plans, as the experienced traveler knows, things just don't work out as planned. Mr. Gutman shows in this book that he has that sense of humor, confidence, and flexibility. This book is evidence that there is no reason for the disabled person to forfeit the pleasures and values of travel simply because of physical disability."

In addition to being inspirational, the author has succeeded in turning out a work that contains a wealth of information, written with fine style and sly humor. This is a book to be cherished.

Stuart E. Levison.

(Reprinted from The Advocate—official publication of The Bronx County Bar Association)

Falkner, A.

February 2, 1961

Dear Mr. Falkner:

Thank you for your letter of January 29.

Nothing which you say the tract purports regarding me is true. I hardly need tell you that.

Ben Johnson said, "Who's angry at a slander makes it true." This type of thing only makes me sad. In short, I should prefer to let my record speak for itself.

Time is precious; there is much to be done.

Gratefully,

Mr. Avery Falkner
Falkner Floor Company
708 West 17th Street
Big Spring Texas

FALKNER FLOOR CO.

Phone 4-5048

Custom Built Cabinet Tops

708 W. 17th

BIG SPRING, TEXAS

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1/29/61.

Edward R. Murrow
CBS News,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I have a tract put out by "Cinema Educational Guild, Inc. P.O. Box 46205, Hollywood 46, California.

This tracts lists 200 names of Movie Stars, Writers, Producers, Directors, and other TV people.

This pamplet states that these people are Reds, Fellow-Travellers, Pro-Communist.

Mr. Murrow, your name is on that list. There are other names of people that that I always thought a lot of by just seeing them on TV. This is hard for me to believe, but they claim that they have documented proof that these things are true.

Mr. Murrow, you have been appointed to a high post in the Government. If these things are true, you should not be holding that position. If these things are not true, this Cinema Guild should not be allowed to publish these things.

I would appreciate hearing from you on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Avery Falkner

Avery Falkner

Finkeldey, Wm

January 27, 1961

Dear Mr. Finkeldey:

Mr. Murrow enjoyed your remarks concerning the Radio and Television Executive's Society Meeting.

Due to the increased activity engendered by his additional travelling during this past month, Mr. Murrow has fallen slightly behind in his correspondence.

As he was about to leave for Birmingham, Mr. Murrow asked that I acknowledge your letter, and send you a copy of the talk he delivered at the meeting.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. William Finkeldey, Vice President
Peter M. Robeck & Company, Inc.
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Peter M. Robeck & Company, Inc.

230 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

MUrray Hill 9-2687
MUrray Hill 9-6515
TWX N. Y. 1-3685

JANUARY 16, 1961

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS TELEVISION NETWORK
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DEAR ED:

JUST A NOTE TO TELL YOU HOW RIGHT I THOUGHT YOU WERE IN YOUR TALK LAST WEEK AT THE RADIO & TELEVISION EXECUTIVE'S SOCIETY MEETING. YOUR ARTICULATE CONCERN WITH THE PRESENT EXCESSES IN TELEVISION PROGRAMMING IS PARTICULARLY WELCOMED BY THOSE OF US WHO ARE CONSTANTLY PLEADING WITH STATIONS FOR AIRTIME FOR FILMED INFORMATIONAL PROGRAMMING OF THE FIRST RANK.

AFTER HEARING YOUR TALK LAST WEDNESDAY, I WAS REMINDED OF VIRGINIA'S JOHN RANDOLPH WHO SAID OF QUITE ANOTHER SUBJECT, "IT IS A THING OF SPLENDID ABILITIES, BUT UTTERLY CORRUPT. IT SHINES AND STINKS LIKE A ROTTEN MACKEREL BY MOONLIGHT".

SHOULD COPIES OF YOUR TALK BE AVAILABLE, I WOULD CERTAINLY APPRECIATE ONE.

Yes

SINCERELY,

Bill

WILLIAM FINKELDEY
VICE-PRESIDENT

WF:DS

Fletcher, Lynton

JAN 3 1962

Dear Mr. Fletcher:

Before leaving the country for an extended trip, Mr. Murrow asked me to thank you for remembering him with a copy of your record. He appreciated your thoughtfulness and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Gladys DeLong, Chief
Executive Secretariat

Mr. Lynton Fletcher
The Studio for Effective Speaking
27-31, Bryanston Street
Marble Arch
London, W.1.
England

I/S:AVBailey:mtc:1/3/62

THE STUDIO FOR EFFECTIVE SPEAKING

LYNTON FLETCHER, M.A.

(MEMBER, L.A.M.D.A. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.)

27-31, BRYANSTON STREET,
MARBLE ARCH,
LONDON, W.1.
GROSVENOR 4634.

CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVILEGED

Dear Ed

This Christmas we have made a record ... to send to our friends. Here is one for you. We hope you will like it. It is not everybody's cup of tea, but you can always pass it on to someone who does not mind wallowing in a bit of sentiment around Christmas time.

A very happy Christmas to you from all of us here in the Studio for Effective Speaking, - the name we keep for the arty crafty side of Recorded Sound Studios.

I have not forgotten your kindness in coming here in days gone by. Yours so glad to hear that you had taken on this great job you have have. Good luck.

Yours
Lynton,

For whom it might concern ...

In Leigh Hunt's Octet, "PUT" has been substituted for "get" in the third line.

In Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Love" (Sonnets from the Portuguese) the first quatorzain has been omitted.

There are several versions of George Wither's "What Care I". I have <u>not</u> used the version given in the "Oxford Book of English Verse".

H.L.F.

Denis Forman

DENIS FORMAN
GRANADA
LONDON TELEX

YOUR LETTER JANUARY 2ND RECEIVED TODAY STOP REGRET MURROW STAYING LONDON ONLY ONE DAY MUST RETURN NEW YORK SATURDAY JANUARY 7TH STOP THEREFORE IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM ACCEPT YOUR KIND INVITATION THIS TRIP

REGARDS

KAY CAMPBELL

514-70
1/5/61
gw

LT
EDWARD MURROW
CONNAUGHT HOTEL
LONDON

INFORMATIVELY GRANADAS DENIS FORMAN WROTE JANUARY 2ND INVITING YOU TALK TO GROUP OF DIRECTORS AND PRODUCERS THEIR CURRENT AFFAIRS SHOWS STOP HAVE CABLED HIM YOUR STAY BRIEFEST MAKING ACCEPTANCE IMPOSSIBLE THIS TRIP

REGARDS

KAY CAMPBELL

514-70
1/5/61
gw

Directors : Sidney L. Bernstein, Cecil G. Bernstein, Denis Forman, Maurice King, Victor A. Peers, John S. E. Todd, Joseph Warton, Richard J. Willder.

GRANADA TV NETWORK LIMITED

36 GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON W1

GRANADA LONDON TELEX

REGENT 8080

2nd January, 1961.

Ed. Murrow, Esq.,
C.B.S. Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
NEW YORK 22.
U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

I hear from Sidney that you are soon coming to the right place to work for the wrong people. I wondered whether Granada could get a crumb of comfort by persuading you, when you are over here, to take an afternoon or evening out and to talk to some of our directors and producers (naturally the most talented group available) of current affairs shows?

It would be informal and could be fixed up to suit your convenience both in terms of time and place.

If you can accept, as indeed I hope you will, I have no doubt that you will have your own ideas about what form this lecture/seminar/symposium should take; what projection facilities and what material you would like at your command.

Would you like to bring Fred Friendly with you as our guest? He is very little known to the folks over here, except by reputation.

We do not like being poor relations to The Other People and would suggest that such an arrangement should be on a professional basis. I hope you will do it.

Yours,

Denis

Denis Forman.

DF/BCC/GTV

Freiberg, H.A.

January 13, 1961

Dear Mr. Freiberg:

Unfortunately, the letter which you sent Mr. Murrow some time ago, reached us today in rather roundabout fashion.

Mr. Murrow always enjoys hearing from old friends, and has often received programming ideas in this way.

Apropos of the subject matter in your letter, I am enclosing a copy of a speech made by Mr. Murrow yesterday, before the Radio Television Executives Society Newsmakers. You will, I think, enjoy reading over Mr. Murrow's proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Harry A. Freiberg
31 Stilt Street
New Orleans 24, Louisiana

Mrs. Harry A. Freiberg, Jr.
31 Stilt Street
New Orleans 24, Louisiana

November 22, 1960

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your friend David Susskind took us to task the other evening for not letting the networks know that we want something better than WESTERNS or WHO-DONE-ITS. Though I appreciated the spirit in which the reproach was made (I have worked so long on my own for the very same thing), let me ask you a question. How much time do you have, Mr. Murrow, to write letters to those responsible for many of your major pleasures and pains (the helpful ones.)? Most of us who appreciate the better things in life are grateful if we can find time in our rushed schedules to drop a line to personal friends, congratulating or thanking.

It goes without saying that you have thousands and thousands of watchers and listeners throughout the country. I, for one, never miss one of your programs if I can help it, and have stayed at home purposely to catch a "special." I know dozens of people in the local Great Books Program, the Lyceum-Tulane Association, the Brandeis Discussion Groups, the Symphony Groups, the Art Groups, who do the same. And this is just New Orleans. Multiply this by the hundreds of cities throughout the country, and you can be sure that there are thousands and hundreds of thousands like us. And do you know I have never been approached by a radio or TV pollster of any kind as to the programs I watch.

(over)

When David Susskind mentioned your weariness with the situation to the point where you had to take a leave of absence, I begin to wonder about you? Wasn't it Aristotle who said virtue was in the doing, not in the end? And Milton "Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?" After listening to Susskind, I may doubt the "free" but you certainly cannot quarrel with the "openness" of this medium. And certainly yours is the truth - the progressive truth. So God Bless You! Keep up the good work, and be assured that many, many busy people like me are checking the TV schedules and leaving spaces in their time just to hear what you have to say.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Harry A. Freeling Jr

P.S: With the exception of a few scoured egos, we certainly enjoyed David Susskind. We need more who are willing to risk all to forward the difficult truth. It's unfortunate that we in the South have become so sensitive - especially at the moment - or has it always been so? Everywhere?

Buell Gallagher

February 3, 1961

Dear Buell:

I have just read your letter of January 24th. I regret that you must have been mininformed. I was in no way concerned over your controversy.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, President
The City College
Convent Ave. at 139 Street
New York 31, New York

ERM:gw

THE CITY COLLEGE
CONVENT AVE. *at* 139 ST.
NEW YORK 31, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 24, 1961

Dear Ed:

Word reaches me that you are disturbed over reports of what is going on at City College, particularly as far as my controversy with a student newspaper editor is concerned.

Perhaps you will be even more worried after reading the two enclosures; but if so, the worries will then be based on fact rather than report. And I dare to believe that you will see what I am actually doing, and approve it.

Certainly the slant given by the Saturday Evening Post in its unfortunate editorial is not the impression I intended to make--and it is not the impression which now prevails on this campus. I have had the warmest kind of reaction from the members of the faculty and administration here at City College, particularly those who have been in the running fight with the hard core Left for decades, and who have not had a type of leadership which they could follow, in speaking up for the non-Communist Left.

Don't bother to answer this; but I'd appreciate a word from a secretary in your office saying that the materials have actually been brought to your attention. I treasure our friendship too highly to let it be jeapardized by lack of information.

Yours ever,

BUELL G. GALLAGHER
President

BGG:js
Encl. (2)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Clark George

WBBM-TV

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Clark George

January 12, 1961

Ed, sincere thanks from all of us at WBBM-TV for coming here last Tuesday and making our luncheon such a success. Also, we appreciate your taking time - tired and with a full schedule - to appear on "At Random."

These things are very worthwhile to CBS - and to our industry - and we and the more than 1,200 people who attended Tuesday noon's meeting hope you'll come back again - soon.

Kind regards.

Clark

C.B.G.

Gilbert, M. J.

January 31, 1961

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

I regret the delay in acknowledging your recent letter anent HARVEST OF SHAME.

Quite frankly, due to the increased activity engendered by Mr. Murrow's additional traveling these past months, his correspondence have fallen somewhat behind.

He will be assuming the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency almost immediately. Therefore he has asked me to tell you how much he enjoyed reading your letter, and appreciates your taking the time to write.

The response to HAVEST OF SHAME was quite overwhelming, and we who played a part in its presentation are feeling justly proud.

Sincerely,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

M.J. Gilbert, Esq.
The Municipal Building
Dayton, Ohio

M. J. GILBERT
LAWYER
THE MUNICIPAL BLDG.
DAYTON, OHIO

December 6, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Again the accolade is yours! This time for your recent program, "Harvest of Shame." Maybe yours is still a "voice in the wilderness," but it is a voice raised for humanity, eloquently, and with courage.

You have not merely said but, by such programs, show that television can rise high above clap-trap and humbug and even good entertainment; that it can also be a great force for enlightened leadership. Lacking this, a nation has small hope for health and vigor and television shirks its trust.

Greetings to Mrs. Murrow and to Casey from Mrs. Gilbert as well as from me.

Good luck.

Maurice J. Gilbert

MJG/eb

Irving Gitlin

February 20, 1961

Dear Mr. Gitlin:

I am returning to you with thanks the film of the U-2 incident which Mr. Murrow borrowed some time ago.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Irving Gitlin
National Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

encl

Ifm
Goldstein, I.

January 16, 1961

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

Thank you for your letter of December 30th and for your gracious comments regarding "The Holiday Massacre."

I regret that your letter written while I was on my sabbatical did not reach me. At this time no future program on the subject of traffic accidents is being planned.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Israel Goldstein
109-21 19th Avenue
Whitestone, L.I., New York

ERM:gw

December 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow:

About a year ago, I sent to you attention while you ~~are~~ on leave from C.B.S a letter in regards to the terribl massacre that takes place on our highways, and also a pretty good solution to this problem.

After seeing your very fine program this past week on the terrible death and maiming of thousands of people I kept wond' ring about my last letter to you and the fact that there was no reply to me after I sent it out to your attention.

Be that as it may I would very much like to continue this subject matter in regards to the lives lost, the terrible suffering and maiming of our citizens both young and old, and the true answer to this terrible problem facing us in the "FURIOUS SIXTIE where the man behind a wheel is judge, jury and executioner for untol deaths of many innocents.

Please Mr. Murrow, do not confuse me with trying to seek any ulterior designs or renumerative value from my past letter to you. If for any reason you cannot see eye to eye with me on this subject then fine, tell me so in a letter to my attention. I will most certainly respect your desire on this matter. Then I shall simpl take it to someone else.

With kindest regards and best wishes to you for a most Happy, Healthy, and Prosperous New Year, I remain,

Most sincerely yours,

Israel Goldstein

199-21 19th Avenue
Whitestone, L.I.

Good, W. B.

January 31, 1961

Dear Mr. Goode:

I regret the delay in acknowledging your thoughtful letter of January 8, 1961.

Quite frankly, due to the increased activity engendered by Mr. Murrow's additional travelling these past months, his correspondence has fallen somewhat behind.

He will be assuming the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency almost immediately. Therefore, he has asked me to tell you how much he enjoyed reading the Times editorial, and appreciates your taking the time to send it to him.

Sincerely,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. W.B. Good
2419 Gulf-to-Bay Boulevard
Clearwater, Florida

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For The
ELDERLY

~~[illegible]~~
CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

PHONE 3-1272

800 Drew Street

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E. O. Wiederanders

V. C.
Thanks

January 8th 1961

Mr Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co
New York N Y

Dear Ed:-

Just couldn't resist sending you this St.Petersburg Times editorial of today on "Across The Nation,Is Joined." as well as their first page of yesterday. They are both of great interest to you and I was afraid that you would not see them.

Lest you do not recollect the name, Bill Goode, I was with the Hearst organization for over fifty years. When I quit or rather retired in 1952 I was general business manager of the INS which since has merged with the UP.

After leaving the news game I helped the Nassau County Unemployment Bureau of the Labor Department and the Hofstra College organize "Senior Consultants of Nassau County" in the interest of the elderly. I personally was on Senator Tom Desmond's Committee on "Problems of the Aged" for the State of New York. Since coming to Florida I have allied myself with the "Senior Citizens Services Inc" of Clearwater an outfitformerly known as "Service Exchange Inc"a Florida non-profit corporation created to assist the aged and aging. Get a lot of satisfaction out of this kind of work.

The last time I had occasion to contact you was when I had you autograph one of your "This I Believe"books. I still have and prize same.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. B. Goode

W B Goode

Home address -2419 Gulf-to-Bay Blvd
Clearwater Fla

Enclosures

St. Petersburg Times Editorials

"The policy of our paper is very simple — merely to tell the truth"
—Paul Poynter publisher, 1912-1950

Editorial Page 2-D **Phone 5-1111** **Sunday, January 8, 1961**

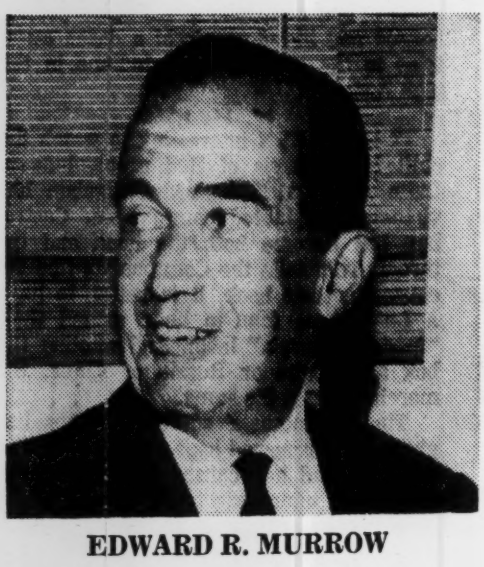
'Across The Nation, Issue Is Joined'

For television viewers who happened to catch it Thursday night, there was real political irony—and drama—in two programs only accidentally related.

✔ One of these was the hour-long Ed Murrow presentation on CBS—"The Beat Majority — a magnificent nationwide survey of the inequities of legislative apportionment in nearly every state, the evils of gerrymandering, and the weird functioning of the archaic Electoral College.

✔ The second was the news announcement that Pinellas County was to be split into two different Congressional Districts, so as to "dilute" its Republicanism — and a shot of Gov. Farris Bryant giving smirking approval to this move.

THESE TWO EVENTS in juxtaposition gave great weight and significance to Ed Murrow's summation, from which the caption of this editorial is



EDWARD R. MURROW

taken — "Across the nation, the issue is joined."

"The beat majority," those whose votes are worth from one-tenth to as little as one - hundredth those of other citizens in legislative districts grossly underpopulated, are no longer inclined to sit idle and endure this wicked distortion of democratic government.

Their voices are rising in ever louder protest. And there is every evidence that if neither Legislatures nor Congress will give them heed, the consciences of the nation's courts are uneasily stirring.

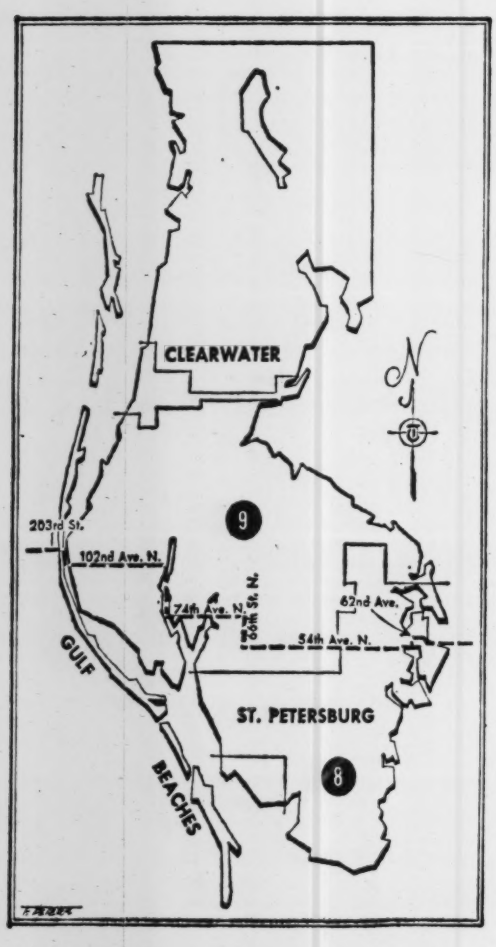
Gov. LeRoy Collins made this point on the Murrow show, saying that he felt sure that the courts were bound to move in to solve this "most frustrating and baffling problem." And the CBS presentation undoubtedly will help bring this about.

AS TO OUR OWN — Pinellas'—plight, threatened with being split asunder in a cunning and amoral scheme ostensibly designed to administer a knockout blow to Florida's one Republican Congressman, William C. Cramer, we can't get too excited about it.

This is because we feel that between now and next April, when the Legislature will have to act, the ruling majority may have a decided change of mind. This will not come about through a sudden softening of their feeling toward Republicans, nor an attack of political morality. It will rather be based upon this hard political fact:

Far from getting rid of Bill Cramer—who almost certainly could carry the St. Petersburg - Tampa District 8—and assuring a solid Democratic delegation to Congress, the split of Pinellas probably would make it possible for Republicans to elect two members of Congress.

Why? For these reasons:



PROPOSED DISTRICT LINE

✔ Pinellas' population is growing much faster than that of the rest of the two districts in which it would be included.

✔ A much higher percentage of Pinellas voters turns out at general elections than those of the remainder of the two districts.

✔ Pinellas Republicans are far more savvy in the art of two - party politics than the Democrats with whom they would be thrown.

✔ There are a good many normally Democratic voters whose sense of fair play would be sufficiently offended by this slick trick that in retaliation they would vote for a Republican Congressman.

Add these all together and there's an excellent chance that the Legislature will return to the earlier idea of isolating all Pinellas Republicans into a district strictly of their own.

AS TO THE LARGER question dealt with in the CBS-Ed Murrow program — reapportionment — we hope that voters in every county in Florida, and especially those of the smaller counties whose Senators and Representatives dominate the Legislature, were watching and pondering what they saw.

For what this presentation made clear was that something of far greater importance is involved than North Florida vs. South Florida, or country dweller vs. city dweller, or Old Floridians vs. Yankee newcomers.

They would have seen a Vermont woman State Representative whose district of 400 population abuts the city of Burlington — population of 35,000 — also with one Representative, defend the practice "because people in small towns have so much more sense than people in cities."

They would have seen Roy (Runt) Harris of Augusta, Ga., head of the notorious Cracker Party, defend the Georgia unit system "because it keeps the city mobs from running things."

They would have seen Sen. John Rawls of Marianna — whose committee dreamed up this new congressional redistricting — grinning smugly and denying that 10 percent of Florida's population controls both houses of the Legislature. "Oh, no," said the Senator, "it's as much or 13 or 14 percent."

PERHAPS THEN THEY could understand what a political scientist on the program meant when he said that

SEN. JOHN RAWLS

this almost universal malapportionment in State Legislatures "demeans us, makes us look undemocratic, makes us look cheap."

They might also understand the full significance of Ed Murrow's sober warning that "across the nation, the issue is joined."

They might understand why the underrepresented majority of the people are demanding, ever louder, that they have at least the same break in Legislatures as they have in Congress, with one house divided strictly according to population and the other representing areas.

THERE WERE THOSE persons — millions of them — who were absolutely certain in 1928 that the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act would survive forever. Yet only five years later it was swept out of existence by an electorate whose sense of justice was outraged to the breaking point.

We are a patient people, who will long endure almost intolerable injustices. But there is a limit to that patience. And we think it has about been reached, all over the nation in the case of unfair legislative apportionment.

Long ago, Finley Peter Dunne, as Mr. Dooley, sagely remarked that "th' Soopreme Court follies the ilection returns." And the returns are about in on this subject. If Legislatures aren't wise enough to sense the temper of the people, they're going to find that the decision has been taken out of their hands by the Court.

~~ed~~
Harry Gould

January 10, 1961

Dear Mr. Gould:

Thank you for your cordial letter of January 3rd.

I regret very much to have to decline your request to include my name on the Honorary Committee for the Tribute Dinner for Danny Thomas.

My name already appears on a number of such committees, and I feel that too many duplications of this kind are poor policy and must therefore, ask you to excuse me on this occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry E. Gould, Chairman
Entertainment Industry Tribute to Danny Thomas
The Jewish Theatrical Guild of America, Inc.
1564 Broadway
New York 36, New York

ERM:gw

ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY TRIBUTE TO DANNY THOMAS

★ ★

GRAND BALLROOM, WALDORF-ASTORIA • SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1961

HARRY E. GOULD
Chairman

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RABBI ABRAHAM BURSTEIN
Chaplain
LEONARD B. SANG
Executive Secretary

January 3, 1961

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Sunday Evening, April 30, 1961, at the Waldorf-Astoria, the Jewish Theatrical Guild of America, Inc. is sponsoring an "Entertainment Industry Tribute to Danny Thomas". Danny has not only earned the admiration of everyone in show business but has won the hearts of people everywhere -- and this nation-wide tribute will reflect our affection for him.

In addition, the following theatrical charities will share in the proceeds: The Actors' Fund, American Federation Radio and Television Artists, American Guild of Variety Artists Welfare Fund, Catholic Actors' Guild, Episcopal Actors' Guild, Motion Picture Relief Fund, Negro Actors' Guild, St. Judes Hospital, Will Rogers Memorial Hospital and Yiddish Theatrical Alliance.

We would like to include you on the Honorary Committee together with other outstanding names interested in the event and the worthiness of the cause.

Let's make this Tribute Dinner an outstanding success. I would deeply appreciate your joining this committee by filling out the enclosed card and forwarding it to me.

Cordially yours,

Harry E. Gould

Harry E. Gould
Chairman

Sponsored by THE JEWISH THEATRICAL GUILD OF AMERICA, INC.
1564 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. • MU 6-6997

Philip Graham

January 9, 1961

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Graham:

Mr. and Mrs. Murrow accept with pleasure your kind invitation to attend a reception at your home on January 19th between 6:00 and 8:00 PM.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Leslie Graham ← Pub Wash Post
2920 R Street
Washington, D. C.

Grand, I.

February 13, 1961

Dear Mr. Grand:

Mr. Murrow has asked that I send to you a copy of the YEARS OF CRISIS script.

He has asked that I tell you that your letter and comments were much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. I Grand
c/o J.C.D. Hospital
86 East 49th Street
Brooklyn 3, New York

BROOKLYN, N.Y. JAN 1, 1961
HONORABLE MR EDWARD R. MURROW.
DEAR MR MURROW;
I WROTE A LETTER TO YOU AUG 13, 1959
WHEN YOU LEFT U.S.A. TO START 10 MONTHS
OF EXTENSIVE TRAVEL, LAST FRIDAY DEC
30, 1960 TO READ THE PAPER I WAS PLEASED
TO LEARN YOU WERE THE MODERATOR OF 8
CORRESPONDENTS WHEN YOU GATHERED AROUND
A TABLE AND DISCUSS THE DEVELOPMENTS OF 1960
THIS WAS THE 11TH TIME THIS PROGRAM HAD
BEEN BROADCAST, MAKING THE CBS REVIEW
THE FATHER OF ALL SUCH ANNUAL FEATURES,
I AM SORRY TO SAY I WAS UNABLE TO WATCH
BEING IN THIS HOSPITAL FOR THE LAST 4 YEARS
STRICKEN WITH M.S. DISEASE CONFINED TO A
WHEELCHAIR, THE T.V. IS OFF AT 9, ON THE
OTHER HAND I AM THANKFUL TO GOD I CAN USE
MY HANDS AND ABLE TO WRITE TO A GREAT
T.V. MODERATOR LIKE YOU, MAY GOD BLESS
YOU WITH GOOD HEALTH TO CONTINUE YOUR
GOOD WORK, IN 1959 AS A FINE HOBBY

WROTE LETTERS TO GREAT NOBLE MEN LIKE YOU IN U.S.A. AND EUROPE, RECEIVED ANSWERS FROM EVERY ONE, I WILL BE HONORED TO RECEIVE YOUR LETTER AND ADD TO MY COLLECTION OF LETTERS, MAY GOD BLESS YOU AND GUARD YOU FROM ILLNESS, LET ME WISH YOU A HEALTHY HAPPY NEW YEAR,

SINCERELY YOURS,

I. GRAND
C/o J.C.D. HOSPITAL
86 E. 49TH ST
BROOKLYN 3, N.Y.
WARD P4A.

Grove Press

GROVE PRESS, INC.
64 UNIVERSITY PLACE
NEW YORK 3, NEW YORK
OREGON 4-7200

January 19, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Attached is a copy of one of the most important books dealing with one of the most important "trouble spots" in the world today; Jules Roy's THE WAR IN ALGERIA. The French edition, which became available just over a month ago (LA GUERRE EN ALGERIE), sold 100,000 copies within the first few weeks of its publication.

Jules Roy is a distinguished novelist, playwright, and an ex-colonel in the French Air Force. This book grew out of his recent return to his war-torn native land in an attempt to find out the truth about the bitter, six-year-old struggle.

Like his friend Albert Camus, Jules Roy is a third-generation French-Algerian, which birthright, as Genet says in the NEW YORKER, gives him a "double slice of racial knowledge and human emotions... this French brain, familiar since childhood with the Arab mind ..." Because of the death of Camus, Jules Roy carried on their mutually personal crusade and became the spokesman for the movement. In the last chapter of his book, Roy says, "Camus, forgive me. Forgive me above all for being alive; had you still been with us, I should have kept silent, out of regard for you."

There is great urgency, great obligation for us to weigh France and Algeria's problem as our own -- because, in fact, it is our own. As David Schoenbrun's introduction points out, "The year 1961 is one of those times in the affairs of Frenchmen and of Americans, whose destinies are linked, for better or for worse, ... when the best is attainable and the worst is threatening ... France is our ally in NATO..."

I apologize for the close timing in sending you the book. We rushed it through production as fast as was humanly possible in order to make the publication date February 15th. The format was chosen to give the book the widest possible reading public.

We would appreciate it if you could find some time and method to bring the book to the public.

Yours sincerely,

Phyllis Bellows

PB:pk

Phyllis Bellows
Director of Publicity

George T. Guernsey

January 18, 1961

Dear Mr. Guernsey:

Thank you for your letter of December 19.

I regret to have to tell you that there is nothing I can do to reverse the decision made concerning the availability of 16mm prints of CBS REPORTS.

The agreement was made between McGraw-Hill and our business office and is, therefore, outside the area of my influence.

I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George T. Guernsey
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organization
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

Department of Education

Send to ERM

December 19, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS TELEVISION NETWORK
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sure you will be interested in knowing that a number of our affiliates have written and wired on the possibility of using "Harvest of Shame" in their local education programs. The show created a tremendous stir among many of our members and they are anxious to use the 16mm prints to support the action you suggested in the program.

I have just received word, however, that McGraw-Hill is to sell the prints for $250.00 and rent them for $25.00. Needless to say, this will drastically cut the availability of the film to many groups. The National AFL-CIO Film Library will stock the film and make it available to its affiliates and others at a lower rental fee than McGraw-Hill is charging. However, it would help stimulate an interest in migratory workers if the price of the film could be lowered. I suspect that many church groups, school groups, university film libraries and educational groups will not be able to afford the rental fee let alone the purchase price of "Harvest of Shame".

I would appreciate hearing from you on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

George T. Guernsey

George T. Guernsey
Assistant Director of Education

GTG:kr
oeiu#2afl-cio
cc: David Lowe

Ruth Hagy

Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.

35 East 39 Street, New York 16, New York, *Phone*: MUrray Hill 6-1630. *Cable*: OVERPRESS

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SECRETARY: F. Richard Anderson
TREASURER: Franz Weissblatt

VICE PRESIDENTS: John F. Day, Jr.
Kathleen McLaughlin
Ansel Talbert
William L. Laurence

January 8, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have been trying to get you on the phone for the last three weeks to see if I can persuade you to speak at our Student Editors Conference.

For the third year the Overseas Press Club, in cooperation with the United States National Student Association, is sponsoring a four-day meeting at the Clubhouse, 35 West 39 Street, beginning Friday afternoon, February 10th and running through Monday afternoon, February 13th. Attending this Conference will be college student editors from all over the country. Scholarships for these outstanding editors have been provided by Time Magazine, Seventeen Magazine, and the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs.

The purpose of the Conference is to stimulate student interest in international affairs, American foreign policy, to improve their coverage in the student press and to recruit some good, future foreign correspondents. I know of your interest in these fields.

As Chairman and Founder of the Conference, I wish to extend to you a cordial invitation on behalf of both organizations to speak at the luncheon on Saturday, February 11th, or the dinner the same evening, sponsored by Time Magazine, or at the luncheon on February 12th. sponsored by the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs.

Each year the student committee asks us to "please" get Ed Murrow; each year we have to disappoint them. We are hoping that this time your answer will be "yes".

Best wishes for a happy and prosperous new year.

Cordially,
Ruth Hagy Brod
Ruth Hagy Brod
Chairman, Youth and Student Affairs

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:
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Hamilton, J. H.

WJR

THE GOODWILL STATION, INC.

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January 18, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your address to the Radio and Television Executives Society was treated rather meagerly on the news wire reports I received. I wonder if the speech has been printed and if I might have a copy.

Sincerely,

Jack H. Hamilton

Jack H. Hamilton

/vc

ack 1/24/60

Harris, H. W.

April 10, 1961

Dear Mrs. Harris:

Thank you for your gracious letter of recent date, which was received here after Mr. Murrow's departure from C.B.S.

As you most probably know, Mr. Murrow was appointed Director of the United States Information Agency, and is now stationed in Washington, D.C.

I am sure that despite his heavy schedule, Mr. Murrow will be interested in knowing of your efforts and your articles concerning the south, so I have forwarded copies of your articles to him. The original is returned herewith.

We do appreciate your taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Helen Will Harris
1255 East 27th Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Murrow;

I love to listen to you an has for a many moon, now I would like for you to read some of the things I am writing. I am from the deepest parts of the south and I feel the real true story of the south has never been told and I have about six articles on some of the things that really go on in the interior of the south I would like for the world to know about. I just left the south on a vacation and I really did not know until I have lived in Los Angeles, that there are so many people dont know about the south. I would like your opinion

A Good listener
Helen W Harris

Leland Hayward

January 11, 1961

Dear Mrs. Hayward:

Enclosed is the Winston Churchill album with Mr. Murrow's compliments.

I have marked the speech you were interested in on the index.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Leland Hayward
655 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

encl

Heekin, J. F.

February 3, 1961

Dear Mr. Heekin:

Thank you for your letter of January 22nd.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

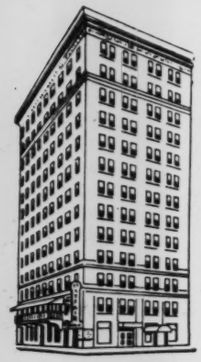
Rather than delay an acknowledgment to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your gracious comments.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. J. F. Heekin
10021 Scott Mill Road
Jacksonville 7, Florida



Telephone ALpine 1-0171

Redmont Hotel

Corner Fifth Avenue, North and Twenty-first Street
Birmingham 3, Alabama

10021 Scott Mill Rd
Jacksonville, 7, Fla
1/22/61 3:30 pm

Dear Mr Murrow -

I have just listened to you appraisal of Mr Kennedy's speeches - as well as world conditions - and it was a sincere, good feeling to hear your reporting again.

America is blessed to have a commentator (or current historian) as patriotic and dedicated as you. Thanks again and here's the best of wishes for good health so that you may continue your great service to your country of arousing American action to the cause of democracy and freedom from tyranny.

Sincerely
J F Heekin
J. F. Heekin

Hitchcock, J.

February 6, 1961

Dear Mrs. Hitchcock:

Thank you for your recent letter.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay an acknowledgment to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I write and express his gratitude for your gracious comments.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. J. Hitchcock
4206 Torezalin Avenue
Lincoln 7, Nebraska

Lincoln Neb Feb. 2 - '61

While I was watching and listening to your Annual News Round up - at years end it occurred to me that government should be making use of this most valuable panel of knowledgeable men all around the world and now they are doing it Congratulations to you and to the government for getting you -

Mrs. O. J. Hitchcock

4206 Touzalin Ave
Lincoln 7 Neb.

LINCOLN
FEB 3
7 PM
1961
NEBR.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Edward R. Murrow
C B S.
New York
N. Y.

Thad Holt

January 18, 1961

Dear Mrs. Frierson:

Mr. David Lowe has referred over to me a letter from Mr. Thad Holt requesting that two copies of Mr. Murrow's biography and two photographs be sent to you.

I am happy to enclose both the biographies and photographs for your use.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Mary Frierson
Secretary
Kiwanis Club
242 Dinkler-Tutwiler Hotel
Birmingham, Alabama

encl
cc: Thad Holt
David Lowe

THAD HOLT
701 PROTECTIVE LIFE BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

January 13, 1961

Mr. David Lowe,
c/o CBS Reports
CBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York

Dear Dave:

Will you please have two slick prints of Ed Murrow, and two (2) copies of a biography sent to Mrs. Mary Frierson, Secretary of Kiwanis Club, 242 Dinkler-Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham?

Also advise what topic Ed would like to speak on. I have said he would speak for thirty minutes. Remember this is to be Tuesday, January 24, at 12:15 PM, Dinkler-Tutwiler Hotel.

I am returning to San Francisco (Fairmont Hotel) tomorrow, Saturday the 14th, and will be back about Wednesday night, the 18th, so I will be here when you return.

Meanwhile if anything comes up, you can contact me out there.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Thad Holt

TH:LDW

THAD HOLT

Houghton, Ruth

February 3, 1961

My dear Miss Houghton:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of January 25, and the follow-up of January 26 restoring the missing "o".

I had looked forward with pleasure to being able to speak at Parents' Day on Friday, April 14, and regret very much to have to tell you that in view of my departure for Washington, I shall be unable to be with you on this occasion.

I am sorry I cannot be present at what promises to be a most delightful foregathering.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Ruth Houghton, Director
Katherine Gibbs School
21 Marlborough Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

6-8070

BOSTON NEW YORK MONTCLAIR PROVIDENCE

Katharine Gibbs School
Incorporated
21 Marlborough Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts

Regrets

January 26, 1961

My dear Mr. Murrow:

This will bring to you one "o" omitted from the word "unceremonious" in the seventh line of the third paragraph of my letter of January twenty-fifth.

This mistake should be attributed not to any lowering of the standards of Katharine Gibbs or to our niggardliness with the letters of the alphabet, but to my own carelessness.

My apologies to you and my hopes for a better grade next time.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth Houghton

Ruth Houghton
Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

BOSTON NEW YORK MONTCLAIR PROVIDENCE

Katharine Gibbs School
Incorporated
21 Marlborough Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts

January 25, 1961

My dear Mr. Murrow:

We are simply delighted to learn from Agnes Quinlan that you are willing to be our speaker at Parents' Day on Friday, April fourteenth, in the afternoon. Our pleasure in learning the good news is such that it is very difficult to settle down now to the routine work of the day.

Your suggestion of a humorous talk on some such topic as the relationship between the secretary and her typewriter is most interesting to us, and we accept it with enthusiasm. We usually suggest about a half hour's talk, but you are welcome to take a little more or less time, as you wish. Your audience, which will probably be about eight or nine hundred persons, will be made up of the student body of five hundred, their parents from near and far, and faculty and staff members. The meeting will take place at half past two in the auditorium of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, 200 Berkeley Street.

The purpose of Parents' Day is to celebrate the accomplishments of the school year and to enjoy one of the two occasions in the year when the school sees itself as a group. It has never been possible for us to hold graduation exercises because of the fact that our students finish their work at various times over a six-week period. This has meant that the conclusion to a strenuous year of studying has been a rather unceremonius departure, one by one, with no one throwing a cap in the air and saying, "Good Luck." This, we feel, is a pity. If well-trained secretaries are as much needed as we are told, they deserve a better send-off.

The program for Parents' Day consists of visiting classrooms in our three school buildings in the early afternoon. At two-thirty we assemble in the John Hancock auditorium for your talk. The only other feature on the program will be a word of greeting to the parents and guests by one of the students. After your talk there will be a tea in the reception hall of the same building. We very much hope that you and Mrs. Murrow will be able to stay for the reception.

Will you let us know how you would like to be presented on the program? Do you wish to appear as an independent writer and news analyst or through your CBS connections? We shall be glad to include your topic or not, as you wish. The enclosed copy of last year's program will give you an idea of the usual setup.

I understand from Agnes Quinlan that you would prefer not to receive an honorarium but that you would be willing to have us pay for your and your family's expenses for the day of your talk and for the weekend. This is a very generous offer of yours, and we accept it with pleasure. We suggest that the Ritz would be the most convenient place, but if you prefer another hotel, please let us know.

Will you also write me the exact dates of your stay in Boston and whether you would like two rooms so that your son may be with you? With this information we can make the reservations.

I enclose one of our catalogs so that you may see what we teach and who, in addition to Agnes Quinlan, teaches in the Katharine Gibbs Schools.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth Houghton

Ruth Houghton
Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Katharine Gibbs School

cordially invites you

to

Parents' Day

and

Spring Assembly

on Friday, April the eighth

nineteen hundred and sixty

Boston Massachusetts

R.s.v.p. by April the first
Mrs. Freeman Davison, junior
Social Director

PROGRAM

OPEN HOUSE

VISITS TO CLASSES AND

ZERO MARLBOROUGH

21 MARLBOROUGH

86 BEACON STR

1:00 to 2:00 p.

ADDRESS

NILS Y. WESSE

PRESIDENT, TUFTS UN

NEW ENGLAND MUTU

225 CLARENDON S

2:30 p.m.

TEA

FOR GUESTS, STUDENTS, A

THE CHARTER R

NEW ENGLAND MUTUA

3:30 to 5:00 p.

RAM

HOUSE
AND RESIDENCES
OUGH STREET
UGH STREET
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00 p.m.

ESS
VESSELL
TS UNIVERSITY
MUTUAL HALL
ON STREET
.m.

A
TS, AND FACULTY
ER ROOM
UTUAL BUILDING
00 p.m.

Katharine Gibbs School

1960-1961

Katharine Gibbs School

SECRETARIAL · EXECUTIVE · ACADEMIC

1960-1961

BOSTON 16, MASSACHUSETTS . . . . . 21 Marlborough Street
Telephone: COMMONWEALTH 6-2475

NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK . . *New York General Building*, 230 Park Avenue
Telephone: MURRAY HILL 6-8070

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY . . . . . 33 Plymouth Street
Telephone: PILGRIM 4-2010

PROVIDENCE 6, RHODE ISLAND . . . . . *Churchill House*, 155 Angell Street
Telephone: GASPEE 1-0411

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There is a friendly greeting to make all girls feel welcome

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KATHARINE GIBBS SCHOOL

HISTORY

The Katharine Gibbs School was founded in Providence in 1911 by Mrs. Katharine M. Gibbs. She foresaw an increasingly important place in the changing business world for well-trained secretaries. At her school Mrs. Gibbs initiated a broad training program and pioneered in raising the standards of secretarial proficiency to a professional level. The idea made instant appeal to many well-educated young women who were interested in business. It appealed also to employers, who soon began to show a decided preference for Gibbs-trained secretaries.

It was inevitable that such an educational service should expand. In 1917 Mrs. Gibbs opened the Boston school and in 1918 the New York school. Each quickly gained a respected place in the educational and business circles of these leading cities.

Mrs. Gibbs served actively as head of the school until her death in 1934. By that time the institution had attained a far-reaching reputation, attracting students by the hundreds from coast to coast.

Mrs. Gibbs was succeeded as president by her son, Gordon Gibbs, who for many years had been closely associated with her in the management of the school. Under his guidance the Montclair school was added in 1950 and new Boston residences established in 1954 and 1959. Mr. Gibbs continues to conduct the school in the progressive spirit of the founder.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Katharine Gibbs School is to provide young women with training for preferred secretarial positions. The courses prepare students to assume secretarial responsibilities with understanding and skill in whatever kind of business or professional activity they enter. Gibbs graduates are ready for immediate well-paid employment. An important by-product of their education is the ability to manage their own business affairs efficiently.

A young woman who has the incentive and the serious purpose required for secretarial work should consider carefully the advantages of Katharine Gibbs training. She is offered a choice of three different courses, one of which is sure to meet her individual needs.

The cultural features of Katharine Gibbs are worthy of particular consideration. The further a young woman progresses in her career, the more vital become those inner qualities of mind and character that denote the refined person. The schools have been conveniently located in attractive sections of Boston, New York, Montclair, and Providence. With equal care the student body is selected for its contribution to the atmosphere of the school. Dignity and good taste are held to be essential attributes of the Katharine Gibbs student.

The directors of the school believe that the most important part of any educational institution is its faculty. Accordingly, faculty members are chosen for their proficiency in given subjects and for their ability to foster friendly and inspiring classroom relationships.

Special lecturers conduct cultural and business classes that supplement the technical training. These men and women are eminent in their particular fields. Some are business or professional people; others are faculty members of nearby colleges and universities. They introduce the Katharine Gibbs student to specialized fields and add a variety of experiences that enrich her program of study.

EXECUTIVE STAFF

GORDON GIBBS, *President*

BLANCHE L. GIBBS, *Vice President*

MARION BECK, B.A., *Vice President*

GRACE CHENEY, B.A., *Vice President*

EDWARD L. KANE, B.B.A., C.P.A., *Treasurer*

BARBARA LYON, *Alumnae Secretary*

ROMAYNE L. JEFFERY, M.A., *Director, Business Communications*

ADMISSIONS COUNSELORS

RUTH M. ALMGREN, B.A.

HELEN M. COLE, B.A.

MARY I. DOLE, B.A.

JANE E. HAMLETT, B.A.

MARION KING, B.S.

PHYLLIS S. ROSSOW, B.A.

SPECIAL LECTURERS

COLEMAN C. BENDER, Ph.D. . . . . *Voice and Diction*
Emerson College

ARNOLD BRACKMAN, B.S. . . . . *Current Events*
New York Times

EUGENE I. BURDOCK, Ph.D. . . . . *Practical Psychology*
Columbia University

HARRY J. CARMAN, Ph.D. . . . . *Government*
Columbia University

WILLIAM VAN ALAN CLARK, JR., M.S. . . . . *Production Management*
President, Sippican Corporation

MORNA E. CRAWFORD, M.A. . . . . *Art Appreciation*
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

PAUL F. CRESSEY, Ph.D. . . . . *Current Events*
Wheaton College

THOMAS E. DARROW, M.B.A. . . . . *Banking*
Irving Trust Company

DIKRAN P. DONCHIAN, B.A. . . . . *Business Promotion*
Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.

JOHN T. ELLIOTT . . . . . *Theater Arts*

ROBERT G. EWING, B.Mus. . . . . *Music Appreciation*

PETER F. FINNERTY, B.S. . . . . *Business Promotion*
Pace College

ELIZABETH H. FREDERICK, M.A. . . . . *Practical Psychology*

SPECIAL LECTURERS

HARRY E. GOETT . . . . . *Banking*
Irving Trust Company

HENRY F. GRAFF, Ph.D. . . . . *Modern History*
Columbia University

DENISE ICART . . . . . *Telephone Technique*
New York Telephone Co.

KENYON & ECKHARDT, INC. . . . . *Business Promotion*

ELLEN C. KUHN, M.A. . . . . *Voice and Diction*

A. LINCOLN LAVINE, LL.B., J.D. . . . . *Law*

ALICE LOWELL, M.D. . . . . *Health and Hygiene*
Boston University School of Medicine
Medical Director, New England Hospital

MARY H. MAGUIRE, Ph.D. . . . . *Current Events, Business Orientation*

LUCY G. MAYO, B.S. . . . . *Business Ethics, Interview Technique*

CHARLES MCGREEVEY . . . . . *Banking*
Chase Manhattan Bank

MAURICE P. MOFFATT, Ph.D. . . . . *Government, Current Events*
Montclair State College

A. HOWARD MYERS, Ph.D. . . . . *Labor Relations*
Chairman Labor Relations Institute
Northeastern University

SYDNEY PRERAU, LL.B. . . . . *Income Tax*
Director, J. K. Lasser Tax Institute

HARRY ROCKBERGER, Ph.D. . . . . *Practical Psychology*
New York University

JAMES P. SHENTON, Ph.D. . . . . *Modern History*
Columbia University

LAWRENCE SMITH, M.A. . . . . *Economics, Social Problems*
Wellesley College

ROBERT STAPLETON . . . . . *Banking*
Chase Manhattan Bank

ROBERT STARER . . . . . *Music Appreciation*
Juilliard School of Music

DOROTHY W. STEPHENSON . . . . . *Personal Appearance*
Chamberlain School of Retailing

C. CULVER TOWLE . . . . . *Banking*
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company

DOROTHY WADDINGTON . . . . . *Fashion in Business*

EDWIN WORSOE . . . . . *Banking*
Chase Manhattan Bank

MARGARET M. WURTS, M.D. . . . . *Health and Hygiene*
Montclair State College

The atmosphere of the school is kept pleasantly informal . . . and businesslike

LIBERAL ARTS-SECRETARIAL COURSE

The Liberal Arts-Secretarial Course (two years) combines technical training with a well-balanced program of academic subjects. It is ideal for graduates of high school or private school who recognize the many extra benefits of advanced cultural studies. The course has been especially designed for alert young women who do not wish to consider a four-year college course. It is also chosen by young women who have had some college training.

The first year extends the student's horizons through stimulating studies in history, government, literature, and the arts. Instruction in economics and in the development of society acquaints her with the principles of business. Special attention is given to written and spoken English because of its importance to the successful secretary. Basic training in shorthand and secretarial accounting is included.

The second year offers advanced technical training and essential business subjects together with studies in advertising techniques and personal finance. Practical psychology and a continuation of work in English add to the cultural advantages of the Liberal Arts-Secretarial Course. A second year of shorthand enables the student to reach peak speed and accuracy.

In most instances the liberal arts subjects are taught by professors and instructors from nearby colleges. Some of the studies are conducted for the full year; others are completed in less time. Full-time and part-time studies are balanced so that each student has a rounded daily program, reasonable in its demands on her time and effort.

A feature of the course is Personality Development. Practical studies are devoted to good grooming and good speech and to effective personality traits. These help students to acquire the self-assurance and maturity of manner that they need in responsible business positions.

The Katharine Gibbs Liberal Arts-Secretarial Course qualifies young women for the more interesting and desirable secretarial positions. Placement of graduates has been particularly successful. The course is available in Boston, New York, and Montclair.

CURRICULUM

First Year

MODERN HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS
ENGLISH COMPOSITION
ENGLISH LITERATURE
PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT
*ART APPRECIATION (*Boston*)
*MUSIC APPRECIATION (*Boston, New York*)
*THEATER ARTS (*New York, Montclair*)
INTRODUCTION TO SHORTHAND
SECRETARIAL ACCOUNTING
WORD STUDY AND SPELLING

Second Year

SHORTHAND
TYPEWRITING
BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS
SECRETARIAL PROCEDURE
PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY
BUSINESS PROMOTION
CURRENT EVENTS
PERSONAL FINANCE
FILING AND INDEXING
SPELLING
SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURES

**Boston and New York students elect one*

MODERN HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Recent world history is surveyed for an explanation of current problems. Present conditions are studied against the background of the cultural inheritance from the nineteenth century. Analysis is made of the institutions of government in the United States and the Western Hemisphere. The growth and characteristics of democracy and the position of democratic countries in world affairs are considered in detail. Attention is given to international events and to plans for world security and peace.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

In this practical study of society and its economic structure, the machine age is reviewed in relation to present-day production. Fundamentals of money, banking, price levels, corporate organization, and business cycles are discussed. Analysis is made of the price system and the distribution of income and wealth. Problems of poverty, unemployment, old age, and sickness are studied together with the public efforts to improve social conditions. The course includes inquiries into such topics as labor organizations and management problems. Particular emphasis is placed on aspects of business that students are likely to encounter as secretaries. Field trips offer opportunities to observe the practical application of the theories learned.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION

The fundamentals of clear writing are taught in this course. Theme writing gives students practice in organization of material, effective construction and punctuation of sentences, and methods of paragraph development. Each student writes a research paper to obtain experience in using reference books, newspapers, and magazines as sources of information.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

The student is encouraged to read with understanding and to develop taste and appreciation through a study of English, European, and American literature. Literary forms and movements, prevailing philosophies, and noteworthy personalities are examined. As far as possible, studies in literature are correlated with the study of history and economics, so that each contributes to the student's interest in the other.

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

The modern businesswoman needs more than a cultural background and technical skills. Her success also depends upon her personality and poise. She should be a healthy, vital person. She should be able to adjust easily to various situations. In dealing with others, she needs tact, resourcefulness, a well-modulated voice, and good taste in dress and grooming. Through special demonstrations, lectures, and discussions the Personality Development course guides the student in these practical matters.

ART APPRECIATION

This course acquaints the student with the history of fine arts and with painting, sculpture, architecture, and handicraft. Discussions include technical developments in art, the qualities distinguishing the masterpiece, and the growing importance of art in industry. Lectures are supplemented by visits to nearby art museums and galleries.

MUSIC APPRECIATION

Informed enjoyment of music is fostered by tracing the evolution of such major styles as religious music, folk music, chamber music, opera, and symphony. The influence of jazz on modern music is analyzed. Students supplement the classroom program by attending concerts and operas.

THEATER ARTS

The student develops appreciation of the theater and establishes standards for intelligent criticism through this study of contemporary drama. A demonstration of playwriting is presented. The techniques of the stage are compared with those of the motion picture, and social and political concepts that influence the work of current playwrights are discussed.

INTRODUCTION TO SHORTHAND

This course is planned for beginners. In an easy and interesting manner the instruction develops a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of Gregg shorthand. Sufficient confidence and speed are acquired to prepare the student for the advanced shorthand of the second year.

SECRETARIAL ACCOUNTING

Keeping systematic financial records is essential to successful business management. This course acquaints the student, through work on specific projects, with basic accounting procedures. She has practice in entering daily transactions, using standard accounting records, and preparing and analyzing financial statements. Attention is given to income tax and social security provisions as they affect accounting. Much of the information prepares the student to keep accurate personal records.

WORD STUDY AND SPELLING

This course builds the student's vocabulary. It teaches the derivation, meaning, and correct usage of words. It emphasizes correct pronunciation and accurate spelling with daily practice and drill.

SECOND YEAR SHORTHAND

In the second year the student concentrates on perfecting her facility with shorthand. This training prepares her to meet any situation involving dictation with skill and confidence. (Offered only to students in the second year of the Liberal Arts-Secretarial Course.)

TYPEWRITING

Typewriting is an essential secretarial skill. It is also an ever-useful accomplishment in personal activities. Evenness of touch, accuracy, and speed are attained through modern methods of instruction. The objective is to make typewriting on manual and electric machines an effortless skill. Technical competence is combined with training in spelling, grammar, and punctuation so that the student achieves the rapid, accurate transcription expected of every well-qualified secretary.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS

Proficiency in English is fundamental to successful secretarial employment. The Business Communications course provides the foundation for precision in transcribing, editing, and composing many forms of letters and reports. Grammar, punctuation, analysis of sentence and paragraph structure, and editorial style are included. The student learns to use good English and to recognize and avoid the barriers to effective communication.

SECRETARIAL PROCEDURE

By performing typical secretarial assignments, students acquire a background of experience that prepares them for efficient office work. They develop a broad knowledge of secretarial procedure. They also become familiar with various timesaving machines used in modern offices.

PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Through lectures, collateral reading, and discussions, the student gains a working knowledge of psychology. She is encouraged to apply the principles to an analysis of her own personality. Emphasis is placed on the situations and problems the secretary usually meets in an office.

BUSINESS PROMOTION

Modern methods of business promotion are examined. Special consideration is given to the secretary's role in the promotional activities of a well-managed business. General advertising techniques are studied, and such media as radio, television, publications, and direct mail are analyzed.

CURRENT EVENTS

This survey of current events helps the student to understand and evaluate national and international news. The political, social, and economic developments of the world are studied and discussed.

PERSONAL FINANCE

Practical lectures and discussions teach the student how to handle her personal income to advantage. The subjects studied include budgeting, purchasing, insurance, and personal financing and investment programs.

FILING AND INDEXING

The essentials of filing and indexing are presented in a clear, comprehensive manner. Present-day systems are explained, and their use in business offices, banks, and commercial houses is fully discussed.

SPELLING

Building on the basic vocabulary training of the first year, the instruction in the second emphasizes drill in syllabification and spelling.

SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURES

In order to prepare students to handle business contacts with self-assurance and good judgment, a series of informative lectures is given in all Gibbs schools throughout the year. The series includes such topics as etiquette, business use of the telephone, interviewing techniques, the secretary's special responsibilities in personal business contacts, and a survey of secretarial opportunities available to Gibbs graduates.

The first year of the Liberal Arts-Secretarial Course opens in September. The second year may be started in Boston and Montclair in September, and in New York in either July or September. As shown in the calendar on page 52, the Katharine Gibbs training programs follow the academic-year plan, covering about eight and one-half months.

Friendships grow among girls with similar interests and goals

Careful attention to each girl's progress is one of the features that distinguish Gibbs thorough preparation

ONE-YEAR SECRETARIAL COURSE

The One-Year Secretarial Course offers thorough training to the young woman who has completed secondary school and wishes to equip herself quickly for a well-paid secretarial position. It is also ideal for the young woman who has had some college training. The program is designed to prepare students to meet the exacting requirements of all types of business and professional offices. Intensive technical training is supplemented by practical instruction in orderly business procedures.

The One-Year Secretarial Course starts in all Gibbs schools in September, and in the New York school in February and July as well. The latter openings make it possible for a student to start her Gibbs training immediately after graduation and thus be ready for employment at particularly advantageous times of year.

Regardless of the starting date, the training and studies are identical. All schedules are arranged so that the daily program is well balanced.

CURRICULUM

Shorthand and Typewriting
Business Communications
Accounting Essentials
Secretarial Procedure
Current Events
Banking and Investments
Personality Essentials
Filing and Indexing
Spelling
Supplementary Lectures

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING

Shorthand is the foundation of successful secretarial practice. This course offers thorough training in Gregg shorthand. It is designed to make shorthand as easy and natural to write as longhand.

Typewriting is an essential secretarial skill. It is also an ever-useful accomplishment in personal as well as vocational activities. Evenness of touch, accuracy, and speed are attained through modern methods of instruction. The objective is to make typewriting on manual and electric machines an effortless skill.

The training in both shorthand and typewriting is designed for beginners. No previous instruction is needed. Technical skills in shorthand and typewriting are combined with training in spelling, grammar, and punctuation so that the student achieves the rapid, accurate transcription expected of a well-qualified secretary.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS

Proficiency in English is fundamental to successful secretarial employment. The Business Communications course provides the foundation for precision in transcribing, editing, and composing many forms of letters and reports. Grammar, punctuation, analysis of sentence and paragraph structure, editorial style, and effective writing principles are included.

ACCOUNTING ESSENTIALS

This course acquaints students with the fundamental principles and practices of accounting. Business problems similar to those in everyday office procedures are used as the basis for instruction. The practical training includes the minor accounting duties often required of the secretary. Students find these principles valuable in keeping accurate personal records.

SECRETARIAL PROCEDURE

By performing typical secretarial assignments, students acquire a background of experience which prepares them for efficient office work. They develop a broad knowledge of secretarial procedure. They also become familiar with various timesaving machines used in modern offices.

CURRENT EVENTS

This survey of current events helps the student to understand and evaluate national and international news. The political, social, and economic developments of the world are studied and discussed.

BANKING AND INVESTMENTS

The modern secretary is regularly called upon to deal with banks and trust companies. This course of lectures prepares her for such contacts by explaining the structure of the banking system with special emphasis on service and credit functions. The course also gives a broad account of investment securities and explains the functions of the securities markets.

PERSONALITY ESSENTIALS

The successful secretary must be tactful. She must know how to maintain compatible relations with her coworkers and others with whom she comes in contact. She must be gracious, well-spoken, and self-confident. Courtesy, poise, agreeable manners, a pleasing voice, and good grooming are of major importance in her vocation. Through a special series of lectures this course endeavors to make her aware of these qualities and assists her in making them a part of her business personality.

FILING AND INDEXING

The essentials of filing and indexing are presented in a clear, comprehensive manner. Present-day systems are explained, and their use in business offices, banks, and commercial houses is fully discussed.

SPELLING

This course builds the student's vocabulary. Emphasis is put on syllabification of words as well as on accurate spelling.

SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURES

In order to prepare students to handle business contacts with self-assurance and good judgment, a series of informative lectures is given in all Gibbs schools throughout the year. The series includes such topics as etiquette, health, business use of the telephone, interviewing techniques, the secretary's special responsibilities in personal business contacts, and a survey of secretarial opportunities available to Gibbs graduates.

The One-Year Secretarial Course may be started in all schools in September. There are also February and July openings in the New York school. As shown in the calendar on page 52, the Katharine Gibbs training programs follow the academic-year plan, covering about eight and one-half months.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR COLLEGE WOMEN

College women who seek employment in special fields often find themselves handicapped by the lack of technical skills. Through Katharine Gibbs secretarial training they can make their college education negotiable in the business world. Not only will they be able to choose which field of work to enter, but they will also find a greater variety of opportunities open to them.

The records of the Katharine Gibbs placement service show an increasing demand for college women who are trained as secretaries. Such openings often lead to positions of considerable responsibility.

The Special Course for College Women combines intensive secretarial training with extensive business preparation for executive duties. The course includes a thorough study of basic business principles. The program has been developed by the Katharine Gibbs staff through many years of practical experience in training college women for successful careers.

CURRICULUM

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING
BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT WRITING
BUSINESS ORIENTATION
ACCOUNTING ESSENTIALS
SECRETARIAL PROCEDURE
FILING AND INDEXING
SPELLING
SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURES

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING

Shorthand is the foundation of successful secretarial practice. This course offers thorough training in Gregg shorthand. It is designed to make shorthand as easy and natural to write as longhand.

Typewriting is an essential secretarial skill. It is also an ever-useful accomplishment in personal as well as vocational activities. Evenness of touch, accuracy, and speed are attained through modern methods of instruction. The objective is to make typewriting on manual and electric machines an effortless skill.

The training in both shorthand and typewriting is designed for beginners. No previous instruction is needed. At the same time the student is acquiring technical skills, she studies spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Thus she achieves the rapid, accurate transcription expected of every well-qualified secretary.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORT WRITING

Proficiency in English is fundamental to successful secretarial employment. The Business Communications course provides the foundation for precision in transcribing, editing, and composing many forms of letters and reports. Grammar, punctuation, analysis of sentence and paragraph structure, editorial style, and effective writing principles are included. Particular emphasis is placed on the ability to carry on general correspondence with a minimum of guidance and dictation.

BUSINESS ORIENTATION

This integrated series of lecture-discussions promotes understanding of the working principles that underlie modern business. The secretary's contribution to the efficient conduct of a business organization is stressed.

Starting with a survey of basic economics and trade development, the student progresses to a consideration of modern business organization and the mechanics of setting up a business. Management is studied as it applies to business in general and to the more specialized functions of production, marketing, advertising and selling, credits and collections, tax

procedures, and office routine. Banking and other financial affairs connected with the operation of business are considered. Initial financing, trust services, security transactions, financial reports and their meaning are discussed. The student is led to appreciate the responsibilities of management with respect to labor and public relations and to recognize situations that require legal attention. She gains understanding of contemporary matters that command public attention and affect economic life.

Frequent social hours are held in all four schools

ACCOUNTING ESSENTIALS

This course acquaints students with the fundamental principles and practices of accounting. Business problems similar to those in everyday office procedures are used as the basis for instruction. The practical training includes the minor accounting duties often required of the secretary. Students find these principles valuable in keeping accurate personal records.

SECRETARIAL PROCEDURE

By performing typical secretarial assignments, students acquire a background of experience that prepares them for efficient office work. They develop a broad knowledge of secretarial procedure. They also become familiar with various timesaving machines used in modern offices.

FILING AND INDEXING

The essentials of filing and indexing are presented in a clear, comprehensive manner. Present-day systems are explained, and their use in business offices, banks, and commercial houses is fully discussed.

SPELLING

This course builds the student's vocabulary. Emphasis is put on syllabification of words as well as on accurate spelling.

SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURES

In order to prepare students to handle business contacts with self-assurance and good judgment, a series of informative lectures is given in all Gibbs schools throughout the year. The series includes such topics as grooming, etiquette, health, business use of the telephone, interviewing techniques, the secretary's special responsibilities in personal business contacts, and a survey of secretarial opportunities.

The Special Course for College Women may be started in Boston or New York in September. As shown in the calendar on page 52, the Katharine Gibbs training programs follow the academic-year plan, covering about eight and one-half months.

Both Gibbs residences in Boston face the famous Public Garden

BOSTON SCHOOL

The Katharine Gibbs School in Boston occupies three attractive buildings in the heart of the Back Bay residential section.

The administrative center of the school at 21 Marlborough Street is also the main classroom building. Most of the technical classes are held here. An attractive reception area and comfortable lounges provide ample facilities for relaxation.

Zero Marlborough is an imposing ten-story residence, facing the Public Garden near historic Boston Common. This residence towers above surrounding buildings. Its many windows frame dramatic views of the city.

A charming Beacon Hill mansion at 86 Beacon Street is the most recent addition to Gibbs in Boston. This fine Georgian residence has been remodeled to accommodate approximately forty students. It too overlooks the Public Garden.

Both residences are tastefully decorated and include homelike living rooms and lounges, where students may entertain their guests. The resident floors at Zero are served by two elevators. A library, two classrooms, and a lounge for day students complete the facilities at 86 Beacon.

The health of each girl is guarded with care. Wholesome, appetizing meals are served to resident students in the well-appointed dining room at Zero. A professional dietitian is in charge of food planning and preparation. School facilities include an infirmary for students not requiring hospital

care. A full-time registered nurse is always on duty, and the school physician is on call.

The Gibbs girl's after-class life is busy and interesting. She enjoys a well-planned program of entertainment—informal "mixer" dances, weekly social hours, a sight-seeing tour of the Boston area, the Christmas Party, Parents' Day, a picnic. A formal dance is held each spring in one of the city's attractive ballrooms. Employer Coffee Hours, held frequently in the lounge at Zero, develop an understanding of many business fields. Gibbs students and staff look forward to these gatherings.

Boston offers a wide variety of diversions. The school is within easy walking distance of Copley Square and the city's principal shops, theaters, and hotels. Students attend the opera and the legitimate theater. Those who study Music Appreciation may purchase subscription tickets for the Boston Symphony Orchestra through the school.

Arrangements may be made nearby for swimming, tennis, and sailing. New England winter sports centers are easily accessible, and during the skiing season the school usually sponsors a weekend at some resort in the White Mountains. Intercollegiate sports and other outstanding athletic events attract many students. Trips to such historic places as Lexington, Concord, and Salem are also popular.

The complete Gibbs curriculum is offered at the Boston School. Scholastic and social activities are planned for the student's best interest.

Out-of-town students may not have automobiles while enrolled at the Katharine Gibbs School.

BOSTON SCHOOL

RUTH HOUGHTON, B.A., *Director*
RICHARD D. MCMULLAN, M.A., *Business Manager*
MARION E. KING, B.S., *Placement Director, Office Manager*
BARBARA GARABEDIAN, *Registrar*
ETHEL M. SHERMAN, *Director of Residence*

Faculty

LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT Zero Marlborough Street

AGNES C. QUINLAN, M.Ed., *Dean*
Economics, Accounting

MARIE A. BLESSINGTON, M.Ed. . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting*
MORNA E. CRAWFORD, M.A. . . . . *Art Appreciation*
ROBERT G. EWING, B.Mus. . . . . *Music Appreciation*
ANNA K. HAYES, B.S. . . . . *Accounting*
MARY B. MANUEL, B.A. . . . . *English Composition, Accounting*
RICHARD D. MCMULLAN, M.A. . . . . *Literature*
MARIE L. B. SHARP, M.A. . . . . *Modern History, Government*
LAWRENCE SMITH, M.A. . . . . *Economics, Social Problems*

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT 21 Marlborough Street

IRENE HAGAN, B.S., *Director*
Shorthand, Accounting

MILDRED C. BEE . . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
MARIE A. BLESSINGTON, M.Ed. . . . . *Business Orientation*
LOIS C. BRANCH, B.Ed. . . . . *Business Communications*
MARY E. CHUTE, B.S.S. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
ELIZABETH H. FREDERICK, M.A. . . . . *Practical Psychology*
BARBARA LEACH, M.Ed. . . . . *Business Communications*
CLARA L. MCINTIRE, M.S. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
SARENA R. PALMER, B.S. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
ELISABETH PARKER, B.A. . . . . *Business Communications*
JUDITH B. PERRY, B.S. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
MARION L. RAY, M.C.S. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
DOROTHY F. ST. PIERRE, B.A. . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
MARIE L. B. SHARP, M.A. . . . . *Personal Finance*
OLIVE W. SPAULDING, B.A. . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
WINNIFRED A. THOMAS . . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*

Gibbs girls take a few moments to talk and relax

NEW YORK SCHOOL

The New York school is located at 230 Park Avenue in the New York General Building. The distinctive tower of this building is a familiar midtown landmark. From the street floor a convenient pedestrian underpass leads directly to the Grand Central Terminal, a center of rapid transportation facilities to all parts of the city and suburbs.

The Gibbs offices and classrooms are on the fourth floor. They are reached by elevators in the main corridor on Park Avenue and in the entrances at Vanderbilt Avenue and East Forty-fifth Street. Most of the classroom windows face south and west, admitting maximum daylight. A private dispensary is managed by a registered nurse for the exclusive use of students and staff.

For out-of-town students whose parents wish them to live under the auspices of the school, a delightful residence is maintained at The Barbizon. This well-known hotel for young professional women at East Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue is within walking distance of the classrooms. The school has private quarters that are supervised by members of the Katharine Gibbs staff. Facilities include a suite of lounge and recreation rooms on the twenty-second floor that overlooks the city. The attractive Brittany Room serves as a private dining room for school-day breakfasts and dinners. The main dining room and the coffee shop in the hotel are open every day to students and their guests. Residents also have use of the swimming pool, library, terraces, and solarium.

The school's private floors combine the conveniences of modern hotel living with the personal comforts that create a gracious home atmosphere. Each student has her own well-furnished room, complete with telephone, running water, linens, and maid service. A registered nurse is on the resident staff, and the school physician is always on call.

Resident students may not have automobiles while enrolled in the Katharine Gibbs School.

Sponsored social activities, which include afternoon teas and holiday parties, are not limited to the residents; they are offered to the entire school. A student social committee, headed by a staff director, plans a program for the enjoyment of all students. Several afternoons each week students and faculty groups meet informally. Frequently there are Employer Coffee Hours, when business executives give brief talks of interest to the students. Departmental entertainments and parties are held at intervals during the year. In midwinter there is a formal dance for all at the Waldorf.

As a world center of music, art, and drama, New York attracts many students. In addition to cultural advantages, the city offers endless employment opportunities for young women with Katharine Gibbs training.

The three Gibbs programs are available at the New York school.

Activities are well balanced, and efficient study habits are encouraged. Student regulations are reasonable, permitting as much freedom as is consistent with good scholarship and the high ideals of Katharine Gibbs.

NEW YORK SCHOOL

EDITH L. GARDNER, Ph.D., *Director*

MARY MIX, B.A., *Registrar* GRETCHEN L. WAMP, B.S., *Placement Director*

BEATRICE R. LEWIS, *Director of Residence*

Faculty

LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT

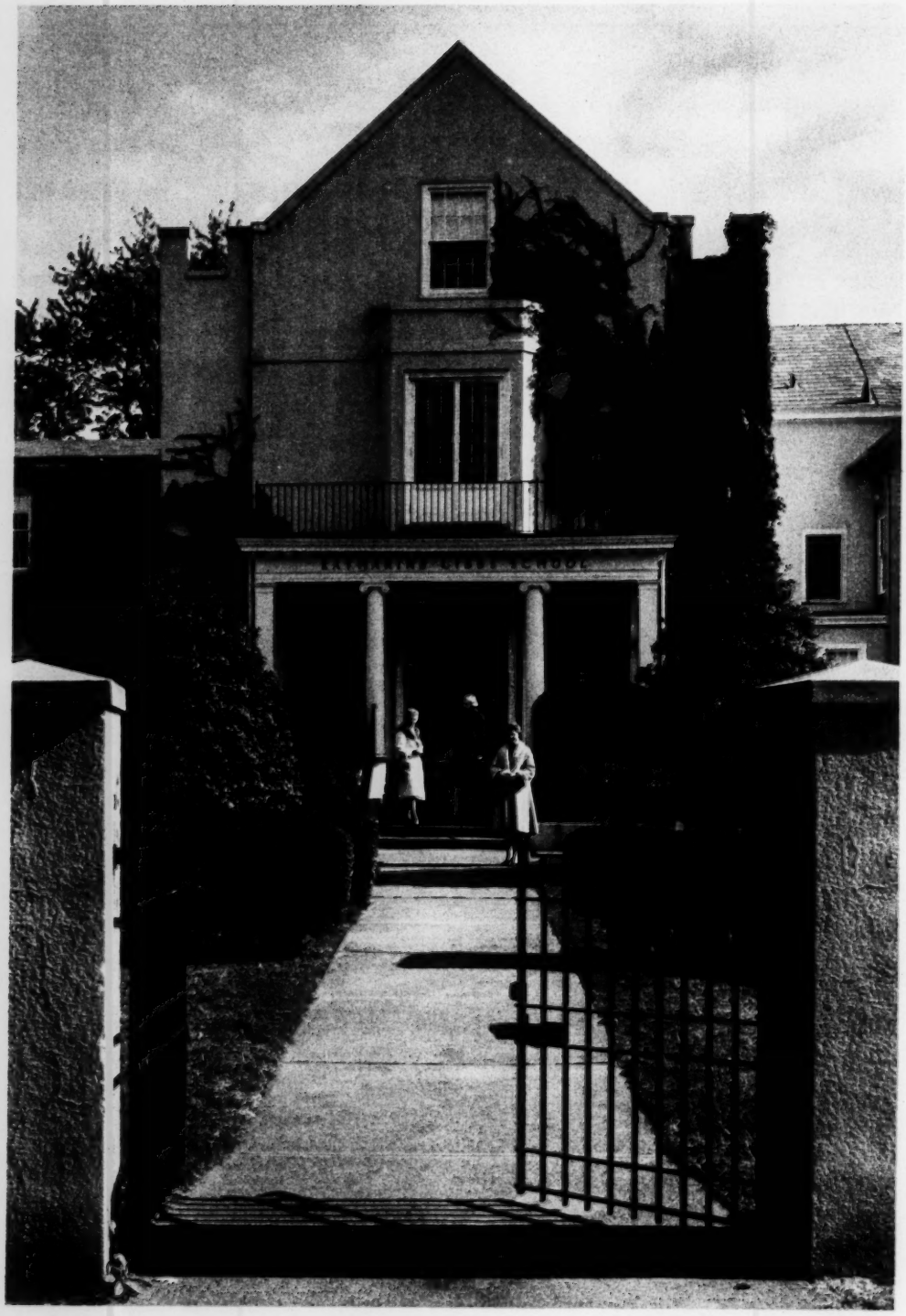
MILDRED J. LANGSTON, M.A., *Dean*
Economics

MARY A. BINGHAM, M.S. . . . . *Accounting, Shorthand*
HARRY J. CARMAN, Ph.D. . . . . *Government*
JOHN T. ELLIOTT . . . . . *Theater Arts*
HENRY F. GRAFF, Ph.D. . . . . *History*
MARY KELLOGG, M.A. . . . . *Literature, Composition*
CORNELIA A. NEWTON, M.A. . . . . *Composition*
CAROL SPIEGELBERG, M.A. . . . . *Economics, Government, History*
ROBERT STARER . . . . . *Music Appreciation*

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

VERNA ROWE EVANS, *Director*
Accounting

ROBERTA ALLEN, B.Ed. . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
ALAN WATT ATKINSON, M.A. . . . . *Practical Psychology*
EMILIE BERKLEY, M.A. . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
HARRIET BEYER, B.A. . . . . *Business Communications*
DOROTHY O. CHURCHILL, B.A. . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
MINA B. CLARK, B.S. . . . . *Typewriting, Accounting, Filing*
NELL M. COX, B.C.S. . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
ISABELLE FARRELL, B.A. . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
KATHRYN FEE, B.A. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
EDITH A. FOSTER, B.S. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
SYDNEY GRIFFIN, M.A. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
LOIS HARVEY, M.A. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
MADELINE JACOBSEN, B.S.Ed. . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
ROMAYNE L. JEFFERY, M.A. . . . . *Business Communications*
EDRA KISTER . . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
ELIZABETH KOORKANIAN, M.C.S. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
MILDRED J. LANGSTON, M.A. . . . . *Business Orientation, Personal Finance*
A. LINCOLN LAVINE, LL.B., J.D. . . . . *Law*
FRANCES H. PICKARD, B.A. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
DORA M. SHERWOOD, B.S. . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
ALICE VAN HOREN, M.S. . . . . *Business Communications*
PAULINE WALTERS, M.S. . . . . *Business Communications*
PHOEBE ANN WOLFE, B.S. . . . . *Business Communications*



The Montclair school is easily reached from towns in northern New Jersey

MONTCLAIR SCHOOL

The Montclair school, newest of the Katharine Gibbs group, was established in 1950 for young women of northern New Jersey who desire to take business training of metropolitan caliber in a quiet, attractive suburb.

Centrally situated at 33 Plymouth Street, the school enjoys excellent bus and railroad service to many communities of upper New Jersey. Private buses are operated in several areas for the exclusive use of Katharine Gibbs students. A private parking area for fifty-five cars is provided for the convenience of students who drive to school.

The same social activities enjoyed by students in the other Gibbs schools are included in the Montclair program—teas, coffee hours, departmental entertainments, and a formal dance at the Waldorf in New York. Frequent visits by executives to Employer Coffee Hours promote understanding of many business fields. In addition to the cultural advantages of Montclair itself, the best in art, music, and drama is available in nearby New York City.

Two training programs are offered at the Montclair school: the Liberal Arts-Secretarial Course and the One-Year Secretarial Course. All courses start in September. Montclair alumnae who wish to work in New York are encouraged to use the personal services of the Katharine Gibbs New York placement office.

In Montclair, Katharine Gibbs functions as a day school and does not maintain an official residence. Several attractive private homes in the community, however, make rooms available for student guests. The director is always glad to help students from a distance find satisfactory living accommodations.

MONTCLAIR SCHOOL

WAHNETAH BRUMMETT, M.B.A., *Director*
HELEN M. COLE, B.A., *Assistant to the Director*
ELIZABETH M. FISTER, *Placement Director*
GLADYS M. WARNKE, B.A., *Registrar*

Faculty

LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT

BERTA MARQUET, B.S., *Dean*
Economics, Accounting

MARY V. CUNNINGHAM, M.A. . . . . *Shorthand*
JOHN T. ELLIOTT . . . . . *Theater Arts*
MAURICE P. MOFFATT, Ph.D. . . . . *Government*
CORNELIA A. NEWTON, M.A. . . . . *Literature, Composition*
JAMES P. SHENTON, Ph.D. . . . . *Modern History*

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

MARY V. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., *Director*
Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure

LOUISE M. BRUNDIGE, B.A. . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
ELEANOR CUMMINGS, M.A. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
HILDA J. DORER, B.S. . . . . *Shorthand, Accounting, Filing*
BERTA MARQUET, B.S. . . . . *Business Communications, Banking, Personal Finance*
ELISABETH W. NEWCOMBE, M.A. . . . . *Business Communications*
MARIE M. RIKER, B.A. . . . . *Typewriting, Filing, Secretarial Procedure*
HARRY ROCKBERGER, Ph.D. . . . . *Practical Psychology*

Attractive surroundings add to the cultural advantages of Katharine Gibbs

Students are helped to develop personality and poise

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL

The first Katharine Gibbs School was established in Providence in 1911. Located in Churchill House in the historic East Side residential section of the city, the school is near Brown University, Pembroke College, Rhode Island School of Design, and other well-known educational institutions. The neighborhood provides an atmosphere in keeping with the Katharine Gibbs philosophy that cultural influences contribute to successful preparation for a business career.

Employer Coffee Hours are especially popular with the students and faculty of the Providence school. Here executives from a variety of business fields speak informally on subjects of particular interest, answering students' questions and promoting lively discussions. An orientation luncheon is scheduled for Registration Day, and afternoon coffee parties, informal "mixers," and dances are held under the auspices of the school. These social events all help to encourage new friendships.

The school in Providence has special appeal for young women who wish to take their secretarial training in a small school of high standards. In order to prepare a select group of students for business careers in the shortest time practicable, the school confines its program to the One-Year Secretarial Course. This course has proved effective both for high school graduates and for college women. Upon her graduation the Providence student is entitled to the far-reaching employment advantages of the placement offices in all four Katharine Gibbs cities. She is also eligible to attend refresher classes in the fall.

There is no official residence at the Providence school, but the director is happy to help students from out of town find pleasant living accommodations in comfortable private homes in the vicinity.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL

MARY E. SULLIVAN, M.B.A., *Director*

Faculty

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

DOREEN G. ROBINSON, M.Ed., *Director*
Business Communications, Accounting, Filing

GRACE L. C. BOWEN . . . . . *Shorthand*

HELEN KATZEN, B.S. . . . . *Typewriting, Secretarial Procedure*

The Alumnae Association offers scholarship aid to worthy students

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Katharine Gibbs Memorial Scholarships

The directors of the Katharine Gibbs School have established two national scholarships in memory of Mrs. Katharine M. Gibbs, founder of the school. Each of these scholarships consists of full tuition in any one of the four Katharine Gibbs schools for one year and a cash award of $500, payable in two installments.

Seniors in four-year colleges and universities of recognized standing are eligible, but not more than two young women from any one college are considered for the scholarships. Applications may be obtained from the placement bureau of the college. They should be mailed before the first of March to The Memorial Scholarship Committee, Katharine Gibbs School, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York.

Competitive Scholarships for Liberal Arts-Secretarial and One-Year Secretarial Courses

Each year the Katharine Gibbs School offers eleven competitive scholarships: three full-tuition scholarships in the Liberal Arts-Secretarial Course (one each in Boston, New York, and Montclair) and eight full-tuition scholarships in the One-Year Secretarial Course (two in each of the four Gibbs schools). The purpose is to make Gibbs training available to deserving young women who show outstanding aptitude for it.

Applications for competitive scholarships are available to high school seniors who live within commuting distance of Boston, New York, Montclair, or Providence and who attend a recognized high school or private school in these areas. Awards are made on the basis of written examinations (given at the four Katharine Gibbs schools), scholastic records, secretarial aptitude, and financial need. A personal interview is required of each contestant prior to the examination.

Since candidates need official recommendation to be eligible, they should apply through their school guidance departments. Information about the competition, including the closing date, is mailed to school officials. Usually applications must be filed by the end of February.

Alumnae Scholarships and Loans

The Katharine Gibbs Alumnae Fund, Inc., a nonprofit organization, is sponsored and maintained by the alumnae for the sole purpose of obtaining and administering funds for scholarships and student loans.

A number of partial scholarships are awarded on the basis of financial need, school records, and personal qualifications. In addition, the Alumnae Scholarship Committee of each school is authorized to award annually a one-year full-tuition scholarship to a deserving student who resides and attends school beyond commuting distance of Gibbs. All candidates for alumnae scholarships must submit their applications by April fifteenth.

The Fund makes loans for partial payment of tuition to a limited number of qualified students in the One-Year Secretarial Course, the Special Course for College Women, and the second year of the Liberal Arts-Secretarial Course. Loans are granted before the opening of school and are repayable after graduation in installments at nominal interest.

PLACEMENT SERVICE

A major feature of the Katharine Gibbs School is the free placement service that operates through each of the four schools. This service has three important functions: to provide guidance for students during their training, to help them obtain their first positions, to counsel and assist alumnae who seek new positions.

Each year the placement department receives thousands of requests for secretaries from business and professional offices. It is constantly informed of prevailing business conditions and of trends and developments in secretarial requirements. (This information is presented by special lectures to Gibbs students as a useful part of their preparation.)

From the day a young woman enrolls at Katharine Gibbs, she is considered a potential candidate for placement. The classroom atmosphere and the helpful conferences with staff vocational counselors encourage her to cultivate a professional business attitude and to develop the personal qualifications that are essential to successful secretarial practice.

Each student is required to complete a placement project. Through correspondence and personal interviews with executives, she establishes direct contact with business or professional activities that appeal to her as possible future markets for her services. Thus she discovers the requirements of a good secretary and gains insight into the opportunities in her preferred field. Even more important are the self-confidence and the poise she acquires in preparing for and completing interviews in business offices.

The placement department makes every effort to help the new graduate secure a position that suits her abilities, tastes, and interests and that offers promise of advancement.

All Gibbs graduates have lifetime use of the Gibbs placement facilities in all four cities. Alumnae are always welcome to seek the counsel of the placement staff when contemplating a change of position. Whenever they wish, graduates may arrange for tests to establish up-to-date records of their technical ability. Free refresher classes by staff instructors in the four Gibbs schools are open every year to alumnae during the two weeks before the opening of school in September.

The prestige of the school and the impressive record of its alumnae have helped make Gibbs placements singularly successful, even during unsettled business periods. The quality of Katharine Gibbs secretarial training attracts salary offers that maintain a gratifyingly high level.

The placement offices receive increasing numbers of calls from employers at a distance. As a result, many alumnae secure responsible positions in cities throughout the United States. The department also maintains contact with many Government agencies in order to place candidates in remunerative Government work both at home and abroad.

Personal talks with vocational counselors start many successful careers

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

The Katharine Gibbs Alumnae Association has approximately twenty-five thousand members.

There are active clubs in twenty cities from coast to coast, and in many other cities there are alumnae contacts. Newcomers find a warm welcome in the alumnae groups and are offered assistance in finding suitable positions and living accommodations.

In each school city an alumnae gathering is held annually. The clubs also have luncheon or dinner meetings several times a year and plan such social get-togethers as bridge parties, cookouts, beach parties, and dances. They contribute to the campaigns of philanthropic organizations and play an important part in other community affairs.

Through profits from benefit bridge parties, fashion shows, dances, and other club functions, the groups contribute to the Katharine Gibbs Alumnae Fund, Inc., which offers loans and scholarship aid to many students each year. Donations to this nonprofit organization are tax deductible.

The Alumnae Secretary, whose headquarters are in the executive office in New York, is in charge of the administrative affairs of the Association. Twice a year the alumnae news magazine, *The Gibbsonian*, is issued from the Alumnae Office.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Liberal Arts-Secretarial and One-Year Secretarial Courses

Every candidate for the Liberal Arts-Secretarial Course or the One-Year Secretarial Course must have a diploma showing recent completion of a standard high school course, preferably academic, or its equivalent in a private school. *Since the shorthand and typewriting courses are planned for beginners, no previous commercial training is needed.*

Candidates whose preliminary records are acceptable may be considered for admission without examination. Other candidates are asked to take an entrance test, based on general information. This test is given without charge on scheduled dates at any of the Katharine Gibbs schools.

Comfortable rooms are available in the Boston and New York residences

Young women living at a distance may arrange with the Katharine Gibbs Registrar to have entrance tests mailed to their local schools for administration. The Registrar will be glad to answer questions about preparatory credits.

Written credentials from secondary schools and junior colleges previously attended are required. These will be obtained from the schools by the Katharine Gibbs office. Candidates offering senior college credits must ask their college registrars to forward transcripts of their records to the Katharine Gibbs School.

Special Course for College Women

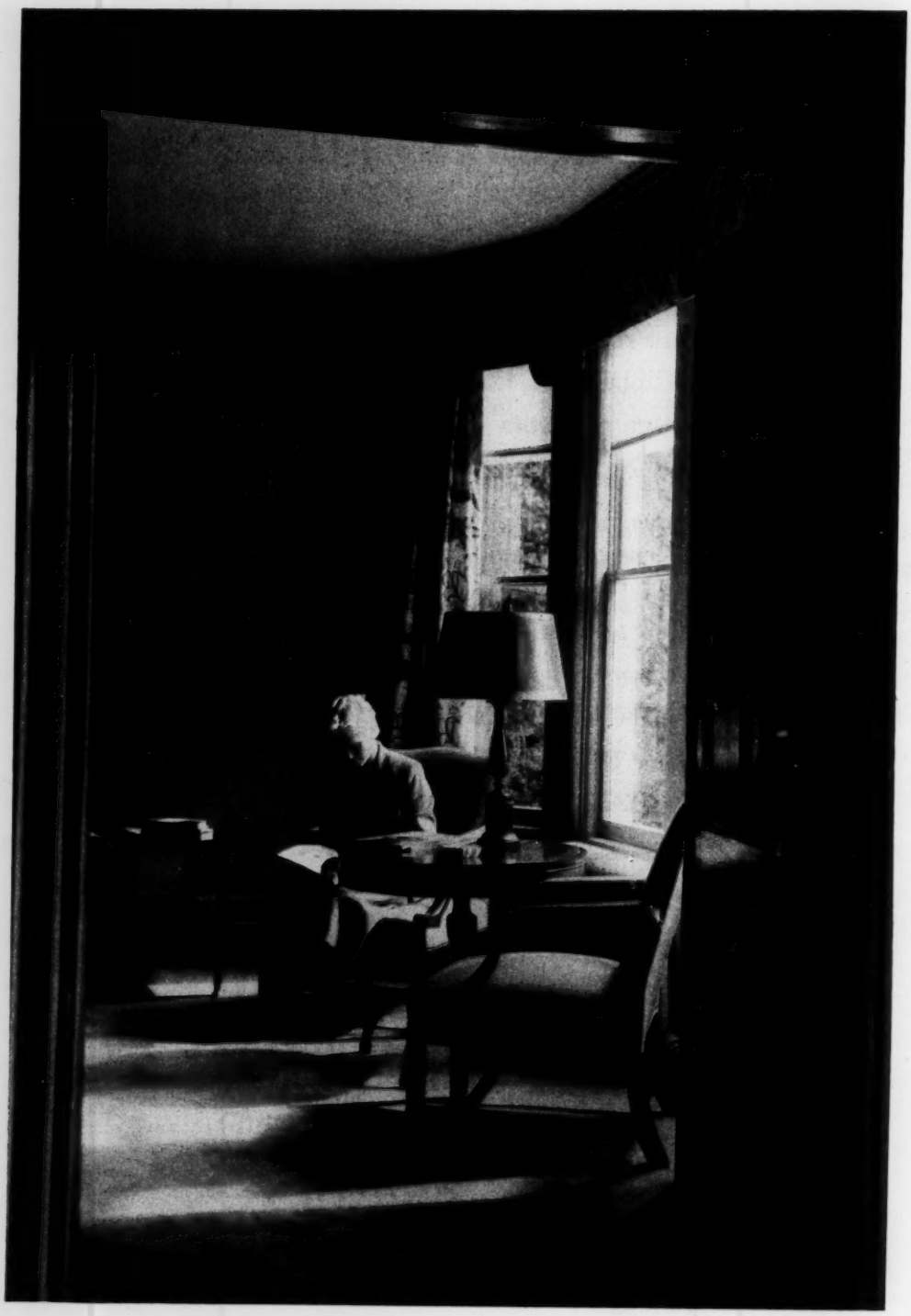
The Special Course for College Women is open to college graduates and other young women who have satisfactorily earned at least half of the required credits for a degree in liberal arts provided such credits are offered from a senior college or university and the candidate's standing justifies her admission. Junior college graduates whose total credits are in liberal arts and whose grades are satisfactory may qualify for this course by special examination, given without charge at any Gibbs school.

Senior college candidates must ask their college registrars to forward transcripts of their records to the Katharine Gibbs office. The school will obtain records of junior college graduates directly from the institutions.

* * * *

The personal adaptability of candidates and their likelihood of making satisfactory progress in the secretarial vocation must necessarily be considered in the acceptance of applications.

Decisions by the officers of admission about the scholastic eligibility and personal adaptability of applicants must be considered as final.



A quiet corner and a good book make a leisure hour happy

GENERAL INFORMATION

Application for Admission

Prospective students should apply for admission to the Katharine Gibbs School as early as possible. An application blank is enclosed and should be returned with the application fee.

A personal interview is required of all applicants living within commuting distance. Other applicants are requested to call at the Gibbs school nearest to them. If this is not possible, it is suggested that a photograph be sent with the application. Such a photograph should be printed in passport size and show the applicant without a hat.

Applicants must be in good physical and mental health. Not later than two weeks before registration day, each resident student must submit a health certificate signed by her physician (the form will be mailed by the school about a month before registration day). If a student cannot be examined by a doctor at home, arrangements can be made for examination by the school physician.

Students must take the full curriculum prescribed for the course in which they are enrolled. Unless requested before registration day, transfer from one course to another will not be considered. Auditing of classes is not permitted.

The fees payable on registration day are due unless the school receives prior written notice of withdrawal from the parent or guardian.

Residence

Except for official recess periods the school residences are open and available for occupancy throughout the entire year. Resident students who remain in town during recess periods will be assisted in securing temporary quarters.

Rooms in the residences are assigned in order of receipt of application.

The New York and Boston residences are completely furnished except that in Boston resident students supply their own linen and blankets. (Complete information is sent upon acceptance of application.)

At the Boston school out-of-town students enrolled in the One-Year Secretarial Course and the Liberal Arts-Secretarial Course are required to live in one of the school residences or with relatives or in a student resident house approved by the school. Although this regulation does not apply to students who are enrolled in the Special Course for College Women, rooms are available to them in the residences if they wish. Certain floors are assigned to this group. The officers reserve the right to make exceptions to these regulations in unusual cases.

At the New York school the only Gibbs students permitted to live at The Barbizon are those enrolled as residents.

Incidental Charges

Bills for textbooks and general supplies are payable as rendered. Additional supplies may be purchased throughout the year at the school bookstore.

Students are required to own a standard dictionary approved by the school. Copies may be purchased at the school bookstore. If textbooks issued include some already owned by the student, full credit will be given provided the books are returned in new condition.

For homework, students are required to use a typewriter of the same make and model as that used in the classroom. The school may be consulted at the beginning of the term about arrangements for renting typewriters.

There is no fee for the use of the dispensary or for consultation with the school nurse. Medical supplies for slight ailments are furnished without charge. Any serious disability is referred immediately to the school physician, and parents or guardians are notified at once.

Special Information

School days immediately preceding and following holidays and recesses are known as calendar days. One calendar day's absence during the year is permitted without penalty if it is taken before a date specified for each course. Any additional calendar day's absence will be penalized in accordance with the attendance regulations of the school.

Reports of grades are sent twice a year directly to the students in the College Course and to the parents or guardians of students in the Liberal Arts-Secretarial and One-Year Secretarial Courses. Special notification is given when a student's grades are not satisfactory.

The certificate of accomplishment and the services of the placement department will be withheld from a student, otherwise qualified, until her financial obligation to the school has been met in full.

The school will not be responsible for personal property nor for loss resulting from theft or for damage through fire.

Neatness and good grooming are essential at all times. When students are in attendance at school, dress should conform to the accepted standards of adult classrooms and better business offices.

School officers are not authorized to cash checks for students. As a special accommodation to resident students, however, the directors will endorse checks up to $50, which may then be cashed at specified banks. Out-of-town students may open accounts at local banks to take care of personal expenses during the school year. Special checking accounts are available at most banks for a nominal service charge.

It is assumed that each student has the permission of her parents or guardian for horseback riding, swimming, flying, skiing, and sailing unless the director has been notified to the contrary. A student must give evidence of her ability to swim before she is allowed to sail.

Parents or guardians entering daughters or wards as students in the Katharine Gibbs School, as well as the students themselves, must agree to accept the terms stated in this catalog and to abide by the regulations of the school.

Withdrawals

The withdrawal of a student from the school is not considered official until written notification has been sent to the school office by her parents or guardian. Charges are made for a place in the school and not for the period of attendance. The student is therefore received only for the entire school year, and no deduction or refund will be made for absence, dismissal, or withdrawal, except that in the case of a protracted illness of a resident student, a pro rata refund may be made, but only on the amount charged for meals.

Arrangements can be made through the school for participation in the Tuition Refund Plan to insure school fees against illness. A folder describing the plan is sent to each parent.

The directors of the school reserve the right, in the exercise of their sole judgment, to dismiss a student on any of the following grounds: nonconformity with the general spirit and regulations of the school; conduct that reflects unfavorably upon the school or its students; poor physical or mental health; unsatisfactory work; failure to pay charges when due. The unpaid balance for tuition, residence, and supplies of any student who is withdrawn or dismissed becomes payable to the school immediately upon such withdrawal or dismissal. Should a student be dismissed from one of the Katharine Gibbs schools, she will not be accepted in any other Gibbs school.

SCHOOL HOURS

CLASSROOM: Monday through Friday—9:10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Summer hours—9:10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
(There are no evening or Saturday classes.)

OFFICE: Monday through Friday—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday—9 a.m. to 12 noon
(Exceptions: legal holidays and those Saturdays immediately preceding or following such holidays.)
Summer hours—June, July, and August
9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Boston, New York, Providence)
8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Montclair)
During the summer all Gibbs offices are closed Saturday

An appointment to visit the school may be made by letter or telephone.

FEES

Fees for application, tuition, residence, and so forth, are listed in the enclosed supplement. Included also is detailed information about the convenient payment plans that are available.

CALENDAR

1960		*1961*
July 5	Registration of July Sections	July 10
July 5	Classes resume for February Sections	July 11
July 5	Classes assemble for July Sections	July 11
September 9	Recess begins for July Sections	September 8
September 20	Registration of September Sections	September 19
September 21	Classes assemble for July and September Sections	September 20
October 7	Closing of February Sections	October 6
November 23	Thanksgiving Intermission begins	November 22
November 28	Classes resume	November 27
December 16	Christmas Recess begins	December 15

1961		*1962*
January 4	Classes resume	January 3
February 6	Registration of February Sections	February 5
February 7	Classes assemble for February Sections	February 6
March 17	Closing of July Sections	March 23
March 24	Spring Recess begins for September Sections	March 23
April 4	Classes resume for September Sections	April 3
April 14	Spring Recess begins for February Sections	April 13
April 25	Classes resume for February Sections	April 24
June 2	Closing of September Sections	June 1
June 30	Summer Recess begins for February Sections	June 29
July 10	Registration of July Sections	July 9
July 11	Classes assemble for February and July Sections	July 10
	Recess begins for July Sections	September 14
	Registration of September Sections	September 25
	Classes assemble for July and September Sections	September 26

Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans' Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, and Decoration Day are school holidays. Election Day is a holiday in the New York school and the Montclair school. Patriots' Day is a holiday in the Boston school.

N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., Philadelphia
Fred Weber, Typographer

CATALOG SUPPLEMENT

RATES

Katharine Gibbs School

BOSTON 16 . . . . 21 Marlborough Street
NEW YORK 17 . . . . . 230 Park Avenue
MONTCLAIR, N. J. . . . 33 Plymouth Street
PROVIDENCE 6 . . . . 155 Angell Street

RATES

APPLICATION FEE (not refundable)	$25
TUITION (per year)	
Boston, New York, Montclair	$935
Providence	870
RESIDENCE (per year)	
Boston (room — and all meals)	$1,675
New York (room — and breakfasts and dinners on school days)	1,675

SUPPLIES (per year)

Bills for supplies will be approximately $65 to $75.

TIME OF PAYMENT

An advance payment of $100 for a day student or $200 for a resident student is required immediately upon acceptance of the application and is refundable until 90 days prior to Registration Day (the opening day of school). The balance, including the amount for the first issue of supplies, is due on Registration Day.

The fees due on Registration Day must be paid unless the school receives before Registration Day written notice from the parent or guardian stating that the student does not desire to attend the school. Bills will be mailed approximately two weeks before Registration Day.

CONVENIENT PAYMENT PLANS

Convenient special payment privileges are available at moderate fees in accordance with the various plans explained below:

DAY STUDENTS

Boston, New York, and Montclair

THREE-PAYMENT PLAN — $950

Due upon acceptance, $100
Due on Registration Day, $450
(plus the amount for first issue of supplies)
Balance two months later, $400

EIGHT-PAYMENT PLAN — $965

Due upon acceptance, $100
Due on Registration Day, $115
(plus the amount for first issue of supplies)
Balance in six monthly installments, each $125

Providence

THREE-PAYMENT PLAN — $885

Due upon acceptance, $100
Due on Registration Day, $410
(plus the amount for first issue of supplies)
Balance two months later, $375

EIGHT-PAYMENT PLAN — $900

Due upon acceptance, $100
Due on Registration Day, $110
(plus the amount for first issue of supplies)
Balance in six monthly installments, each $115

RESIDENT STUDENTS

Boston and New York

THREE-PAYMENT PLAN — $2,650

Due upon acceptance, $200
Due on Registration Day, $1,350
(plus the amount for first issue of supplies)
Balance three months later, $1,100

EIGHT-PAYMENT PLAN — $2,690

Due upon acceptance, $200
Due on Registration Day, $360
(plus the amount for first issue of supplies)
Balance in six monthly installments, each $355

Please note that charges are made for a place in the school and not for the period of attendance. The student is therefore received only for the entire school year, and no deduction or refund will be made for absence, dismissal, or withdrawal, except that in the case of a protracted illness of a resident student, a pro rata refund may be made, but only on the amount charged for meals.

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Arrangements may be made through the school with the Tuition Refund Plan for insurance of school fees against illness. A folder describing the Plan is sent upon acceptance.

Katharine Gibbs School

APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT

BOSTON 16 . . . . 21 Marlborough Street

NEW YORK 17 . . . . . 230 Park Avenue

MONTCLAIR, N. J. . . . 33 Plymouth Street

PROVIDENCE 6 . . . . 155 Angell Street

APPLICATION FOR ENROLLMENT

IN YEAR_____

I hereby request enrollment in the Katharine Gibbs School as indicated below and in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth on the opposite page and the regulations in your catalog. My application fee is enclosed.

Full Name .....
Please Print

Date of Application..... Day Student..... Resident Student.....

Course and School desired (check one):

One-Year Secretarial	Boston.....	New York.....	Montclair.....	Providence.....
Liberal Arts-Secretarial	Boston.....	New York.....	Montclair.....	
Special Course for College Women	Boston.....	New York.....		

Month of Entrance: September (all schools).... February (N. Y. only).... July (N. Y. only)....

Date of Birth.....Height.....Weight.....

Physical Defects (if none, so state).....

Full Address .....
Street

....
City Zone State Telephone

Full name of parent or guardian.....

Occupation of parent or guardian.....

Name of Firm.....

Business Address .....
Street City Zone State

Bills should be sent to.....
Name

.....
Address

Through what source did you become interested in the school?.....

Schools Previously Attended (beginning with high school) —

Name and Address of Institution	Dates of Attendance	Date of Graduation

Educational Reference (from college or school last attended)

Name (please print full name).....

Address .....

Previous Employment, if any.....
Name of Firm

.....
Address of Firm

Period of Employment: From.....to.....

Name of Supervisor.....

10-60

ORIGINAL

CONTRACT WITH KATHARINE GIBBS SCHOOL, INCORPORATED

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ENTRANCE

APPLICATION FEE .....$ 25

TUITION PER YEAR

Boston, New York, Montclair.....$ 935
Providence .....$ 870

RESIDENCE PER YEAR EXCLUSIVE OF TUITION

Boston: room — and all meals.....$1,675
New York: room — and breakfast and dinner on school days $1,675

The application fee of $25 must accompany this application for enrollment, and it is not deductible from tuition or residence fees, nor is it refundable. An advance payment of $100 for a day student or $200 for a resident student is required immediately upon acceptance and is refundable until 90 days prior to Registration Day (the opening day of school). The balance for residence and tuition for resident students and for tuition for day students, including the amount for the first issue of supplies, is due upon Registration Day each year, unless the school receives written notice before such Registration Day that the student does not desire to attend the school. Arrangements may be made in advance for payment in installments as set forth in the catalog.

Charges for textbooks, supplies, and incidentals are due when billed.

The school requires a health certificate from resident students signed by the student's physician. A form for this purpose is furnished by the school and should be returned not later than two weeks prior to Registration Day.

Charges are made for a place in the school and not for the period of attendance. The student is therefore received only for the entire school year, and no deduction or refund will be made for absence, dismissal, or withdrawal, except that, in the case of a protracted illness of a resident student, a pro rata refund may be made, but only on the amount charged for meals.

Any request for change of course will be considered only prior to Registration Day.

I agree to the above terms and, if the student hereinbelow named is accepted by the school, I agree to pay all fees and other charges for her. I attest that she is in good physical and mental health.

.....
Parent or Guardian

I agree to the above terms, and I agree to obey all the rules and regulations of the school as set forth in the school catalog, a copy of which I have received, or as otherwise prescribed.

.....
Student

Date.....

***Original and Duplicate to be signed** and both forwarded to Katharine Gibbs School. Duplicate will be signed by the school and returned when applicant is accepted. This contract is not effective until accepted by the school.*

Accepted for Katharine Gibbs School, Incorporated.....

By.....

School.....Date.....

DUPLICATE

CONTRACT WITH KATHARINE GIBBS SCHOOL, INCORPORATED

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ENTRANCE

APPLICATION FEE .....$ 25

TUITION PER YEAR

Boston, New York, Montclair.....$ 935
Providence .....$ 870

RESIDENCE PER YEAR EXCLUSIVE OF TUITION

Boston: room — and all meals.....$1,675
New York: room — and breakfast and dinner on school days $1,675

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.....
Parent or Guardian

I agree to the above terms, and I agree to obey all the rules and regulations of the school as set forth in the school catalog, a copy of which I have received, or as otherwise prescribed.

.....
Student

Date.....

***Original and Duplicate to be signed** and both forwarded to Katharine Gibbs School. Duplicate will be signed by the school and returned when applicant is accepted. This contract is not effective until accepted by the school.*

Accepted for Katharine Gibbs School, Incorporated.....

By.....

School.....Date.....

(Do Not Fill Out)

Name.....

Course.....Year.....

Certificate Granted.....

Personal Analysis.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

LIBERAL ARTS	Final Grade	TECHNICAL	Final Grade
Modern History		Shorthand Rate	
Government		Transcription Rate	
Economics		Typewriting Rate	
English Composition		Accounting Essentials	
Literature		Filing	
Theatre Arts		Secretarial Procedure	
Art Appreciation		Spelling	
Music Appreciation		Business Communications	
Spelling		Business Promotion	
Secretarial Accounting		Banking	
Personality Development		Business Orientation	
Shorthand		Current Events	
		Personality Essentials	
		Psychology	
Interviews		Personal Finance	
		Placement Project	
Average for year			
ATTENDANCE			
Days Absent		Days Absent	
Times Tardy		Times Tardy	

Jz Howard

LT
JZ HOWARD
MEMPHIS PRESS SCIMITAR
MEMPHIS

BELATED THANKS YOUR WIRE JANUARY 4 STOP ATTEMPTING TO ARRANGE INFORMAL COMMENTS IMMEDIATELY AFTER INAUGURAL ADDRESS BUT AM SURE MORE CONSIDERED FORMAL RECOMMENDATIONS BY EXPRESIDENTS CAN BEST BE ATTEMPTED LATER

REGARDS

ED MURROW

514-70
gw
1-17-61

RECEIVED
1961 JAN -4 PM 2:49
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU008 DPR PD

FAX MEMPHIS TENN JAN 4 1237P CST

EDWARD R MURROW, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

ONE OF OUR READERS W FRANK EDWARDS ICE CREAM DEALER 544 S HIGHLAND MEMPHIS ~~ASCS M~~ ASKS ME TO SUGGEST TO YOU THAT YOU GET THREE EX-PRESIDENTS TOGETHER ON PROGRAM AFTER JAN 20 TO GIVE AMERICAN PEOPLE THEIR IDEAS ON WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE FOR THE NATION AND HOW IT SHOULD BE DONE SAYS ONLY YOU CAN DO IT. LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU REGARDS

J Z HOWARD MANAGING EDITOR MEMPHIS PRESS SCIMITAR

243P..

TO Mr Munson

FROM

By Hand

Maybe the Institute will have a contributing founder.

Jim

1/18/61

Hunter, George

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

G.J. ARCEDI
F.Y.I.

to: Mr. Firman

from: Jerry Vernon

January 16, 1961

File

Mr Sarnoff
F.Y.I.!

The RTES Luncheon at which Mr. Murrow was the featured speaker was attended by George Hunter of Nationwide Ins. and four men from the Ben Sackheim Agency (Geo. Pampel, VP Sr A/E; H. Graves, VP A/E; Wm. Pitts, Radio-TV Time Buyer and A. Kelly, Creative Director.

After the luncheon George Hunter asked for a transcript of Mr. Murrow's remarks which I obtained for him.

On Friday afternoon, George Hunter said he had been in touch with Calvin Kytle VP Chg of Public Relations - Nationwide. He said that Nationwide was very much interested in Ed Murrow's proposal.

He said further that by this Tuesday or Wednesday they would know whether or not Nationwide would support Murrow's proposal with money and promotion. George Hunter mentioned a figure of $50,000 as being a likely amount for the company to contribute.

Apparently Nationwide had been doing something along these lines through their own radio stations, so that this type of thinking was not entirely foreign to them.

As you know, I am trying to sell Nationwide Insurance sponsorship of an Ed Murrow strip on CBS Radio and perhaps this may help us to do so.

Jerry
G. V.

B

Hurlbert, R.D.

March 10, 1961

Dear Mr. Hurlbert:

Thank you for your note of March 2.

I regret to have to tell you that we can find no trace of the annual report of the Alabama Educational Television Commission.

We have for the past several weeks been forwarding most of Mr. Murrow's mail to his office in Washington, expecially those things marked "personal". I know that thousands of pieces of mail have been addressed to Mr. Murrow in Washington during this period, and it takes time for it all to sift through to him.

If you would try to send another copy of the report, in my care, I will see that it receives special attention.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Executive Assistant

Mr. Raymond D. Hurlbert, General Manager
Alabama Educational Television Commission
Protective Life Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION COMMISSION
PROTECTIVE LIFE BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

RAYMOND D. HURLBERT
GENERAL MANAGER

March 2, 1961

Dear Mrs. Campbell:

Recently, at Mr. Murrow's request, I mailed to him at your address an annual report of the Alabama Educational Television Commission. This was in an envelope addressed to him marked "personal." As yet, Mr. Murrow tells me he has not received this communication. I wonder if you can assist me by ferreting out this large envelope and forwarding it to Mr. Murrow. Your help in this matter will be sincerely appreciated. Would you mind advising me as to what you have been able to do about the matter.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond D. Hurlbert

Mrs. Kay Campbell
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION COMMISSION

807 PROTECTIVE LIFE BUILDING BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA TELEPHONE FAIRFAX 2-4625
WAIQ, CHANNEL 2 WBIQ, CHANNEL 10 WCIQ, CHANNEL 7

COMMISSIONERS
REX SIKES
LUVERNE
VINCENT F. KILBORN
MOBILE
H. MAYNARD LAYMAN
DECATUR
MRS. BERTHA S. ROBERTS
GADSDEN
HAROLD T. PURDY
BIRMINGHAM

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FRANK A. ROSE
UNIVERSITY
RALPH DRAUGHON
AUBURN
FRANK STEWART
MONTGOMERY
HOWARD M. PHILLIPS
MONTEVALLO

STAFF
RAYMOND D. HURLBERT
GENERAL MANAGER
AL RENFRO
CHIEF ENGINEER
LOUIS PENEGUY
DIRECTOR
COORDINATION & INFORMATION
MRS. MADGE LAW
OFFICE MANAGER

January 30, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was good to have had the opportunity of making your acquaintance on your recent trip to Birmingham. During our conversation, I suggested that you might care to look over a copy of my report as General Manager of the Alabama Educational Television Commission to that body. You responded that you would like to read such and to forward it to your CBS address.

Attached is such a report which, after reading, I would appreciate its return. If you will be so kind, I will appreciate sincerely your reaction to the above mentioned report. As you will note it is put up in a very economical manner and purposefully so.

I note with pleasure your appointment to head the USIA. This is a smart move on President Kennedy's part and good for our country as well as the world. In this new position, you can continue to serve mankind but on a grander scale than ever before. Please know that in your new responsibilities we are at your service. If there is anything in the experience of the Alabama Educational Television Commission or in my personal experience that can serve or assist you, you have but to ask.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Raymond D. Hurlbert

Raymond D. Hurlbert
General Manager

RDH/ml
enc.

Isaacs, M.

March 6, 1961

Dear Miss Isaacs:

Thank you for your gracious note of March 2nd, and for the enclosed brochure prepared by the Ludlow Community Association.

The report will be of interest to Mr. Murrow, I know, and has been forwarded to his office in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Mimi Isaacs
14410 Onaway
Shaker Heights 20,
Ohio

March 2, 1961

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Our association is hopeful that you, as President of Radio Free Europe, will find this brochure of interest and use.

Sincerely,

Minie Isaacs
14410 Onaway
Shaker Heights 20, O.

Jaffe, B.

77 Parker Ave
Maplewood, N.J.
January 1, 1961

NCBS.
49 E 52 St
N.Y., N.Y.

Gentlemen:
Would it be possible to obtain a copy of the thoughts of Messrs. Huxley and Dobey as originally broadcast in the CBS Radio series, "This I Believe"

I would greatly appreciate receiving a reprint.

With appreciation
Bertha Jaffe (Mrs.)

self addressed envelope enclosed.

Fan letter

Jones, T. R.

March 6, 1961

Dear Mr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of March 3, 1961.

Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your taking the time to write and let him have your reactions to A REAL CASE OF MURDER.

The response to this particular presentation of CBS REPORTS was quite overwhelming, and we who played a part in the undertaking are feeling a little proud.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Thomas R. Jones, Esq.
1160 Fulton Street
Brooklyn 16, New York

THOMAS RUSSELL JONES

Attorney at Law

1160 Fulton Street, Brooklyn 16, N.Y.

MAIN 2-7556
7557

March 3, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wish to commend you highly for your presentation of the ways of the police and the District Attorney of Kings County on your TV program of March 2nd. Heaven knows how many poor and perhaps innocent defendants now languish in prison because noone cared enough to help them in their defense. The vast powers and staff of the District Attorney have not been used, as Mr. Silver virtually admitted, to discover whether a defendant is innocent as well as guilty.

Recently, in the case of People vs. Hicks and Reyes, Emanuel Zapata, Esq., and the undersigned, conducted a three day trial to prove that two old people who had been robbed had identified the wrong people; that the District Attorney did not investigate thoroughly, and that the two poor defendants who had spent months behind bars, were in fact innocent, as they always claimed.

The time is overdue for a fundamental change in our system of jurisprudence and the point of view of the District Attorney . . . who now regards his function as solely that of prosecutor of the so-called guilty and a real seeker after the big headlines in a sensation seeking press.

Please congratulate Dean Griswold for his sober and outspoken appraisal of the real state of affairs wherein the power of the state is ranged against the puny powers of the lonely individual . . . an uneven struggle always, except for the rich and powerful.

Very truly yours,

Thomas R. Jones.

TRJ:bk

Kenna, M. M.

February 6, 1961

Dear Mrs. Kenna:

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay an acknowledgment to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I write and reply to it - sending his regrets that he cannot give your letter the kind of attention it deserves.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow receives many similar requests each month - and if Mr. Murrow were to fulfill one such request, he would deem it necessary to fulfill them all. As you can imagine, that would be quite impossible.

I can only hope that you continue to meet the challenges of life with as much courage in the future as you have displayed in the past.

I am sorry to disappoint you and hope you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Margaret M. Kenna
Picton, Ontario
Canada

Picton, Ont. Can.
Jan. 30/61.

Dear Mr. Murrow, For a long time now I feel I know you coming into our home so often on T.V. I am a Canadian mother, ex teacher, about 70. I have had some tough bluffs through life, tho' I have always fought hard to stay on top.

I lost a fine son, a pilot in RCAF in Iceland, Dec. 19, 1944 aged 22. Many hopes were buried then. My second son only 20 at that time was in Tank Corps in Holland. A third son in RCAF in Nova Scotia at present. 3 years this April my

husband had his right leg amputated
had Sarcoma, is fine, but lost his
book keeping position because it
was several flights - & the office.
I get old age pension and $25 from
RCAF - $80 all told. I try & teach
some at home, but here is my
problem.

My second son when
he returned from overseas in 1945
married a wonderful girl, his
buddy's sister. They had a won-
derfully happy life, had seven
children, 6 boys, one died, then
a darling baby girl Feb 17, 1960
She'll soon be a year old. His wife
died Nov. 29 leaving him with
all this care. He is struggling on alone,
he is a welder & has a good job

in Fergus, Ont. He has been swamped
with hospital bills & doctor bills
funeral etc. He had planned to
enlarge his house which is far
too small for the 7 of them, but his
money had to go for bills. I could
live with him & do so much
if he had a bigger place. If he
had 2 or 3 thousand to help him
build a living room & kitchen
& turn the rest of the house into bed
rooms could be a God send to him
& me. I worry day & night over
those six children without a
mother. Please Mr. Nurrow could
you help even with a loan for
a few years till we all get settled.
It can all be kept secret if
you wish. I'll explain now

I am a Catholic of Mr. Kennedy's type, every thing I tell you is straight truth. My heart is broken I don't know where to turn to help my boy. I can send you letters of proof and recommendation as to my condition. If I could have the rest of my life helping these children no one knows what this would mean to me. Please help me if you can.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Margaret M Kenna

Dan Kimball

DAN KIMBALL PRESIDENT
AEROJET-GENERAL CORP
AZUSA CALIFORNIA

AN OLD FRIEND OF MINE AND BENEFACTOR OF THE HUMAN RACE JONAS SALK WOULD LIKE TO CHAT WITH YOU ABOUT A PROJECT OF ENORMOUS IMPORTANCE STOP I HAVE SUGGESTED THAT HE MIGHT TELEPHONE YOU

ED MURROW

514-70
gw
1-11-61

John King

January 18, 1961

Dear John:

Very many thanks for your cordial letters of January 4th and 9th.

I wish very much that I could accept your invitation to address the 29th annual meeting of the Seattle-King County Safety Council on February 27th. But, I am sorry to have to tell you that my schedule makes this completely impossible.

You are an old hand in this business so I know you will understand the situation without further explanation on my part.

Thanks, also, for sending me Ted Berry's confidential letter on Farm Bureau Federation.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John L. King, Secretary-Treasurer
Station KIRO-TV
1530 Queen Anne Avenue
Seattle 9, Washington

King, A. G.

February 3, 1961

Dear Mrs. King:

Thank you for your letter of January 25th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay a reply to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your gracious comments on his "Background" program.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow's new duties in Washington will not afford him the time necessary to maintain any of his radio or television programs; however, I am sure you will join in wishing Mr. Murrow success in his new field of endeavor.

Again, on behalf of Mr. Murrow, thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Arthur G. King
Jack Rabbit Trail
R. F. D. One
Buckeye, Arizona

MRS. ARTHUR G. KING
JACK RABBIT TRAIL - R.F.D. ONE
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA

January 25, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Please let me tell you that my family are glad you are on on Sunday evening. We like your program, "Background" very much and hope you will continue.

Sincerely yours,
Eleanor L. King
(Mrs. Arthur G. King)

Grayson Kirk

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.
PRESIDENT'S ROOM

January 3, 1961

Dear Ed:

I have written briefly to Bill Paley, but I want you also to have from me this word of appreciation of the manner in which the World Affairs Briefing by the team of CBS correspondents was presented on last Friday afternoon. Your people did an outstanding job in every respect, and your own introductions and "bridges" were delightful. The result was a performance not only informative but entertaining. Both Ed Barrett and I are delighted that the University, and the Graduate School of Journalism, could join in the show.

Please convey my expression of appreciation to the correspondents. It was a pleasure to meet them informally beforehand, and to hear their discussion of people and events. It was pleasant as well to talk with you again, even though briefly.

With every good wish for the New Year, I am

Sincerely,

Grayson Kirk
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York
p

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

Office of the
Chairman of the Board
WILLIAM S. PALEY

January 5, 1961

Dear Grayson:

Thanks for your note about the event at the Waldorf last Friday. I, too, have had most enthusiastic comments from people outside, many, by the way, making particularly fine comments about your role in the program. As I told you yesterday, I thought your speech, as short as it was, was full of wit and humor, while, at the same time, making some very good and thoughtful points.

I will certainly see that your expression is conveyed to Frank Stanton and Ed Murrow and to others around here who had a hand in setting up the program.

I reciprocate your wishes for the New Year. I hope it is a happy one for you in every way.

Sincerely,

Dr. Grayson Kirk
President
Columbia University
New York, New York

bc: Dr. Stanton
Mr. Murrow
Mr. Salant
Mr. Meade

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.
PRESIDENT'S ROOM

January 3, 1961

Accept · Regret
Appropriate action
Background?
FYI File JSM
Note & return
Phone WSP
Reply direct
Return to sender
Status?
Suggest reply
To discuss
Comment or recommendation
Copy to WSP
URGENT

Dear Bill:

I want you to know of my pleasure, which is shared by many here in the University, as a result of the event of last Friday afternoon in the Waldorf. The comments I have heard from outsiders have been invariably enthusiastic. The program was informative and entertaining, and it moved with pace. Your representatives provided convincing indications of their abilities to analyze and to interpret well the fast-moving events they report daily to so many millions of us. It was a pleasure to meet them informally as it was to hear their discussion. Both Ed Barrett and I are delighted that the University and the Graduate School of Journalism could join in the show.

I hope you will convey this expression of my satisfaction to Frank Stanton, to Ed Murrow, and to others who helped in setting it up.

With every good wish for the New Year, I am

Sincerely,

Grayson Kirk
President

Mr. William S. Paley
Chairman of the Board
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York
p

John King

January 18, 1961

Dear John:

Very many thanks for your cordial letters of January 4th and 9th.

I wish very much that I could accept your invitation to address the 29th annual meeting of the Seattle-King County Safety Council on February 27th. But, I am sorry to have to tell you that my schedule makes this completely impossible.

You are an old hand in this business so I know you will understand the situation without further explanation on my part.

Thanks, also, for sending me Ted Berry's confidential letter on Farm Bureau Federation.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John L. King, Secretary-Treasurer
Station KIRO-TV
1530 Queen Anne Avenue
Seattle 9, Washington

KIRO-TV 7 1530 queen anne ave. seattle 9, wash.
OWNED AND OPERATED BY QUEEN CITY BROADCASTING COMPANY

January 9, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

As I indicated on the phone to your Secretary, Miss Mullin, I would certainly like to have you accept our invitation to address the 29th annual meeting of the Seattle-King County Safety Council on February 27, 1961.

As a past president of the organization (1957) I am proud of the accomplishments it has made and the high community respect and record of accomplishment it enjoys. As a matter of fact, I have just been drafted to serve another term (1961) as President and will be installed on that occasion.

The meeting will attract a crowd of 1000 community leaders to the Grand Ballroom of the Olympic Hotel, as it did last year when William Randolph Hearst Jr. was our speaker.

The excellent job you did with "Slaughter on the Highways" on December 26th has attracted considerable interest and has now identified you with our cause.

I understand the scheduling conflicts that exist due to your Quemoy and Matsu trip, but sincerely hope that things could be worked out to catch you either going or coming. As a matter of fact, if we knew soon enough we could perhaps adjust our date to suit your schedule. Please let us hear from you the moment you hear definitely regarding your travel plans and remember - the salmon fishing is always excellent in your home State.

Very sincerely,

John

John L. King

JLK:tk

KIRO-TV 7 1530 queen anne ave. seattle 9, wash.
OWNED AND OPERATED BY QUEEN CITY BROADCASTING COMPANY

January 4, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I enjoyed very much one of your recent telecasts where you emphasized among other things the farm situation. In referring to the Farm Bureau, the only farm organization that you included in your broadcast, you stated that it was the largest farm organization in America. In the interest of good public relations I think you should be aware of the fact that the Farm Bureau is in reality not the largest farm organization in America. If one is to use the usual criterion, that of paid up membership, the Farm Bureau is the second largest farm organization. The National Grange is quite insistent on this point. If one is more than two quarters in arrears in his Grange dues he is no longer listed as a member. The Farm Bureau is not so particular about members being in arrears. I am enclosing a letter from Ted Berry, Editor of the Grange News, which you may enjoy reading.

Ted Keep was in Seattle recently to address the DU's and Miss Kellican of KIRO, a personal friend of his, entertained for Ted at her home which made it possible for a number of us to become better acquainted with him. Many of our News Department were there. Ted made a very fine speech before the DU's. I am sure everyone enjoyed him very much.

One more thought. I want you to know that CBS, according to many opinions in this area, did an outstanding job on election night. I am sorry that you were not able to be present. Your last "Round Up" was outstanding. I was very much impressed with the profound knowledge that CBS reporters had regarding the situation around the world.

I talked with your Secretary this morning regarding the possibility of having you here on February 27th to address the Seattle-King County Safety Council's annual banquet. She informed me that you would be visiting Matsu and Quemoy about that time. I will be very much interested in your reaction to the situation in those areas. I hope we can learn of your reactions through one of your network programs.

Very sincerely,

John

John L. King
Secretary-Treasurer

JLK:tk

Encl.

The Grange News

TED F. BERRY
EDITOR

3104 WESTERN AVENUE
SEATTLE 1, WASH.

ATWATER 4-1753

Dec. 13, 1960

F.F.

Mr. John L. King
Station KIRO
1530 Queen Anne Avenue
Seattle 9, Washington

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear John:

In response to our telephone conversation I will try to tell you what little I have learned about the Farm Bureau in the past 25 years. As you know, the Grange makes no official statements about the Farm Bureau or its policies, so the following is my personal view:

It is my understanding that the Farm Bureau was organized by the Chicago Board of Trade somewhat less than 50 years ago. It is therefore younger than the Grange by some 40-odd years.

True to its peculiar parentage, the Farm Bureau has always backed the views of the so-called middleman class -- the handler, processor and distributor of farm products -- and those who make their living from the farmer rather than from the farm. These include farm machinery, fertilizer, equipment and other interests of that kind.

In addition, I have been reliably informed that the Farm Bureau draws a considerable portion of its financial sustenance from banks and utility companies, and that they are regularly solicited for such support.

Early in the Farm Bureau's career, it managed to engage the active support of the Agricultural Extension Service in its membership solicitation program. In many states farm Bureau membership was required of farmers as a prerequisite to obtaining the services of the Extension Service. The National Grange and others battled for years to eliminate this misuse of a tax supported agency for the benefit of a private organization. The effort was finally successful but the Extension Service still tends to support the Farm Bureau and its point of view.

In our own state the Farm Bureau has never been able to obtain more than a small minority of farmers as members. Several years ago, when the State Farm Bureau was as strong as it has ever been, a membership figure of around 2,500 was quoted. Since that time the State Farm Bureau has kept its membership pretty much a secret. The State Grange, of course, has traditionally dominated the farm

farm areas of Washington State and now has a paid-up membership of almost 53,000, with 480 local Granges in all of the 39 counties.

State Grange farm policies, naturally, would be expected to reflect the views of the vast majority of farm people here. Yet, the small Farm Bureau organization has been able, through its publicity program, to represent that its almost diametrically opposite policies were those of the Washington farm population. These policies are based, broadly, on the general view that there is a surplus of farmers and that the way to get rid of this surplus is through a completely unregulated pricing and marketing system for farm products. Obviously, such a policy is made to order for the "middleman" interests which have been enabled to expand their profit margins while farmers have received steadily less for their products and were forced to pay high and higher prices for their production needs.

Frankly, the Farm Bureau doesn't reflect farm thinking at all. In this state we have noticed that local Farm Bureau leaders consistently follow the policy line laid down by officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago and Washington, D.C. By contrast, National Grange policy derives from resolutions which start at the local Grange level and through the State Grange conventions. Currently the Farm Bureau is opposing a state marketing act and milk control law which recently was adopted without dissent by the Washington Dairymen's Federation. They do not state this opposition openly because of the overwhelming farmer support for it. However, they oppose a key feature of the marketing act -- block voting by cooperatives for their memberships. The state FB people are going to fight this feature because, simply, the American Farm Bureau Federation opposes it.

The AFBF opposes the wheat certificate bill which is overwhelmingly supported by the wheat growers, the Grange, Farmers Union and other interested organizations. State Farm Bureau officials either oppose it or are silent on it.

AFBF opposes action by any farm commodity group -- wheat growers, dairymen or otherwise -- to effectuate its own marketing program. In recent years AFBF has refused to attend a meeting where the National Milk Producers Federation was represented, apparently on the ground that the latter was an inferior organization.

The Bureau will not support efforts of any commodity group, except as it may be represented as a committee of the Farm Bureau.

Summing this up, it can be confidently expected that the AFBF and its state officials will oppose any measure that will increase agriculture's share of the margin between producer and consumer of food and fiber.

As to membership, AFBF now claims 1.6 million farm families. It says this is a drop of about 1,300 below 1959 membership. At the same time AFBF says its membership gained in 30 states this year,

but it gives no indication of where it lost membership.

We have no way of knowing how the AFBF counts its membership. Perennially it has conducted at least an annual membership drive in this state, accompanied by a fanfare of newspaper publicity and series of organizational meetings where "names make news." Otherwise, meetings are sporadic and attended by a handful of farmers, mostly officers, for adoption of resolutions (in keeping with AFBF policy) or to sound off on some current question. Local Grangers meet twice monthly and write their own programs.

Years ago, my father-in-law told me, he signed up for Farm Bureau membership in one of their drives. He never again paid them anything or attended a meeting, but for at least 10 years thereafter he was recorded a s a member and regularly received the Farm Bureau paper and other literature in the mail.

By contrast, the Grange counts its membership on a quarterly basis and those who do not pay their dues are dropped. Nationally the Grange has a membership of around 750,000 individuals including farmers and family members. The dues per individual average only about $5 a year compared with the $15 to $25 "family" membership of the Farm Bureau.

Admittedly the Farm Bureau is far stronger in other states than it is in Washington, but I have always mistrusted the membership claims of the AFBF. Its appeal is mainly to the well-to-do minority of farmers who favor a do-nothing farm policy.

The AFBF has far more "staff" than ~~all~~ any of the other farm organizations. They include 23 full time officers and employees in Chicago, 11 in Washington, D.C., and eight in regional field work. They also have business affiliates such as an insurance concern, a research organization, a so-called trade development corporation which includes a foreign trade office in Rotterdam, and what they call an Agricultural Marketing Association in Chicago.

In my considered opinion, these elaborate and far flung services are dedicated primarily to propaganda and lobbying, and they could not possibly be supported by the contributions of farmers, who are notably conservative in spending money for organizational purposes.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ted

Ted F. Berry
Editor

Sidney Kraus

February 2, 1961

Dear Professor Kraus:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of January 20th.

I am flattered by your invitation to contribute an article to your book on the great debates.

However, I must tell you that in view of my appointment as Director of the U.S.I.A., I do not feel it appropriate to comment on what was essentially a domestic matter.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Sidney Kraus
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE

January 20, 1961

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am very pleased for this opportunity to write to you at this time.

I am editing a book on the great debates which is to be published in the late fall of this year by the Indiana University Press. To this date, I have secured commitments and/or papers from the following individuals: Dr. Frank Stanton; Mr. Robert Sarnoff; Mr. Douglass Cater; Mr. Gilbert Seldes; Dr. Samuel L. Becker, State University of Iowa; Dr. Percy Tannenbaum, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Paul Deutschmann, Michigan State University; Dr. Richard Carter, Stanford University and others. Mr. Sam Lubell has consented to do an article, but we are discussing the nature of it and his commitment will depend on that. I have received a communication from President Harry Truman that he is interested in doing an article, but I am afraid we must go to press before that will become realized.

I wish to extend to you an invitation to contribute an article to this book. I conceive the book as being a compilation of professional and personal opinions and experimental research on the effects of the debates. I would be most pleased to have you as a representative of the industry in reference to news and public affairs. You can write with any emphasis that you select. You might want to know what kind of articles we have now so that you would be able to see where yours might fit in. Dr. Stanton's article relates to certain arguments which were presented after the debates. He affirms the idea and continuation of the debates. Mr. Sarnoff's article provides background of the debates and brings the reader through the events which preceded the debates. Gilbert Seldes' article will relate to speculations on the future form of the debates. Douglass Cater's article provides an account of his experience as a member of the news panel in the third debate.

Becker's article provides the history of electronic campaigning, beginning with the early days of radio and President Wilson and ending with the debates. Mr. Lubell's article, if finally realized, will probably be his impressions of the effects of the debates based upon his interviews and experiences during the campaign. The other articles relate to ~~political~~ experimental effects of the debates.

One of the obvious gaps in the book is an article which would relate to public affairs programming and news and how the debates served that function, etc. However, feel free, as I said before, to select your own emphasis.

Of course, there will be some sort of fee paid to contributors, but I am certain it will not be any where near what your services are worth. University presses do not have much money. We hope that you will be motivated, because of the list of contributors and because of the importance of recording this event in broadcasting history, to contribute.

Your article should be between 2,000 and 6,000 words. It can go as high as 8,000. The deadline for all manuscripts is no later than the end of May since we want publication in the fall.

I am certainly aware of your commitments and energy which you put forth for your wonderful television efforts. In spite of this, I hope that you will be motivated to contribute. May I hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Sidney Kraus

Sidney Kraus
Assistant Professor

SK:mm

Calvin Kytle

January 10, 1961

Dear Calvin:

Very many thanks for your gracious letter of December 30th. I am so glad that you enjoyed "Years of Crisis."

I am sorry to have to tell you that I am obliged to decline the invitation to narrate that movie for you. A little matter of company policy precludes the possibility of my doing anything of this kind.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Calvin Kytle,
Vice President-Public Relations
Nationwide Insurance Company
245 North High Street
Columbus 16, Ohio

ERM:gw

NATIONWIDE

246 NORTH HIGH STREET
COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
NATIONWIDE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NATIONWIDE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

December 30, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

I know our people in New York have already been at you with the request that you narrate a movie we're doing here, but I thought it wouldn't be entirely remiss if I put in a word of my own.

I hope most sincerely that you can find the time to do this for us. No one can give the sound track quite the ring of authority that you can and it will mean a great deal to have your voice and prestige with us. As I hope you've come to expect from us, ours is going to be like no company movie ever produced before. Its purpose, of course, is to explain to people what sort of company we are, but, more than this, the film will make a strong case for economic democracy. I think you'll agree after you've read the script that the case is going to be made both interestingly and convincingly.

If you can manage to squeeze this into your schedule -- and I understand it should take no more than an hour or two to record -- you'll find yourself in good company. Adolf Berle will be in the film prominently and the cartoons used to illustrate some of our ideas are by Robert Osborn, whose work I'm sure you know.

Your "Years of Crisis" round-up last night was superb! I can't tell you how delighted I was to see such bold insights offered with such candor by a group of television reporters.

Sincerely,

Calvin Kytle

Calvin Kytle
Vice President-Public Relations

js

fm
Lee, Dorothy

January 16, 1961

Dear Miss Lee:

Thank you for your gracious letter, which Mr. Murrow has referred over to me for a reply.

I regret that the film of the McCarthy hearings, which you request is not in our possession. Mr. Murrow's show on the subject of the late Senator McCarthy was televised before the hearings and reprints are no longer available. I have contacted other departments here at C.B.S. but to no avail. Our film library destroys all film after four years and other departments did not have a film of the hearings in their possession either.

I am indeed sorry to have to disappoint you in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Dorothy Lee
Department of Anthropology
16 Holyoke Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
16 Holyoke St.
~~Peabody Museum~~
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to you on behalf of five leaders of freshman seminars here at Harvard. The freshman seminar program was started last year; and some of us see it as an opportunity to tap and encourage the sense of inquiry, the search, the creative impulse, the urge to criticism and perhaps to rebellion among our students.

Now we are eager to show the students what happened to the country during the McCarthy Era, and, in fact, to show them McCarthy in action. Rumor has it that you have a movie of McCarthy hearings. Do you? And, if you do, would you be willing to lend it to us?

That request is only a beginning. I have a bigger request. Would you come along with the film, to comment and discuss in any way you want? Our five seminars come for a joint dinner meeting every Tuesday evening. We try to bring them a variety of people to talk to them and discuss with them. What the different people have in common is that they believe that freshmen are people, that they talk to and with them, instead of lecturing at them, that they present something in which they are involved, -- perhaps their own autobiography --, and that they never give an academic, abstract presentation.

We can pay your expenses if you come to us, and put you up for the night. We do not offer an honorarium; we want people who come because they want to, not for the pay -- though I doubt that we could offer you an honorarium big enough to attract you anyway.

The invitation is for the second semester -- February 14 and 28 are open, and any Tuesday thereafter until May 16, except for April 4.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Lee

Dorothy Lee
Lecturer in Anthropology

DL:ml

Murray Lincoln

January 10, 1961

Dear Murray:

This is just a note to tell you how sorry I was to have to decline the invitation sent me by George Stoney to narrate the film, THE FUR LINED FOXHOLE. The reason for my refusal is that company policy precludes the possibility of my doing this. Just wanted you to know that I am particularly sorry to have to decline in this instance because of the high regard in which I hold you and all at Nationwide.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Murray Lincoln, President
Nationwide Insurance Company
246 North High Street
Columbus 16, Ohio

ERM:gw

Basil Litch

January 18, 1960

Dear Basil:

Thank you for your letter of January 4th.

This is merely a note to tell you that I have no objection to your suggestion that Mr. Paul Rosen discuss with CBS the possibility of their being interested in the Granada lecture I did for you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Basil Litchfield
Granada TV Network Limited
36 Golden Square
London W1, England

Larry Lowenstein

January 10, 1961

Dear Mr. Lowenstein:

Enclosed are the two tickets to the Luncheon about which Kay Campbell spoke to you today.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Lawrence Lowenstein
WNTA
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York

wncl

McCaffrey, R.

January 9, 1961

Dear Mr. McCaffrey:

I am sorry to say that your request proved rather difficult in its accomplishment - and only today have I received a copy of the 1957 script in which the particular passage you described appeared.

It is, of course, too late to forward it to you son for his birthday, so here is a rough copy of it for you to do with it what you will.

Perhaps you could have it done by some printer and framed. I agree with you - it's awfully good!

Mr. Murrow sends along his Best Wishes, and hopes Robert John will enjoy Mr. Allen's philosophy as much as he did.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Robert McCaffrey
101 Hillside Drive
Hilton, New York

"Dear God, help me to be a sport in this little game of life,

I don't ask for any place in the lineup,

Play me where you need me.

I can only ask you for the stuff to give you 100% of what I've got.

And help me to take the bad breaks as part of the game.

Help me be thankful for the.

And, finally, God if fate seems to uppercut me with both hands,

And I'm laid up on the shelf in sickness or old age,

Help me to take that as part of the game also.

And when in the dusk, God, I get the final bell.

I ask for no lying complimentary stones,

I'd only like to think, God, that you think that I'm a good guy."

xxxx

101 Hillside Dr.
Hilton, N.Y.
November 16, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Some few short years ago you interviewed Mr. Mel Allen on "Person to Person". At that time, Mr Allen read or recited from memory a passage which I can only recall in terms of the beautiful philosophy it presented. As I believe you and Mr Allen understood it, it presented a value of life in ~~wh~~ words which we might all profit from.

With regrets that I can not further identify this quotation, I hope you may be able to forward a copy to my son, Robert John, at the above address. I would like to remember his coming birthday in this way.

In any event, thank you for your indulgence - hope you licked the pneumonia; we missed your commentary on the 8th.

Regards,
Bob McCuffrey

April, 1957 -

John McCloskey

January 25, 1961

Dear Mr. McCloskey:

I am in receipt of your letter to Mr. Murrow dated January 20th. Rather than delay a reply to you, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it since Mr. Murrow is out of town and not expected back in New York for a couple of weeks. Shortly after he does return, he hopes to make a long postponed trip to Quemoy and Matsu and will go subsequently to Israel for the Eichmann Trial.

I shall however call your letter to his attention as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. John M. McCloskey
1945 S. W. 70th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Jan. 20, 1961

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed.

How long can a man stare at a blank piece of paper before he tries to set down that which he doesn't want to say? I am, of course, presuming on our friendship once again and that only because I don't quite know what else to do.

To say that I came South on doctor's orders is a matter of attestable record. Dr Worth Lintz of 100 W 59th St., N.Y. has taken a reasonably dim view of my present state of health and ordered two to three weeks of sun and rest. I am sure this will do the trick but not where I am currently staying, namely my Sister's home in Miami.

I know its sufficient only to say that the need for $500.00 is urgent and necessary. I will borrow that amount against my salary upon my return Feb. 8th with which to repay you. Negotiations with CBS from this distance would be complicated and time consuming.

I will, of course, remain here until I hear from you.

Sincerely

John M. McCloskey
1945 S.W. 70th AVE
MIAMI — FLORIDA.

McCreight, J.

February 2, 1961

Dear Mr. McCreight:

I regret the delay in acknowledging your letter of December 7th.

Rather than risk a further delay (in view of Mr. Murrow's recent appointment to the office of Director of the United States Information Agency) I am taking the liberty of answering your inquiries directed to Mr. Murrow.

While I cannot answer in full the particular questions you pose in your letter, I feel sure Mr. Murrow would advise you to first obtain a sound background in the fields of history, political science and journalism. Since experience is of the essence, I would suggest you try to obtain as much as possible on the local level - hometown newspaper or television station - before trying the various networks.

I hope you will find the above information useful, and wish you the best of luck in reaching your goal.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. James McCreight
3243 N. E. Wasco
Portland 12, Oregon

3243 N.E. Wasco
Portland 12, Oregon
Jan. 11, 1961

Dear Mr. Morrow,

I am writing you because I feel you can answer a question which has been bothering me for many months now. I am a freshman at Portland State College and am majoring in Speech and Political Science, but last year when I was a senior in high school I intended to go to a college which offered Radio-Television as a major, ~~since~~ I was very active in speech and radio work during high school. As

it has turned out I am not able to major in Radio-Television at P.S.C. where I am now going to school. My question is this, I would like to work in TV news after graduation on the network level, but could I get a job with majors of speech and Political Science? If not what are the requirments? I hope you will take a few moments to answer my letter, because the answer to my question is very important to me and I would value your opinion.

Sincerely yours,
Jim McCreight

Tex McCrary

February 3, 1961

Dear Tex:

Many thanks for your cordial letter.

As for that little piece I did on Inauguration Day - it was ad lib, but if my office can track it down somewhere, you will most certainly receive a copy.

Sincerely,

Mr. Tex McCrary
122 East 42nd Street
New York City, N

The Towers

THE
WALDORF ASTORIA
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed — out of the flood of words and pictures that poured out of Washington on Inaugural Day, your sobering summation of the mood and meaning of that point-of-no-return at noon should quickly find it's way into PERMANENT print — can you please get for me at least a copy

of the transcript?
me permission, pl
circulate it priva
would want first
it to Bill Paley
in Jamaica and
missed it. You
contemplation ha
an unsurpassed d
comprehension.

Very sincer

Tex Ma
122 E.

P.S. Even Reston can't r

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t reach you.

Manley, J.

January 31, 1961

Dear Miss Manley:

In view of Mr. Murrow's recent appointment to the office of Director of the United States Information Agency, and the increased activity engendered by his commuting between New York and Washington, I am taking the liberty of answering your recent letter directed to him.

While I cannot answer the particular questions you pose in your letter, I feel sure the enclosed biography portrait of Mr. Murrow will serve to answer your inquiry - at least in part.

I am sorry to disappoint you, and wish you the best of luck.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Jean Manley
26 North Eighth Street
Columbia, Pennsylvania

26 North Eighth Street
Columbia
Pennsylvania
January 17, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our seventh-grade English class is studying the writing of letters. As part of our work we felt we wanted to write some letters that we could actually send and to which we might expect to get some answers.

Accordingly, we selected a group of thirty-two people whom the class very much admires and respects. Each of us is writing to one of those people. If we receive a number of replies, we shall make an exhibit of the

letters in the school's display case so that everyone in our school may enjoy them.

Mr. Murrow, do you think you could possibly find time to write me a letter in which you would answer one or the both of the following questions:

1. Why did you select the career you are now engaged?
2. What are some embarrassing incidents that have occurred to you?

I realize that someone in your position has many more important things to do than answer my letter, so I shall understand if I do not receive a reply. At the same time, I shall eagarly watching the mail deliveries in the hope that I am fortunate enough to receive an answer.

Respectfully yours,
Jean Manley
(Miss Jean Manley)

Lester Markel

February 3, 1961

Dear Lester:

Many thanks for your letter of January 18.

I regret that in view of my departure for Washington, it will no longer be possible for me to join you in your project.

It was good to see you, and I hope we may have an opportunity to visit again soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lester Markel, Sunday Editor
The New York Times
Times Square
New York City, New York

The New York Times
Times Square

January 18, 1961

LESTER MARKEL
SUNDAY EDITOR

Dear Ed:

Here is the prospectus on public opinion which I drew up a couple of years ago. It still seems good to me, and as I said to you, George Gallup and others are keenly interested.

So let's form a two-man committee to survey the possibilities of a committee or something to take steps about this prime problem of public opinion.

I shall call you toward the middle of February. It was good to see you last night.

Yours, sincerely,

Lester

LM:nm

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Maught, J. A.

February 2, 1961

Dear Mr. Maught:

I regret the delay in acknowledging your recent letter.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than further delay a reply to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your interest and comments on "Years of Crisis".

The program was not recorded, however, I am happy to enclose a transcript of the show, which I hope will serve your need.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. John A. Maught
216 Balter Building
New Orleans, Louisianna

PHONE MAGNOLIA 2053

216 BALTER BUILDING

JOHN A. MAUGHT
TAX COUNSELOR
SINCE 1919
NEW ORLEANS

January 10, 1961.

Mr. Edw. R. Morrow,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Co.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Several weeks ago I saw one of your broad cast programs, titled "Years of Crises", which I found most interesting.

I shall appreciate your advising me whether or not this program was recorded, and if so, if it is possible for me to secure a recording, either on tape or on a regular long playing record?

Very truly yours,

John A Maught

JAM:p.

Harold Mayer

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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January 18, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

Around Christmas I sent you some oranges as I usually do, and I have not heard from you. Please let me know if they reached you.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD S. MAYER

HSM:mc

Morningside Com. Center

February 17, 1961

Dear Reverend Robinson:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of January 5.

I have seen much of the footage relating to the program, and have great hopes for it.

I am proud to have been associated with it - even though so briefly.

Sincerely yours,

The Reverend James H. Robinson
Acting Executive Director
Morningside Community Center, Inc.
360 West 122nd Street
New York 27, New York

Morrell, P.C.

February 3, 1961

Mr. P.C. Morrell
1145 Reading Drive
Orlando, Florida

Dear Mr. Morrell:

Thank you for your letter of January 27th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay an acknowledgment to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your writing, giving your views on this vital issue.

Again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

PHONE GArden 3-5775

P. C. MORRELL
1145 READING DRIVE
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

1/27/61

CBS
N.Y.C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:
Your personal integrity and deep understanding are unquestionable. Humbly I wish to express in a few words RE the injustice and the harm to the Nation and the World of discussing topics involving Russia and China and other ideological views in giving 2 or more views but not representing other vastly important views. Especially when the attack is directed in part at least against those holding opposite views, including what is critical in the present extreme Cold War. Great danger is inherent even greater than Taxation without Representation.

Sincerely
P C Morrell

Leo Mulcahy
Conn. State Police

January 18, 1961

Dear Commissioner Mulcahy:

I write to thank you for your gracious letter of January 6th. The program produced a most gratifying response. It is going to be widely used in schools and before civic groups. I am told that it is practically impossible to buy a seat belt anywhere in the country.

Thanks again for your cooperation and for the "token". It was a real pleasure to work with you, your officers and your troopers.

Sincerely yours,

Commissioner Leo J. Mulcahy
Department of State Police
100 Washington Street
Hartford 1, Connecticut

ERM:gw

Department of State Police

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

This is to Certify, That the Bearer

EDWARD R. MURROW

HONORARY SPECIAL STATE POLICEMAN

whose signature and photograph appear on the reverse side is a regularly appointed Officer of the Connecticut State Police Department, and as such is empowered with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the State of Connecticut, with authority to serve warrants and all criminal processes.

STATE POLICE

QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET

Commissioner State Police

LEO J. MULCAHY
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE
100 WASHINGTON STREET
HARTFORD 1, CONN.

January 6, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow :

Just a word of appreciation for the attention focused on the Connecticut State Police Department by your recent program, "Holiday Massacre."

There has been an astounding number of complimentary letters received from all corners of the U.S.A. The program certainly brought the efforts of this department to the front as far as the citizens of our state are concerned. An interesting note is that you can't buy a seat belt in the State of Connecticut .

Enclosed, please find a little token of our appreciation and I will take the liberty of pointing out that there are very, very few of these.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

LEO J. MULCAHY
COMMISSIONER

LJM/dj

Enclosure

~~Margery Ware~~
Neighbors Inc

January 18, 1961

Dear Mrs. Ware:

Many thanks for your letter of December 20, enclosing the letter drafted by Mr. Caplan before he left for Africa.

His suggestion is one of some interest to us, and we will be glad to consider it. We will let you know later concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Executive Assistant

Mrs. Margery T. Ware, Executive Director
Neighbors, Incorporated
5802 Georgia Avenue, N.W.
Washington 11, D.C.

MARVIN CAPLAN
PRESIDENT
MARGERY T. WARE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Neighbors INC.

5802 GEORGIA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 11, D. C.
RANDOLPH 6-3455

December 20, 1960

V.C. Will consider it & let them know.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Rockefellow Center
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Before he left for Africa, Marvin Caplan, the president of our organization, drafted a letter to you which he requested me to revise. I have decided to leave it virtually as he wrote it.

If you happened to have read his article in the July Atlantic entitled "The Last White Family On the Block", you will recognize the sincerity of his position. His article has been widely acclaimed for its honesty by both colored and white readers.

Our group was organized by Mr. Caplan about two and a half years ago when he saw the rapid turnover in population in the integrated neighborhood into which he had moved not long before. He wanted to stabilize it and prevent it from becoming an all-Negro neighborhood.

The position of Neighbors, Inc. is that we accept integration as a fact of life and we are trying to deal constructively with it. In this way we have wider opportunities to talk directly with white persons of conservative views and are thus able to secure their understanding and often their cooperation better than if we filled the role of an agency spearheading a civil rights campaign. Enclosed you will find some literature about NI.

Mr. Caplan makes to you a very good suggestion for a documentary TV program. It should be of the same outstanding calibre of the "Harvest of Shame" which dealt with migrant workers.

Mr. Caplan will soon be back in this country after reporting on the economic and business outlook for American businessmen in Africa. Both he and I would be delighted to discuss the suggestion in his letter further with you. I hope you will find that it has merit.

Sincerely yours,

Margery T. Ware

(Mrs.) Margery T. Ware
Executive Director

Enclosures

5802 Georgia Ave. N.W.
Washington 11, D. C.
December 20, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I should like to suggest to you a topic for a documentary type of television show. You have done a radio program on one aspect of this problem, ("Queensview in Brooklyn"), but I should like to suggest a different approach for television.

The idea occured to me while watching "Who Speaks for the South". I think it is valid to ask "Who Speaks for the North" on the subject of integration. Liberals who live outside the South know how much of our support of integration is mere lip service.

New York's elementary schools, for instance, are largely segregated because of the segregated housing patterns. And residential segregation in large urban areas is creating the same situation all over the United States. The victories that were won in the U. S. Supreme Court may be lost by failure to solve the housing problem.

Fortunately there is a growing number of groups in many cities that see this danger and are trying to break down segregation in housing. I should like to suggest that CBS report on these various projects. They are an answer to those in the South who cry, with considerable justice, that we Northerners are hypocrites. Yes, we are, but not entirely. And it is this small difference that needs to be pointed out.

Throughout this country groups like ours are attempting to stop flight of white families to the suburbs and create stable, open communities. Any exploration of these attempts at neighborhood stabilization, would probably best begin with Hyde Park-Kenwood in Chicago, which has been in existence for 10 years and has been the inspiration for many other efforts. The experiment has been described in detail by Julia Abramson, its first director, in her recent book, A Neighborhood Finds Itself.

But other groups will ~~require~~ repay study because of their varied approaches. There is Powelton Village in Philadelphia and another group is the Germantown Association in the same city. In Baltimore there are several stabilization groups. Recently through their efforts, combined with those of the Urban League and the Housing Association and the development committee for Baltimore, an organization has been set up to deal with stabilization on a city-wide basis. Efforts in Teaneck, N. J. and Queens are rather young developments.

George and Eunice Grier, in their recently published study under the Fund for the Republic, Privately Developed Interracial Housing, take up another but closely related aspect. Incidentally after having lived in an integrated development outside Philadelphia they are now living in our area in Washington.

Here in Washington, Neighbors, Inc. has passed its second milestone in efforts to stabilize a whole broad section of Northwest Washington. The response we are receiving suggests to us that we may be on the threshold of dealing effectively with housing segregation, thus paving the way to a more hopeful phase of race relations in the field of urban housing. I believe there are dozens of fascinating stories here - the gradual break down of distrust, the allaying of panic whipped up by speculative real estate agents, and so on.

I need hardly add that if you see the merit we do in such a program we in Neighbors, Inc. will do all we can to assist you, including providing you with addresses and other information about groups engaged in this effort.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Caplan

Marvin Caplan

MC/dhj

THE LAST WHITE FAMILY ON THE BLOCK

BY MARVIN CAPLAN

MARVIN CAPLAN *is a reporter for the Washington bureau of Fairchild Publications and covers Capitol Hill. He is also president of Neighbors, Inc., a recently formed organization of white and Negro residents in his section of Washington, which is working to improve relationships among the people and to preserve, if possible, the integrated character of the area.*

ON HOW many white and how many Negro skins does integration depend?

J. Lindsay Almond, governor of Virginia, believes the presence of a single Negro child in a student body of a thousand is unconscionable mixing. Until the courts stopped him, he shut down any school threatened with racial blemish.

Morris Milgram, the Philadelphia builder who specializes in integrated suburban developments, set a quota in his first project of 55 per cent white and 45 per cent Negro. In subsequent ones, the proportion has varied, but he has kept them about two thirds white.

"Percentages, percentages," says my wife. "It's all a matter of percentages." She thinks Governor Almond is absurd. But she looks with favor upon Mr. Milgram.

The neighborhood we live in was a white one for about thirty years. Five years ago, Negro families began moving in and soon occupied about half the houses. Perhaps by now the percentage has shifted in their favor. That's too many, says my wife. She says it with a heavy sense of confusion. For she wants integration. She welcomed the U.S. Supreme Court school decisions. With a feeling of pride and rightness we saw our oldest child go off to a recently integrated elementary school. But the first year that she went, the school was 56 per cent white. Last year it was 70 per cent Negro. This year it is about 85 per cent.

When the Negro families first appeared, many white families fled into the surrounding suburbs. We came here three years ago, attracted by the roominess of an old house, after the first panic had subsided. White families are still moving out, but at a slower rate, circumspectly, as if their moving now is a betrayal of those old neighbors who still remain. The PTA loses three white board members during the school term. The publicity chairman resigns (shamefaced) from the Citizens Association. Membership drops in the white churches. Percentages shift.

"If only a white family would move in," an old resident cries, as a marooned person cries for the sight of a sail. "I have nothing against the Negro. Some of the families moving in are lovely. But if only a white family would move in!"

Like most good middle-class city neighborhoods, ours has a serene, substantial look. The houses, one family, with large porches for the most part, stand back upon well-tended lawns. Old trees shade the yards and sidewalks.

The advent of Negro families has made little change in the physical appearance of our streets. Houses are still painted regularly. Grass is cut. The pavements are swept, the gardens cherished. The streets are empty in the summer. An occasional child, no matter what his color, will look well cared for. And if he is Negro, he is almost certain to be particularly well dressed and neat.

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(*Reprinted from the Atlantic Monthly, July 1960*)

Even our next-door neighbor, a stanchly Southern widow of seventy-five who has lived most of her adult life here and can recall when the high school across the street was vernal wilderness where you picked huckleberries in the summertime and went ice skating on the creek in the winter; even she concedes that the four Negro families on our block are not objectionable. She hated to see them move in. "But," she says, with a strange pride, "*our* Negroes are different."

Then what is it that we fear? Why does the heart of almost every white person drop when a For Sale sign goes up? Speak to an old-timer in our block, or down the street, where the change has been more rapid, and almost invariably, except for an occasional complaint about the increase in children's noises, since most of the newcomers have young families, you will hear stories of how industrious and considerate our new neighbors are, what good care they take of their homes.

Yet each small disturbance is magnified in the wide eyes of fear. A new neighbor has a noisy party, cars drive up late at night, people appear on the street talking loudly or laughing, or two boys, or two gangs, one white and one Negro, get into a fight, and rumor runs through the neighborhood like fire. That's what we fear! Negro turbulence. Where is it? Next door? It is seldom next door. But it's down the street, next to old Mrs. Grandy, who lives there all alone, poor soul. Or it may not even be in our neighborhood. It may be blocks away in a poorer one. It doesn't matter. Each loud or violent incident is premonition. *Our* Negroes are different. But who knows who will follow them?

Sometimes, like a thunderbolt, the violence does strike next door, or near enough to frighten us. Four doors away, an elderly white widow is raped by a Negro burglar. It does not quiet my neighbors to read of a white suburban burglar who perpetrated the same crime upon his victim.

Live for the moment, I tell my wife. The trick is to learn to live with the Negro family next door to you (as yet, there is none). You simply cannot keep your reason if you try to live next door to every Negro in the neighborhood and next to everyone that may move in throughout the years we live here. It is good advice, but neither of us can quite accept it.

There are two things, among others, that we white families fear: overcrowding — two or three families, evacuees, as a rule, from the city's redevelopment projects, friends, cousins, sisters, aunts, pooling their meager salaries in order to move into a modest one-family house; and profanity and violence on our quiet streets.

Yet a friend of ours, in a section of the city whose complexion is still unchanged, tells us with composure that in the big old houses on her block retired white couples have begun, illegally, to take in boarders. But they are all one color there, and no one reports them or moves away because of the proliferation of unlicensed rooming houses.

Another friend, who lives in a fashionable suburb, tells us with helpless amusement of the old bachelor who bought the house next door to hers and installed his mistress. Nothing stirs in there till after sundown. Then there are quarrels, curses, screaming all night long. But he is a well-known roué, scion of an old Virginia family, whose pranks have furnished the neighborhood with gossip for many years. My friend tells the story as a dinner joke, perhaps even with a touch of pride at having a local celebrity for her neighbor. She does not plan to move.

In our city it has become fashionable to live in the mid-city slums. Young professional couples, often with a child or two, buy a tiny cramped row house in the oldest section of town and proceed to remodel at great expense. They furnish it with the skimpy, compact furniture that is one of the triumphs of contemporary living, scatter a pound of grass seed on the tiny plots out front and back, and settle down contentedly across the street from the still unregenerate, stinking lairs of Negro drunkards, thieves, and prostitutes.

In our neighborhood the houses were built by generous hands. The rooms are generally lofty and well proportioned. We have porches and fireplaces. The kitchens are light and large enough to eat in. The yards are big and rarely without old trees. Yet it is a rare young white couple that will consider moving into one of these houses. And when a Negro moves in — usually a government worker, a pharmacist, or a teacher — consternation grips white families for blocks around and For Sale signs sprout on the front lawns.

If a strange man walked up to you on a public street and spit in your face and yelled, "I hate your guts!" you and everyone around would have a right to think he was insane. Yet white people do that to Negro families in my neighborhood every day and no one pays any attention to it.

Why? Surely you know why! Behind the appearance of middle-class respectability is the specter of Porgy and Bess, Catfish Row, and sex. Intermarriage is the abruptly blurted fear. We white people think it and voice it in our attempts to fathom the situation we are in. Beneath those clerky, neat exteriors the untamed African nature may still be lurking. Or it may not lurk at all.

We are caught either way. Either intermarriage is wrong because of racial traits and racial inferiority, or it is wrong — But there we stop, and reason evaporates in the air.

"It is all right for them to go to school together, but they should not play together," a teacher in my daughter's school says firmly.

"Why not?" asks my wife.

"Because then they'll grow up thinking there is no difference."

Well, noise and sex aside, aren't there other reasons for moving? Like calls out to like. "You know they would rather be with their own kind," a Jewish woman who is moving said to me. Graciously. Magnanimously. And what could I say to her? You shouldn't have to tell a Jew what is wrong with ghettos.

I'm Jewish, and sometimes I feel as if I'm standing on my head. We, the people of the Book, who have been oppressed by quotas, wish, if only there were quotas! We, the people who have been choked in restrictions, want to see movement into this neighborhood restricted. We who profess to hate hatred now find cause to hate.

Whose fault is it? Who is to blame for racially changing neighborhoods? The Negroes who precipitate the change? But they come because they desperately need houses and there are very few open to them, and it is our communal will to herd them into one neighborhood at a time rather than let them move freely wherever they please. The real estate dealers who find homes for them? Some of them try to scare us into selling our homes. But they say they only carry out our wish for homogeneous neighborhoods. They want to make money, and if white people allow rumor, panic, and causeless hatred to override their common sense, the dealers can't be held entirely responsible. The white families, then, that run without knowing their neighbor? But their animus was bred into them as children; they flee not out of prejudice alone but to escape the terrible tension of living with an unknown people. The city that does nothing? The school that does nothing? The church that does nothing? Blameless, blameless, we are all to blame.

Sometimes I wonder why any Negro wants to live among us. I asked a Negro neighbor, "Would Negroes be happier in an all-Negro neighborhood?" He thought they would, for he at least did not welcome the strain created by the presence of white people. But, he said, if there are no whites around, the police will begin to think of our neighborhood as a Negro district, the real estate brokers will think so, the teachers and the trash man. And gradually the experienced teachers will ask for transfers. The policemen will appear more rarely. The broken street lamp will go unrepaired. The gutters will be unswept. And the awful stench of the slum ghetto that the Negroes are trying to escape will begin to haunt our streets. And even if, physically, nothing in our neighborhood should change except the complexions of the home owners, still the Negroes there will know they have failed again; they approach the center of the American community as one goes toward fool's fire in deep woods or toward the mirage in the desert, only to find no warmth, no drink, and nothing but the limbo he has always known. And yet the approach to the center will still be made.

Of every thoughtless, frightened white person who moves from this street I should like to ask one question: What will you do when the first Negro family appears in your new neighborhood? For, of course, that family will appear. Those of us who run from integration run in a circle. The time we gain by our evasion is only the time it takes to run off and around until we come suddenly face to face with the problem once again.

Having asked my question, where am I then? With the best will in the world, how can we stay? The neighborhood is "tipped," as real estate dealers like to say. Even though there is a larger number of white than Negro families here, few white families will move in; only Negro families will come readily, and it seems to us, in our moments of despair, that we are only a few years away from living in a Negro neighborhood. "Yes, yes," a liberal suburban friend says to my wife. "I understand. It isn't that you're prejudiced. It's just that you don't want to be the last white family on the block."

How reasonably she puts it. Who can dispute the soundness of what she says? Yet, even as she speaks, an old question nags me. Is it skin that matters? What about personal worth? If Mahatma Gandhi were alive today and moved into my block, some of my white neighbors would take one look at those sheets, those bare feet, and those ragtag disciples, and their homes would be up for sale by nightfall.

Still the questions keep flooding back, addressed to me personally. Do I believe in brotherhood? Do I believe we are all born free and equal? Do I believe in the sacredness of the individual? Suddenly I am pushed beyond easy platitudes into that difficult and stony place where we are forced to take a stand for our professed convictions or abandon them. I can't abandon them. Governor Almond is right. Integration can depend upon a single person. And if I am sick of prejudice, if, as a Jew, I know in my blood and bones what it means to be stamped "Refuse" and thrown out on the garbage heap, I have no choice. I must remain.

WHAT THEY SAY

Introduction

Less than two years ago Neighbors, Inc. was only a resolve on the part of a group of residents in North Washington to keep our neighborhood from succumbing to the ill-will and senseless panic that had turned sections of the city south of us into largely Negro ghettos. Instead we wanted our area to be a community which welcomes persons of all races and religions.

Today we are a growing organization tackling a problem of vital importance to the City of Washington. Our program represents the first organized effort in this city to find a solution to the problem of "changing neighborhoods" and "flight to the suburbs".

Through block groups, meetings and literature we seek to lessen neighborhood tension. We seek to provide knowledge of facts and techniques to enable residents to resist the pressures of rumor and scare tactics of speculative real estate dealers. We also interest other groups in shaping their programs to contribute to the broad objectives of neighborhood stabilization. We are working with city-wide groups and agencies to relieve, divert and eliminate pressures on changing neighborhoods.

The recognition of many organizations and individuals of our accomplishments toward achieving an open-hearted, friendly neighborhood has encouraged us tremendously. We are grateful for their endorsement of our aim to become a demonstration for this country of a modern democratic community - one which will also make a contribution to world opinion toward the United States. Here is what they say ---------

Quotes

"I want to take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude in the Council of Churches and for myself personally for the significant place that Neighbor's Incorporated is taking in the life of our community, and of the outstanding service that you are rendering. You have been most helpful to us in the Protestant churches as we have tried to look at this problem, particularly in the northwest section of Washington. Your understanding of the problem and the spirit in which you operate is most commendable."

Frederick E. Reissig, Exec. Secy
Council of Churches
National Capital Area

Very important...

"I think Neighbors, Inc. is paving the way to something very important. You will find us ready to help wherever we can."

Carl F. Hansen
Superintendent of Schools

"It has been my observation that Neighbors, Inc. has gone about handling the very difficult task of mobilizing sections of the community in a much needed program.

Much impressed...

"Neighborhood changes and some of the concomitant effects have needed the attention of community leaders for many years. Despite the handicaps of beginning almost from scratch, I have been very much impressed with the way in which people and organizations have been involved in the efforts of Neighbors, Inc. to promote neighborhood stabilization, to promote intergroup understanding, to curb rumors which are so rife, and to handle the sundry matters which come up."

David Sawyer, Exec. Dir.
Commissioners' Council
on Human Relations

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Neighbors, Inc. 5802 Georgia Avenue NW Washington 11 DC Ran

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Sol Gnatt, Pres. Lamond-Riggs ens Assn., 1012 Hamilton St., N. E.

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ask of Neighbors, Incorporated in changing community area it serves remendous. In its short life it has nbers of its citizens with the know- a changing community does not etrogress but that all families of eligions, nationalities and races -- ogether with understanding, pride elves, their property and their ood institutions. When neighbor- apart, the community does also.

hbors, Incorporated may well be the cooperation it has won by its t from governmental, agency and ups. It is deserving of the support izen or agency in the District."

Russell L. Bradley, Exec. Dir. National Conference of Christians and Jews - 302 Southern Bldg.

Randolph 63455

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

FRANKLIN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COMMISSIONERS' COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ROOM 208, DISTRICT BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

COUNCIL OF CHURCHES NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA
Formerly Washington Federation of Churches
1751 N STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Telephone NAtional 8-4620

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.
Founded 1928

302 SOUTHERN BUILDING WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

D. C.—MARYLAND REGIONAL OFFICE
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Of B'nai B'rith

Lamond-Riggs Citizens Association
Organized 1948

Washington 11, D.C.

October 5, 1959

Mr. Marvin Caplan
Neighbors, Inc.
5506 Illinois Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Caplan,

As a new year begins for the Lamond Riggs Citizens Association, it seems appropriate for us in this Association to remind ourselves of the great assistance your organization has given us during the past nine months. At the same time I would like to take this opportunity to look ahead to the coming year.

As you know, we in the Lamond Riggs Citizens Association have been intensely concerned with efforts to "stabilize" our area. As an integrated association we believe that people of different race and diverse background can learn to live together in a community as neighbors. In our attempts to organize ourselves to achieve this kind of stabilization we have been most fortunate in having the aid of Neighbors, Inc.

Neighbors, Inc. has exercised the kind of leadership in the larger community which has made our path clearer. The resources of Neighbors, Inc. have been placed at our disposal. Mrs. Margery Ware, a professional member of your staff, has attended a number of our Stabilization Committee meetings as well as several of our general meetings. Her advice and counsel have proved most valuable. As President of Neighbors, Inc. you, too, have participated both formally and informally in the activities of our Association dealing with neighborhood stabilization.

This leadership has been recognized not only by our Association. It is significant that church groups, synagogue groups, public school officials, and other citizen associations have come forward whole-heartedly to work with you in this endeavor.

NEIGHBORS, INC.
5802 Georgia Avenue, N.W.

More Quotes

"For the past ten or fifteen years the District of Columbia has undergone vast changes particularly in the matter of housing. The increase in population has resulted in a mass movement of racial groups from one section to another. Unrest and fear have been the fruits of these changes.

"Neighbors, Inc. has sensed this condition and has taken positive steps to prove to a growing community that persons of different racial and religious backgrounds can live together in peace and harmony. It is refreshing to know that these members through their organization are rendering a much needed service to the District of Columbia.

"My hope is that all persons living in the Washington area join in this or similar efforts to raise and maintain the living standards of the Nation's Capital."

Carl D. Coleman, Attorney
Coleman, Parks and Washington
715 G Street, N. W.

Imagination and common sense...

"Because Neighbors, Inc. is so endowed with vision, imagination, and the true democratic spirit, it is a rewarding experience to observe them in action.

"Their forthrightness in facing issues involved in perpetuating the integrated character of neighborhoods, their courage in withstanding criticism from bigoted acquaintances, their seal in promoting community betterment, are a noble inspiration and a stimulating force to those of us in other areas who are timidly seeking to improve our communities."

Mrs. M. J. Pryde, Teacher and Civic Leader
417 Shepherd Street, N. W.

"Congratulations in getting this very common sense approach to a basic neighborhood problem in Washington accepted by our own area. I am constantly amazed at your achievements in the fields of good race relations. You make democracy work."

Mrs. Clarence Fisher, Area Resident and Civic Leader
414 Kennedy Street, N. W.

"I have just read your annual report and I think Neighbors, Inc. is a monument of social hygiene. By getting people to work together constructively on their common problems you are helping them bring their practices into harmony with their beliefs. This is good mental health.

"You are trying to demonstrate that a neighborhood can welcome persons of all races and religions. What you are doing is not only legal, democratic and ethical but also highly practical.

Dr. Julius Schreiber, Psychiatrist
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.

"Needless to say, we here are very much impressed by the efforts of you and Neighbors, Inc. in attempting to deal with a tremendously difficult problem.

"Indeed, we have been observing during the course of the past year the excellent programmatic activity in which Neighbors, Inc. has been engaging. As an agency specializing in intergroup relations, we believe that your strivings constitute a signal contribution to promoting good human relations in Washington, D.C."

William Korey, D.C.-Md. Regional Dir.
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Neighbors Inc.

IF WE WERE BUILDING A HOUSE.....

second annual report

1960

WE WOULD SAY - THE FOUNDATION IS IN!

How long has it been?

After two years we in Neighbors, Inc. believe we have established ourselves locally and nationally as the organization in Washington that is finding new ways of stopping the flight to the suburbs and creating urban neighborhoods open to everyone.

How do we know?

One proof locally was the steady growth of opportunities throughout the year for cooperation with other organizations active in our section of North Washington - roughly the area east of Rock Creek Park to Blair Road and north of Ingraham Street to the Maryland line. Wherever there was a chance to work with a church or synagogue, citizens group, or the YWCA we took advantage of it. Some of our joint programs are described in the following report.

Even more important: Our phone keeps ringing. People have turned to us for information about city services, for help in trying to prevent panic-sales of houses on a changing block, for help in improving their neighborhoods, and in seeking housing.

This was the year of at least one notable success. After a two-year campaign, sparked by Neighbors, Inc. and the American Veterans Committee, and supported by more than 40 city organizations, the District's three newspapers finally agreed to drop all mention of race from ads offering houses for sale or rent.

The proof elsewhere: An NI member was introduced at a winter meeting of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference (Chicago) not as an urban renewal worker in another city but as a member of NI. He reports that he was greeted warmly: "Yes, you live in that neighborhood that's doing things!"---

HERE'S WHAT WE'VE BEEN DOING...

I. SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

Perhaps the single most important point to make about our second year is the deepening change in the character of the organization. NI was never just a neighborhood group: It has always had more significance, but to an increasing extent NI has become a "demonstration project" - being watched by the rest of Washington.

The four community leaders who sponsored NI's first appeal for public support declared: "NI represents the first organized effort in Washington to arrest the usual course of changing neighborhoods becoming ghettoes." They continued: "By pioneering in this city in developing a modern democratic community it is on the frontier of efforts to reduce neighborhood tensions and to seek a constructive solution to the human relations aspect of housing. It is dealing in a very concrete, direct way with the silent partner of changing neighborhoods - 'flight to the suburbs'".

Another civic leader wrote NI: "Your group, almost alone, has shown the way in which intergroup relations and living can prove acceptable and wholesome for Washington."

In order to meet this increasing responsibility, NI has revised its charter and bylaws, and substituted a Board of Directors for an Executive Committee. It has raised $2,500 since the first of the year, five times as much as in the entire previous year. Other resources are being sought.

II. OUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 1960

A. WE OPENED CHANNELS

One of the sad things about changing neighborhoods is that almost no one talks about the situation he and his neighbor are facing. Or if they talk about it, it is too often with fear and malice. NI continues to provide opportunities for neighbors

to meet and talk constructively about their problems and their prejudices. Here are some of the conferences we arranged or helped arrange:

1. Intergroup Relations Institute, with other groups.

2. Role of the School in a Changing Neighborhood - a NI conference, with cooperation of School Superintendent Carl Hansen.

3. City-wide Public School Conference on "Rearing Children of Good Will".

4. Block Meetings. Wherever possible we met incipient block panic, when a new colored family moved in, by trying to get the people on the block to meet in a neighbor's home and "talk it out"- usually with beneficial results.

5. Conferences with real estate dealers. NI continued to meet with dealers selling houses in the area urging them to sell to everyone, white as well as colored, and to be sure the family was financially qualified and house large enough for them.

B. WE KEPT FIGHTING DETERIORATION

High standards of property maintenance are not in themselves the primary goal. But a changing neighborhood is constantly beset with rumors that "things are going down". It becomes imperative then to convince people by direct evidence that the neighborhood physically, is still a very good one.

To this end:

1. We organized a Block Leaders Training Course and continue to encourage the formation of block committees to tackle problems of upkeep in the blocks.

2. We organized a system of 75 block spotters to report any budding nuisance or problem to the office - as well as any promising project that deserved wider notice.

3. Spring Clean-Up Campaign - in cooperation with Area F Youth Council (which asked for NI representative on its Board). We hope to repeat.

4. Opposed an increase in the number of liquor stores in the area. Worked with Citizens Associations, churches and synagogues on this.

5. Organized a Transportation Committee to study proposed freeway through area and to protect our neighborhood interests.

C. WE WORKED TO IMPROVE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

1. Asked the Commissioners for adequate street lighting and Congress for more police and housing inspectors. Supported efforts to get new Jr. H.S.

2. Analysed 6th Precinct crime statistics and issued report correcting unfavorable newspaper story.

3. Investigated news item which reflected adversely on the Jr. H.S for N.I.'s area (Paul) and took steps to get accurate report made public and to prevent unfair stories in the future.

D. WE IMPROVED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

People's need for recreation offered us a number of opportunities for cooperative effort during the year.

1. With the YWCA, set up Family Fun Night at the Albright Evangelical United Brethren Church. NI members helped plan and staff the program.

2. NI organized an appeal, with two other organizations, to the District Recreation center which resulted in additional swimming periods and lessons at the Takoma Pool.

3. NI also set up a Bridge Club and is currently organizing a Garden Club and a Knitting Club.

E. WE REDUCED TENSIONS AND PROMOTED STABILITY

When area residents fear they will be the "last white family on the block" or panic because they mistakenly believe "property values drop when non-whites move in", tension mounts. But when white families move into the area, morale rises and this aids in maintaining a balanced neighborhood. Flight to the suburbs diminishes.

NI works to overcome misinformation and some practices of speculative real estate dealers which increase ill-will and drive the older residents out.

1. NI developed and distributed material regarding property values and techniques dealing with speculative real estate agents to overcome fear and false ideas.

2. NI writes to prominent newcomers to the District inviting them to locate in our neighborhood.

3. NI's work has helped a number of families to remain in their present houses or find another home in the area. NI has interested, with the approval of its Negro members, a growing number of white families into moving into the area.

4. Conducted a tour of the area for the League of Women Voters Housing Committee to acquaint them with the real estate and other problems here.

7. Achieved major victory after two-year campaign with 40 other groups to eliminate "colored" designation in newspaper ads of houses for rent and sale.

F. RESEARCH

Lack of specific data on housing and population in this area, and the changes, is a great handicap. We have been discussing this with research resources.

The Bureau of Social Science Research worked

out some population figures for NI. The George Washington University Geography Department worked out a study proposal which awaits funds for carrying it out. Other centers have, and are being, approached.

G. PROMOTION AND PUBLICITY

1. NI leaders were interviewed on WOOK and WWDC.

2. Some 20 groups heard NI speakers - In D. C. and also Maryland and Virginia.

3. An article by NI President Marvin Caplan in the Atlantic Monthly (July) on living in a changing neighborhood brought favorable attention locally and nationally to NI.

4. Many people have commented on the "friendly press" NI has had through press releases and other coverage.

5. Prepared a leaflet about NI with quotations about the work from prominent individuals -"What They Say" - 2000 copies distributed to date.

H. COOPERATION AND CONSULTATION

In addition to those previously mentioned, the following organizations have either given help or received it from NI:

Churches and Synagogues

Albright Memorial EUB, Brightwood Park Methodist, Nativity Catholic Church, and Agudath Achim.

Educational

Catholic University School of Social Service and Interracial Workshop of Howard and American Universities, Whittier PTA.

Civic

Brightwood, Manor Park and Lamond-Riggs Citizens Associations.

Others

Anti-Defamation League, Council of Churches, Council on Human Relations, Jewish Community Council, National Capital Clearing House for Neighborhood Democracy and National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Consultation for local and out-of-town groups:

American Baptist Convention, B'nai B'rith Women, Silver Spring Ministerial Association, a Congressional Subcommittee, a Capital Hill citizens group, and others.

III. NEXT STEPS

Plans for the coming year call for intensified activities in the area of real estate and housing. In order to reduce neighborhood tensions, the effort to attract white families as well as Negro families must be intensified. A more active and effective block system must be developed.

A city-wide educational campaign is needed to inform real estate profession about recent data and practices in this field.

Tear along this line:
I am happy to support the imaginative and common sense approach of Neighbors, Inc.

Name:_____

Street & No.:_____

City_____Zone_____State_____

Enclosed is my contribution in the amount of $_____

Please send: NI newsletter ☐ Membership Card ☐

Registered under the D.C. Charitable Solicitation Act - No. 6-07-239. All contributions are deductible for Income Tax puropses.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Income - Year ending January 31, 1960

Cash on Hand (2/1/59)	$ 12.50
Dues from Membership	511.15
Donations and Grants	10,000.00
Total Income	$10,523.65

Expenditures

Salary, Executive and Secretarial	$ 6,154.33
Office Operation	1,414.74
Printing and Educational Material	448.70
Office Equipment	296.86
Taxes	219.08
Rent	615.00
Total Expenses	$ 9,148.71
Balance (1/31/60)	1,374.94

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Marvin Caplan, Pres.
Samuel Grant, V. Pres.
Warren Van Hook, Treas.
Mrs. T. J. Hutchins, Secy.
Mrs. K. Leacock, Cor. Sec.
Rev. Harry L. Bennett
Robert Bowser
Rene Bozzi
Gilbert Diggs
Walter Filling
Lawrence Graves
Mrs. Herman Kilgore
Homer Smith

Margery T. Ware, Executive Director

NEIGHBORS, INC.
5802 Georgia Avenue, N.W.
Washington 11, D.C.
Randolph 6-3455

NEIGHBORS, INC.
5802 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
Washington 11, D. C.

Permit No. 33633
Non-profit Organization

Return Postage Guaranteed

Well, I'm NOT moving!

WELL, I'M NOT MOVING!

Good for Mrs. Whistler! The first thing to realize about a changing neighborhood is that it can't change very much if the people who live in it decide not to move.

But sitting still is not enough. Sitting ducks do that. Individual and group action are even more important.

There are three things you and every resident can do to help keep your neighborhood a good place to live in. (1) Join with your neighbors in solving block problems; (2) Help curb the activities of unscrupulous real estate dealers; (3) Keep up standards in your neighborhood.

1. JOIN WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS

Single individuals can do very little in a changing neighborhood. Joined with their neighbors, they can accomplish wonders. They can keep up standards in a block. They can give each other confidence. They can promote block stability and stop panic selling. Block groups are usually more successful than individuals in getting city services and enforcement of health, housing and police regulations.

How do you go about it?

(a) Talk to some of your neighbors. Ask them to meet at your house to discuss and do something about neighborhood problems.
(b) Call Neighbors Inc. (RA 6-3455 and TA 9-0298) to get help in planning the first meeting. A trained leader can meet with you and your friends to offer assistance.
(c) Decide together on the two or three most common problems on your block and plan your first meeting around them. Try to choose the least difficult ones to start with. Invite all the residents on your block by calling on them individually.

2. CURB THE ACTIVITIES OF UNETHICAL BROKERS

You are not completely at the mercy of the speculative real estate agents who try to scare you, harrass or pressure you to sell your house. The Real Estate Commission controls some practices. Neighbors, Inc. will help you; and you and your neighbors can do certain things for yourselves.

(a) Ask any agent who comes to your door to see his business card and his license. He is required to present both. Report anyone without either to the Real Estate Commission (William Downing, NA 8-6000, Ex 543), or to Neighbors, Inc.
(b) Discourage their telephone calls by telling them that if you should decide to sell, you will not list your house with any dealer who "Hounds" you by phone, mail, or in person.
(c) Set up a "reception committee". When an agent comes into the block, the person who becomes aware of him should call the committee chairman. She should notify the other members of the "reception committee". Then everyone should go and see the agent on the block and tell him that they object to his tactics and why, that they intend to stay, and anything else which will discourage his coming back.
(d) Keep a record of unethical practices such as calls after 9 P.M.; repeated calls; and scare talk - for example: "better sell now, property values are going down", or "there's a colored family in your block", or "you don't want to be the last white family on the block". Try to have a witness. Report these to Neighbors, Inc., RA 6-3455.
(e) Save any real estate letters that contain references to "colored" or any misrepresentation of fact and send them to Neighbors, Inc.

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF SELLING:

- - weigh all the pros and cons. Here are some questions to help you: How much would it cost you to buy yourself another house with as much room as you now have in a neighborhood which has as many conveniences as this one? Have you figured out how much monthly interest payments on a new mortgage would cost and the taxes and legal work entailed, for new insurance, for moving, for the sales commission on your present house?

Have you figured out how much transportation would cost you in time and money in another area? How long will it be before Negroes buy houses in any area where you might go? How does the income and education of the Negro families moving into your neighborhood compare with that of your white neighbors? Are the new neighbors keeping up their property?

Have you visited your child's school to learn first hand what the educational and disciplinary situation is? Or are you taking rumors at face value? Are you likely to be the "last white family on your block" if you and your neighbors all agree to stay and not to sell? Do you feel that you or your children have to associate with, or marry, any of your present neighbors? Would it be any different with new neighbors? How much choice did you have about white neighbors who bought houses in the block after you did?

Do you feel proud to be a good American living in a good democratic community? Do you let your friends do your thinking for you? Do you "lose face" with your friends if you convince them that you believe you live in a fine community where people are seeking the best environment and opportunities for their children?

WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE TO SELL

We must realize that not everyone who moves away is "running". Some people have legitimate reasons. Many people in Washington get transferred. Older couples whose children are married may find their houses too large for them and prefer an apartment.

If you find yourself in such a situation there are things you can do to safeguard your own interests and those of your neighbors. Don't sell yourself short:

(a) List your house only with reputable dealers. Notify Neighbors, Inc. We will recommend a reputable agent; and may know of a desirable buyer. Do not list with any firm that has tried to pressure you into selling.

(b) Set a realistic selling price for your house. Trying to make a "killing" (or even "a good thing of it") will cut down the number of persons who might buy it. Many people who have a free choice of housing at more realistic prices will not be interested.

(c) Do not try to sell your house yourself in order to "save the commission". It frequently doesn't work and the delay may force you to deal with a speculator.

(d) Insist that the agent advertise the house without racial designation. The broker who handles your house must follow your wishes. Agents who show your house only to white or only to colored prospects are short-changing you. They are tapping only half the available market in the community. Insist they show it to everyone.

(e) Do not sell to a speculator. Experience shows that you generally get a lower price for your house if you sell it to a speculator: you get a better price if you sell it through regular financing arrangements - preferably FHA* which will give you all cash. The lower price is what you pay for speed. Insist that the broker sell only to well-qualified buyers.

---

* Call the Housing and Home Finance Agency (D. C. Insuring Office), 333 Third Street, N. W., ST 3-5200 for information about government (FHA) insured mortgages (FHA = Federal Housing Administration).

(f) Let your neighbors know why you are selling, that you are not running and that you will make every effort to get a responsible family as new tenants, one that is not too large and is financially able to maintain the property.

(g) Exercise your right to approve or reject the buyer. If the party seems irresponsible or not financially qualified, you run the risk of having him default on the sales contract and then you will be faced with the expense of repairing the property and reselling it.

(h) Think of your neighbors. The appearance of "For Sale" signs along your block gives it an unsettled appearance. It also discourages prospective buyers. Ask the broker not to put a sign on the lawn.

3. KEEP HIGH STANDARDS IN YOUR OWN NEIGHBORHOOD

First, be sure your own home is properly taken care of. Clean up, fix up, paint up, and keep your trash and garbage in covered cans.

Be on the lookout for overcrowding, unsanitary conditions and other misuse of property. If you personally know of a one-family house where two or more families are living, the chances are that the Housing Code is being violated. For example, if people are sleeping in the kitchen or the basement of a house, it is pretty good evidence of illegal overcrowding.

Report bad housing and neighborhood conditions to Neighbors, Inc.

Various city departments are responsible for correcting nuisances, and dangerous and unsanitary conditions. Here are a few:

Report bad housing to the D. C. Housing Division, NA 8-6000, Ext. 3235. All such reports are confidential and the name of the person reporting the house is not revealed.

In cases of disagreeable neighborhood situations, particularly those involving delinquency, mistreatment or neglect of children, the Women's Bureau of the Police Department can be helpful. Phone NA 8-4000 (Ask for Women's Bureau, Mrs. Lee) The police emergency number is EX 3-2060.

Here are some other District officials who are ready to help you:

(a) SANITATION (Trash and garbage in public streets and alleys)
Call Mr. Xanten, NA 8-6000, Ext. 582

(b) FAULTY SIDEWALKS, CURBS, STREETS: Call Mr. Harrison,
NA 8-6000 Ext. 406

(A Neighbors, Inc. Fact Sheet)

NEIGHBORS, INC.
5506 Illinois Avenue,N.W.
Washington 11, D.C.

MARVIN CAPLAN
PRESIDENT
MARGERY T. WARE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Neighbors INC.

5506 ILLINOIS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 11, D. C.
RANDOLPH 6-3455

Dear Home Owner:

Would you let someone force you to sell your house by holding a pistol at your head?

No? Then why let an unscrupulous real estate operator make you "sell yourself short?"

Members of Neighbors, Inc. believe this is a very desirable area of the District of Columbia. They intend to enjoy the advantages of their neighborhood and are working together to make this possible.

Neighbors, Inc. will help families remain in this area. It will help attract financially qualified families to the area and will try to help a family which has a legitimate reason for moving sell the house in a sound manner.

Neighbors, Inc. has prepared some material to help you combat the efforts of a few unethical real estate operators to scare you and your neighbors out of your long established homes and desirable neighborhoods. Don't allow yourself to be exploited.

Enclosed you will find:

1. A leaflet giving important pointers on how to avoid "selling yourself short" - with Mrs. Whistler's portrait on the cover.

2. A leaflet or flier telling about the work of Neighbors, Inc.

3. A fact sheet showing the high cost of moving.

Let us help you prevent panic and financial loss in your block. Telephone us (RA 6-3455 or TA 9-0298) for free information and guidance on how to keep high physical standards and to have a block all residents can be proud of in the best American democratic tradition.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Caplan

Marvin Caplan
President

THE HIGH COST OF MOVING

Everyone knows the painful truths about the high cost of living. But many of us have had no chance to think about another expense that can be just as painful -- the high cost of moving.

If you are thinking of moving now, or in the future, it will pay you to know beforehand some dollar and cents facts. To help you, Neighbors, Inc. has consulted a responsible real estate man and court-approved appaiser* who is thoroughly familiar with D. C. property. The figures below are those you would face in selling a $14,000 house in the District and in buying the equivalent house in one of the counties.

FIRST FACE THE HARD FACT OF POSSIBLE DEPRECIATION: The first thing to remember is that prices of real property throughout the District generally are depressed. A house bought in Washington before 1950 for $14,000 (with a down payment of $1,500) has probably depreciated to a present market value of $11,900, or a loss of $2,100.

If it is sold for cash rather than with a mortgage or trust, the house bought in 1950 is worth only $8,500, or a loss of $5,500. (This is reason enough to think twice before making a quick cash deal.)

IF YOU SELL THE HOUSE FOR $11,900 YOU PAY THESE COSTS:

Real Estate Agent's Commission (5 per cent)	$595.00
Federal Revenue Stamps	13.20
Moving to Maryland or Virginia	150.00
	$758.20

If there are two trusts or mortgages on the D. C. property, add the following expenses:

Release of two trusts	$20.00
Recording Releases	6.00
Notary Fees	6.00
Trustees' Fees	20.00
Title Company Services	15.00
	$67.00
Grand Total:	$825.20

NOW IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A HOUSE IN THE SUBURBS: Prices in the suburbs are higher due to the greater demand for these houses and increased building costs. The D. C. home bought at $14,000 before 1950 if located in a comparable neighborhood in Maryland or Virginia would cost you approximately $18,000.

IF YOU BUY A NEW HOME FOR $18,000 YOU FACE THESE EXPENSES:

Title examination and Title Insurance	$145.50
Tax Certificate	2.50
Preparing Documents of Conveyance and 2 trusts at $10 each	30.00
Notary Fees	6.00
Recording	13.50
State Stamps ($1.10 per $1,000 deed only) (Additional stamps if there are trusts)	
Appraisal Fee	10.00
Fire Insurance (per year)	34.20
	$235.30

Finally, it should be noted that real estate taxes in Maryland are much higher than in the District -- approximately two to three times higher. And at settlement, you have to pay taxes for four or five months in advance. Based on these modest estimates, the total cost of such a move would be at least $3,210.50 (or more if you sell for cash) plus more expensive taxes with an initital payment of four or five months in advance.

These figures are "low estimates", we are told, of the total cost involved in fleeing from Negro neighbors. These are just a few reasons why those of us in Neighbors, Inc. like it here and hope that you, too, are "staying put."

*Real estate broker licensed in D. C. and Maryland, 37 years D. C. experience, on approval list of Court Appraisers for U. S. District Court.

Real Estate Fact Sheet
Neighbors, Inc.
5802 Georgia Avenue, N.W. (11)
RAndolph 6-3455

WHAT ONE PERSON CANNOT DO

MANY OFTEN CAN!!

HERE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS

NEIGHBORS INC

WAS ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH THIS YEAR:

§ Succeeded, after two-year campaign with other groups, in getting the daily newspapers to eliminate the word "colored" from the real estate ads.

§ Organized a system of 75 block spotters to report any budding nuisance or problem to the office.

§ Sponsored jointly with the Area F Youth Council the first annual Spring Clean Up Campaign.

§ Provided a five-week training course for block leaders and promoted the organization of block committees to deal with problems and to head off panic and reduce tensions.

§ Cooperated with Manor Park and Brightwood Citizens Associations and area churches and synagogues to oppose an increasing number of liquor licenses in the area.

§ Improved recreational opportunities in the area through cooperation with the YWCA to set up Family Fun Night, secure additional swimming hours and instruction, organized a bridge club and is promoting a garden and knitting club.

§ Maintained a full-time office staffed by community relations expert to help neighbors with projects and to work for a balanced community.

§ Served as a cooperating agency for the National Catholic School of Social service and provided field instructions for Catholic University students.

§ Interested, with the approval of our Negro members, a growing number of white families in moving into the area.

§ With the cooperation of the Superintendent of Public Schools, held a conference for teachers, principals and PTA members on the subject of changing neighborhoods and also cooperated in Board of Education system-wide conference.

HELP STRENGTHEN AND EXTEND OUR WORK! JOIN NEIGHBORS, INC., 5802 Georgia Ave. N.W.

**********Tear Off Here**********

Name (Mr., Mrs., Miss) _____ Phone _____

Address _____

I enclose $___. Please check if renewal ☐

Family	- $1.00
Sustaining	- $2.50
Contributing	- $5 up
Business	- $10 up

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1960.

ENTRY OF NEGROES STUDIED IN CITIES

Report on 8 Areas Asserts Realty Values in All-White Sections Do Not Fall

NO PATTERN DETECTED

But Study Says Non-Whites Often Bring a Stability in Prices to Neighborhoods

By THOMAS W. ENNIS

The widespread belief that real estate values fall when non-whites enter a previously all-white neighborhood has been rejected in a study of neighborhoods in eight cities across the country.

The study's major finding is that the entry of non-whites into an all-white neighborhood was much more often associated with price improvement or stability than with price weakening.

No single or uniform pattern of nonwhite influence on property could be detected, the study says. Rather, what happens to prices when non-whites enter a neighborhood seems to depend on a variety of circumstances which may influence prices upward or downward, or leave them unaffected.

Factors Are Listed

The influencing factors, the study finds are the following:

¶The strength of the whites' desire to move out of a neighborhood when non-whites come in.

¶The strength of non-whites' desire to move in.

¶The willingness of white families to purchase property in a racially mixed neighborhood.

¶The choice of housing available to white families.

¶Housing available to non-whites.

¶Relative levels of home prices.

¶The state of business conditions.

¶The long-run trend of property values.

The study, called "Property Values and Race" has just been published by the University of California Press. It was written by Luigi Laurenti, who has taught economics at the University of California in Berkeley.

The study reports the findings of one phase of a broad investigation of housing problems involving minority racial and ethnic groups which is being conducted by the Commission on Race and Housing.

The commission, formed in 1955, is an independent citizens' group headed by Earl B. Schwulst, president and chairman of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York. The commission's work has been made possible by a grant from the Fund for the Republic. An earlier study on discrimination in housing, called "Where Shall We Live," attracted wide attention when it was published by the commission in 1958.

Eight Cities Studied

Much of the new report is based on Mr. Laurenti's own studies in San Francisco and Oakland, Calif., and Philadelphia. He also evaluates similar studies made independently of the commission in Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit and Portland, Ore.

In San Francisco the sale prices of 5,417 homes in twenty formerly all-white neighborhoods which underwent some degree of non-white entry were compiled.

The sale prices of 4,495 additional houses in nineteen closely comparable neighborhoods which remained all-white were also tabulated. Neighborhoods were selected to give as much diversity as possible in price class, degree of non-white occupancy and other factors.

The fluctuation of prices in neighborhoods entered by non-whites — the test areas — was compared with price changes in the matching all-white neighborhoods—the control areas in the study.

For each pair of neighborhoods two types of price comparisons were made. These were the relationship of test prices to control prices before and after nonwhite entry, and the relative change in test and control prices.

Study of the comparisons yielded the following conclusions:

¶In 41 per cent of the comparisons, test prices stayed within 5 per cent of the control prices, indicating no significant difference in price behavior.

¶In 44 per cent of the comparisons, test prices were relatively higher than control prices by margins of 5 to 26 per cent.

¶In the remaining 15 per cent of the comparisons, test prices were lower than control prices by margins of 5 to 9 per cent.

Relationships Varied

From the date of the first non-white entry at the beginning of the study period in 1943, 59 per cent of the comparisons showed larger percentage increases for test prices than for control prices. The remaining 41 per cent showed larger increases for control prices.

Neither the price class of the test neighborhood nor its percentage of non-white occupancy showed any steady relationship to the observed price movement. All ranges of price and non-white occupancy displayed both superior and inferior test price behavior as compared with control prices.

Mr. Laurenti concludes that price changes which can be connected with the fact of non-white entry are not uniform, as often alleged, but diverse. Depending on circumstances, racial change in a neighborhood may be depressing or it may be stimulating to real estate prices and in varying degrees.

The study finds that the odds are about four to one that house prices in a neighborhood entered by non-whites will keep up with or exceed prices in a comparable all-white area, particularly in a period of rising property values.

An analysis of mortgage financing data in the San Francisco area revealed the following:

¶Almost as many non-white buyers purchased for cash, plus a first mortgage, as did whites (43 per cent as against 53 per cent).

¶Resort to second mortgages was about the same for non-whites and whites—two out of five nonwhite buyers, two out of six white buyers.

¶For non-whites, cash down payments were 17 to 25 per cent less than those made by white buyers.

¶First mortgages extended to non-whites were as large or larger than those granted to whites, and involved the same loan-price ratios.

¶Recorded interest rates were the same for non-whites as for whites.

The findings for San Francisco, Oakland and Philadelphia are generally consistent with the neighborhood studies in Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit and Portland.

Demand Is Important

The study notes that discussions of race and property values assume that the demand for housing in racially mixed neighborhoods must come entirely, or almost entirely, from non-whites—that few if any whites will consider buying property in such areas.

This doubtless has been true in the past, the study says, and it means that the effect of racial changes in a neighborhood on property values depends basically on how rapidly white families dispose of their houses when demand on the part of non-whites appears.

The major threat to prices seems to be a too sudden and large addition to the neighborhood supply of housing available to non-whites.

Toke Nelson

January 16, 1961

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 28th, which I would like to acknowledge in Mr. Murrow's absence from the office.

The increased activity engendered by the numerous year-end programs and some additional traveling has caused Mr. Murrow to fall behind with his correspondence. I hope you will pardon the delay, and I shall call your letter to his attention at the first opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. F. S Toke Nelson
Living History, Inc.
Box 446
Shenandoah, Iowa

Living History, Inc.

BOX 446 • SHENANDOAH, IOWA

December 28th
1 9 6 0

Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22 N Y

Dear Ed,

We have inaugurated a unique publishing venture which we believe will be of great interest to you, and to your large national following.

Starting December 19th, we began the reissuing of HARPER'S WEEKLY of the Civil War period as a weekly magazine, bringing out each reprint exactly 100 years after it originally appeared. Subscribers will be able to follow the Civil War just as our forefathers were doing a century ago.

Each edition is being reproduced in its entirety exactly as it appeared; same 16-page tabloid size, printed on similar stock, carrying the complete contents of this famous chronicle, which was generally declared the most powerful organ of public opinion of the era.

The project is being carried out withthe permission of Harper & Bros., original publishers of the Weekly.

We hope the enclosed information will be of use to you. If you desire further info, please contact me directly. Our phone number is 312, Shenandoah.

There are so many things being done over the nation in conjunction with the Civil War Centennial that it would make a tremendous CBS REPORTS show for you and Fred F. and your crew...and we would be glad to help in any way we can. We have uncovered numerous sources of info on upcoming events during the four year celebration.

Thanks for whatever you can do for us.

Very sincerely,

Toke Nelson

F.S. Toke Nelson

GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of publication: The Reissue of Harper's Weekly

Date of first issue: December 19, 1960, a reprint of the original issue of December 29, 1860. (Harper's Weekly of 1860 worked with a ten day deadline.)

Following issues: To be mailed weekly. Plans are to continue publication of the reissues through 1865.

Prices: $12 for one year, 52 issues.

People behind it: W. D. Archie, publisher of the Shenandoah (Iowa) Evening Sentinel, is the principal sponsor. Mr. Archie is also engaged in the radio and magazine business. He is a member of the Iowa Civil War Centennial Commission.

David E. Archie (son of above), editor and publisher of The Iowan Magazine, is president of the project. He is a graduate of Princeton University and a onetime associate editor of Look Magazine.

Dr. James Robertson, prize-winning Civil War historian and editor of Civil War Quarterly, is the editor of the Commentary which will accompany each reissue.

Publishing organization: Living History, Inc., Box 446, Shenandoah, Iowa. Phone 312.

Circulation: The first issue will go to just short of 1,000 paid subscribers. We have received a good response from the general public on trial mailings and advertisements as well as from high schools, colleges, libraries and Civil War buffs.

Permission: "The Reissue" is being reproduced with the permission of Harper & Brothers, New York, the original publishers. The original Harper's Weekly started in 1857 and lasted until 1916.

Printing: "The Reissue" is being printed by offset. The paper is of a similar type to that originally used. The size is exactly the same, a rather expensive point in that a reduction of 1" in length would have saved us nearly one-third on press charges. (Modern job presses cannot normally work 'four-up' in the dimensions of original.)

Origin of idea: David Archie conceived of the idea while going through files of Harper's Weekly looking for illustration material. Mailing tests started last June -- early subscribers being refunded their money.

Reaction: The early reaction has been surprisingly good, even before subscribers have seen a copy. Several libraries have written in urging us to start back with the first issue in 1857 to give them a complete file.

General Release

Shenandoah, Iowa -- The adage "history repeats itself" will be born out graphically here December 19th when a Civil War magazine comes to life again. In a unique publishing venture "Harper's Weekly" is being reprinted on a weekly basis and mailed to subscribers throughout the United States who each week will receive the same copy as they might have exactly 100 years ago.

In cooperation with Harper & Brothers, the original printers, the present publishers are reproducing this famous periodical in the same 16-page, tabloid size; on the same type of paper; with the complete contents. The only concession to modern readers is a Commentary by Civil War historian James Robertson inserted as a supplement.

While single issues of the original Harper's Weekly for the Civil War period now sell for, from $1.50 to $5.00 apiece, "The Reissue of Harper's Weekly" is priced at $12 for a year. The first issue will be mailed to nearly 1,000 early subscribers. Plans are to continue publication through 1865.

Publisher David E. Archie says the first reissue was set for the original copy of December 29, 1860 because "it was the last gasp of the ante-bellum era. In this issue we are shown a pleasant American Christmas of the period in a series of sketches but we are also given a glimpse of the apprehension over the impending crisis. The very next week Harper's Weekly fully faced up to the reality of secession."

In speaking of the project itself, Archie said, "As far as we know this is the first time a publication has literally been resurrected. Those who will follow it on a week to week, issue to issue basis will find obvious omissions, but we think the fascination will be in stepping back 100 years each week with today's knowledge. In Harper's Weekly one can obtain not only vivid first hand reports on the struggle, but also can capture the essence of the period and moment."

ABOUT HARPER'S WEEKLY

In 1857 a New York printer named Fletcher Harper began publication of a weekly tabloid which, "in the first place and above anything else," he declared, would be "a first-class newspaper". Emphasizing pointed editorials, large-scale illustrations, and promising literary works in serial installments, not even its founder visualized the heights of success to which Harper's Weekly arose.

From an early circulation of 60,000, subscriptions mushroomed to 120,000 by late 1861 and eventually reached 160,000 before the paper's disbandment and sale in 1916. Probably no periodical in America has so dominated a nation's reading habits as did this weekly in the course of its 59 year history.

In his History of American Magazines, Dr. Frank Luther Mott calls Harper's Weekly "a contemporaneous history of the highest value". Dr. Mott says, "The old files of Harpers Weekly are a delight to the casual reader, a rich treasury for the historical investigator. Here is a vital, illustrated history of the years from 1857 to 1916. The combination of pictures, politics, essays, and fiction lends variety; and the frequent excellence of contributions in all these kinds, together with the known influence of the journal upon its times, give first-rate importance to the Harper's Weekly files.

Even during the Civil War, the importance of Harper's Weekly was well recognized. Here is a quotation from the North American Review of April, 1865:

> "It has been one of the most powerful organs of public opinion. Its vast circulation, deservedly secured and maintained by the excellence of its illustrations of the scenes and events of the war, as well as by the spirit and tone of its editorials, has carried it far and wide. It has been read in city parlors, in the log-hut of the pioneer, by every campfire of our armies... Our historical societies and public libraries throughout the country should secure a complete set of the volumes of Harper's Weekly for every year will add to their value as an illustrated record of the times."

The woodcut illustrations are one of the most interesting aspects of Harper's Weekly. They were made from sketches drawn in the field by dozens of artist-correspondents, including such well known names as Winslow Homer and Thomas Nast. Photographs from such men as Mathew Brady were also used. The speed with which these illustrations were made ready for the press is still a marvel today. Each picture or drawing would be cut into segments which were parcelled out to members of the team of skilled woodcut engravers. Later they would be reassembled for the finished cut. Usually it is nearly impossible to find the dividing lines. These woodcuts are highly popular with magazine and book publishers today and have been the subject of books in themselves.

Nicol, H.

February 3, 1961

Dear Mrs. Nicol:

Thank you for your letter of January 20th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay an acknowledgment to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he enjoyed reading your letter and to thank you for your gracious comments. He hopes you enjoyed the Inaugural Ball coverage as much as you did that of the Inauguration itself.

Again, thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Hugh Nicol
1617 Center Avenue RR 6
Quincy, Illinois

1.

Quincy Ill
5.30 PM Friday Jan 20-1961

Dear Ed

I watched the Inauguration on C B.S. was so glad you was there. You all did a good job as always. Going to watch the Ball to-night. Was to bad about the weather. I was in hope's it would be a nice day. I got a kick out of one man his top hat was pulled down over his ears. Good Luck to all of the brave new's men. And God Bless you all. Marie Nicol.

Nye, G. I.

February 3, 1961

Dear Mrs. Nye:

I want to thank you, Mr. Nye and Mrs. Reed for your letter of January 14th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than further delay an acknowledgment to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I write and express how much he appreciated your gracious comments.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Gladys I. Nye
4205 Wyoming
Kansas City 11, Missouri

4205 Wyoming
Kansas City 11, Mo.
Jan. 14, 1961

Mr. Ed Murrow
c/o KCMO-TV
125 E. 31 St.
Kansas City 8, Mo.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We want to tell you how much we appreciate your unbiased TV programs, particularly when reporters discuss timely topics. You are performing a great public service, and we hope these programs will continue.

We hope that disarmament can be discussed, as we consider world disarmament vital to our survival.

Sincerely,

Gladys I. Nye

Gladys I. Nye

Wm E Nye

Wm. E. Nye

Mrs. Mary Reed

Mrs. Mary Reed

fm
Ochs, O. S.

January 16, 1961

Dear Mr. Ochs:

Thank you for your recent note and for the enclosed report, "Hospital Focus" which were received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

It was thoughtful of you to send this report, and I shall bring it to Mr. Murrow's attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Oscar S. Ochs
Health Information Service
730 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Health Information Service

730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CIRCLE 5-7990

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

11 January 1961

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It has been suggested that the enclosed report might be of interest to you.

Yours truly,

Oscar S. Ochs

Oscar S. Ochs

HOSPITAL FOCUS

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A Semi-Monthly Newsletter
devoted to the Practice of Medicine in Hospitals

HOSPITAL FOCUS

January 1, 1961

NEUROLEPTICS AND THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYNDROME: A Report

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?

Macbeth to his wife's doctor
Act V, Scene 3

An International Symposium on the Extrapyramidal System and Neuroleptics (Montreal, November 17-19) provided some 250 distinguished investigators and clinicians with their first formal opportunity to form a multidisciplinary approach to one of the more common, complex and baffling problems now confronting medical science.

The Symposium was held under the auspices of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Montreal.

It was only shortly after World War II that research workers were struck by the sedative and behavioral effects of antihistamines, which had been derived from the phenothiazine nucleus. French psychiatry and pharmacology pioneered in demonstrating the possibility of chemotherapy of mental disturbance. Now in roughly a decade's time, psychotropic drugs have become a major source of medication and rank in the forefront of pharmaceutical manufacture.

Question (1) The Montreal proceedings were quickly dominated by a single question: Is the extrapyramidal reaction a contraindication or a therapeutic index? From more than 60 papers and contributions presented, and representing a broad spectrum of disciplines, three positions became apparent.

1. The extrapyramidal reaction, while transient and controllable, is nonetheless an unnecessary concomitant of neuroleptic therapy.

2. If therapeutic results are to be achieved, it is necessary to obtain these secondary reactions. (However, those who took this position had correlative parameters in mind.) There was no attempt made to cast the extrapyramidal reaction itself in a therapeutically responsible role.

3. Only fine extrapyramidal reactions, clinically discernable by comparative study of patients' handwriting, are a "conditio sine qua non" of neuroleptic therapy. This was a unique contribution of Haase.[1]

Question (2) Panelists and speakers, from whatever discipline, in confronting the psychomotor system itself and the nature of the substances which act on that system, spoke of the difficulties involved in establishing systematic studies in the face of limited knowledge of the dynamics of mental processes -- whether normal or abnormal.

Molecular architecture of the neuroleptic compounds has presented small challenge to chemistry and pharmacology. Metabolic pathways might be elaborated by biochemistry. Neurophysiology and neuroanatomy could postulate mechanisms and loci of action. But this knowledge had to be related and integrated finally with a series of abstractions and hypotheses addressed to the question of the human psyche. What is it? Where is it? Why and how does it function?

Complexities Lehmann[2] discussed one aspect of the problem in terms of the differences between the drug and the psyche. "While there is no particular difficulty with the ... drug, which is a simple factor and lends itself easily to controlled experimentation, the psyche, in contrast, is represented by an extremely complex cluster of factors." Lehmann went on to point out that a central nervous system is not identical with a psyche. Data obtained from study of human behavior may satisfy pharmacologic requirements but may shed no useful light on the role and function of the psyche.

In essence then, the Symposium expressed need for multidisciplinary collaboration, but no common ground for such an attack was found. The human psyche remained an unseizable phenomenon, variously and even conflictingly interpreted and described.

Pursuit of Objectivity In these circumstances, known facts -- whether they deal with muscle function, neurophysiology, biochemistry and drug action -- appear less definite, less substantial in the shadow cast by the paramount question of the psyche. There is clinical significance to this overview. Therapeutic end-results achieved by empiric means, as is the case with neuroleptics, suggest that patient management might be regarded as frankly experimental as it has become routine.

Freyhan,[3] for example, after reviewing the chemical properties of various neuroleptic compounds, stated: "Therapeutic criteria, therefore, must not only include psychopathological symptoms, but personality structure, tempermental endowment and psychodynamic considerations as well." Azima and Sarwer-Foner[4] introduced iatric factors as important determinants of patient response. They and Denber[5] further extended the field of decisive variables to include ward social structure and hospital society as a whole.

Unity (Mind and Matter) Ostow's[6] contribution was to present a unifying formulation which defined the psyche dynamically and physiologically. He spoke of a life force, expressed as psychic energy, according to Freudian constructs. He located the biological roots of psychic energy in the globus pallidus and in the humoral system. In the same direction, Ostow postulated that phenothiazine tranquilizers achieve their effects in the basal ganglia essentially by reducing the supply of psychic energy which is manifested as a tendency to psychomotor disturbance. Psychic energizers, on the other hand, work by altering concentrations of amines in the blood and brain fluids, as regulated or activated by humoral factors produced by the gonads or other endocrine glands.

Disequilibrium The gap between the biogenic and psychogenic in nosology was shown clearly by Cleghorn and Pivnicki[7] in their discussion of psychodynamic aspects of idiopathic parkinsonism. They pointed out that, even though the interaction between organic and psychological factors are difficult to disentangle, there is "a paucity of reference in textbooks and reviews to the psychic repercussions of impaired motility and altered proprioception." They suggested that rare reference to the sexual life of patients was a "conspiracy of silence to cover the grief evoked by such disease processes."

The importance of psychological understanding of the parkinsonian patient was emphasized by Doshay[8] who described psychotherapy as one of three essentials of medical management (the others are medication and physiotherapy). Doshay asserted that 98 per cent of parkinsonian patients would respond to the supportive psychotherapy a family physician is fully equipped by training and experience to give. Yet the scant attention given to psychiatric aspects of Parkinson's disease was again cited by Fortin.[9] Fortin himself, in reporting a study of the psychological and social aspects of parkinsonian patients before and after surgery, concluded that supportive psychotherapy was a necessary indication in the surgically treated parkinsonian.

The inadequate psychodynamic picture of idiopathic parkinsonism illuminates the scope of the problem of the drug-induced extrapyramidal syndrome which is seen most commonly in a psychiatric setting.

The Future - Chemical Route However, advanced workers with neuroleptics, like the pioneers Deniker and Delay,[10] are now engaged in research which might be termed interchangeably neurophysiologic psychiatry or psychiatric neurophysiology. Their jumping-off point is the statement that "the psychomotor and neurologic modification produced by these drugs (the neuroleptics) represent the essence of their activity." Their studies are directed toward establishing parallels between specific somatic and psychic phenomena produced by neuroleptics. They are moving in the direction of establishing the apparent relationship between the neurologic effects of neuroleptics and symptoms of encephalitic pathology. Deniker and Delay propose to uncover suggested therapeutic routes inherent in the extrapyramidal system as a task of neuroleptic compounds designed to achieve rational, pre-selected effects. The term "neuroleptic" itself was introduced by these French psychiatrists who, in particular, initiated treatment of mental disease with chlorpromazine (a compound developed in France).

Potency and Affinity There was no disagreement with Deniker and Delay on the subject of neuroleptic affinity for the extrapyramidal system. As Freyhan remarked, the re-

lationship of neurological syndromes to therapeutic outcome has been and will continue to be a controversial subject. "But," he observed, "with the development of the newer and ever more potent phenothiazines which produce extrapyramidal phenomena in frequency rates of from 50 to 90 per cent, all doubts must have been resolved as to whether or not extrapyramidal symptoms should be regarded as essential neuropharmacological concomitants of the neuroleptics' mode of action."

Goldman[11] stated that parkinsonism was not a necessary component of therapeutic effect, but he agreed that it was associated with drug potency. In a review of experience with occurrence of parkinsonism in more than 5,000 psychotic individuals, Goldman expressed an interest in the development of neuroleptics possessing maximum antipsychotic effect but ideally without any tendency to induce parkinsonism.

Ayd[12] also found evidence of a correlation between chemical structure, milligram potency of the phenothiazine, and the occurrence of strio-pallidal symptoms. He reported a survey based on 3,775 patients of whom 38.9 per cent developed extrapyramidal reactions during treatment for periods of from three months to six years. Ayd's data further showed that akathisia and parkinsonism occurred almost twice as often in women as in men. Dyskinesia, on the other hand, was seen twice as frequently among men.

Reactions Managed

Management of extrapyramidal reactions was discussed by a number of workers. Freyhan pointed out that addition of anti-parkinsonian compounds, while counteracting extrapyramidal manifestations, did not interfere with the achievement of therapeutic results. "The intravenous injection of Akineton has in my experience been most effective in bringing about a very rapid disappearance of these neurological syndromes," he added.

DRUG-INDUCED PARKINSONISM IS ON THE RISE

This reflects the growing use of potent tranquilizers

Current evaluations of clinical experiences* again confirm the advantages of AKINETON® in controlling the side effects associated with phenothiazine therapy.

*Freyhan, Fritz A.; Goldman, Douglas: Proceedings of International Symposium on the Extrapyramidal System and Neuroleptics, University of Montreal, Nov. 17-19, 1960 (in press).

FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

Similar experience with anti-parkinsonian agents, particularly Akineton, was reported by Goldman. He stated that in general drug-induced side effects could readily be controlled by the anti-parkinsonian agent while maintaining drug therapy.

Haase called for strict regulation of extrapyramidal reactions. In his view, all dosages which cause too marked a slow-down of psychic function on the one hand, and a moderate or severe akinesia on the other, are therapeutically undesirable. "Normalization of excess or ill-directed psychic energy, together with a mild akinesia not disturbing for the patient, is optimal." This is the fine extrapyramidal sign described by Haase as the "conditio sine qua non" of neuroleptic efficacy of action. Since detection of this ideal condition of treatment often escapes routine clinical observation, Haase recommends study of patients' handwriting (based on his experience with 200 patients).

Types Five types of drug-induced extrapyramidal reactions were described. (1) Most common reaction is akinesia, characterized by weakness, muscular fatigue and apathy. In advanced akinesia the patient may complain of joint pains, most frequently in the shoulder, and limitation of motion. (2) Dystonic reactions or dyskinesia are characterized by their abrupt, often dramatic onset. Dystonia is seen usually early in the course of treatment. These reactions include retrocollis, torticollis, facial grimacing and distortions, dysarthria, labored breathing, involuntary muscle movements, and oculogyric crises. Dystonic reactions may also be accompanied by scoliosis, opisthotonos, lordosis, tortipelvis and the characteristic gait of dystonia. (3) Akathisia, or motor restlessness, often described by the patient as the "jitters," is readily distinguished from tremor. The seated patient constantly shifts his legs. Standing, he may rock back and forth, from side to side, or shift weight from one foot to the other. Chewing movements of the jaw, finger-twisting or tongue-smacking may also be encountered in akathisia. (4) Choreiform reactions are described as infrequently observed. They occur only after long periods of treatment, often following neglect of akathisia and the various parkinsonian signs. (5) Parkinsonism itself is characterized essentially by tremor, rigidity and certain autonomic effects, particularly salivation and increased secretion of skin oils. Rigidity includes the frozen facies, the gait and posture disturbances. It was noted that tremor, which is the chief parkinsonian manifestation, is rarely symmetrical when produced by drugs.

Among the various types of extrapyramidal reactions, parkinsonism was seen most often, dystonic reactions the least. Striking, however, was the difference in incidence of akathisia reported by Ayd and Goldman. Both workers, as noted earlier, reported on rather large numbers of cases. But where Goldman observed, on the average, akathisia in the range of five to 10 per cent, Ayd found akathisia in approximately 20 to 30 per cent of cases.

Most potent as inducers of extrapyramidal reactions were those phenothiazines in the piperazine group. These compounds included fluphenazine, trifluoperazine, perphenazine, thiopropazate and prochlorperazine. However, phenothiazines in the chlorpromazine model group were not shown to possess significantly lower extrapyramidal potency. Reserpine, according to Goldman, produced extrapyramidal reactions in nearly 30 per cent of 651 patients.

Cotzias et al.[13] took the view that chemical differences among phenothiazines, experimentally speaking, were less significant than their similarities. They stated that "... chemical properties common to all phenothiazines should be relied upon for eventual explanation of phenothiazine action." The Cotzias group believe that study of chemical differences among phenothiazine derivatives could shed light on "some quantitative pharmacological dissimilarities between these drugs."

All references given here are to papers presented at the International Symposium on the Extrapyramidal System and Neuroleptics, Montreal, Canada, November 17-19, 1960.

1. Hans J. Haase, M.D. Extrapyramidal Modification of Fine Movements -- A "Conditio Sine Qua Non" of the Fundamental Therapeutic Action of Neuroleptic Drugs.
2. H.E. Lehmann, M.D. and D.A. Knight, M.A. The Psycho-Pharmacological Profile -- A Systematic Approach to the Interaction of Drug Effects and Personality Traits.
3. Fritz A. Freyhan, M.D., Clinical Director, Delaware State Hospital, Farnhurst, Delaware and Adj. Professor of Psychiatry University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia.
4. H. Azima, M.D. and G.J. Sarwer-Foner, M.D. Psychoanalytic Formulations of Psychotherapeutic Actions.
5. Herman C.B. Denber, M.D. Psychodynamic Effects of the Drug-Induced Extrapyramidal Reaction on Ward Social Structure.
6. Mortimer Ostow, M.D. Theory of Psychic Energetics.
7. R.A. Cleghorn, M.D. and D. Pivnicki, M.D. Psychodynamic Aspects of Altered Proprioception and Motility in Parkinson's Disease.
8. Lewis J. Doshay, M.D., Ph.D. Evaluation of Medical Treatment in Parkinson's Disease.
9. Jean N. Fortin, M.D. Les Aspects Psychologique et Social des Parkinsoniens Avant et Après Opération.
10. Jean Delay, M.D. and Pierre Deniker, M.D. Apport de la Clinique à la Connaissance de l'Action des Neuroleptiques.
11. Douglas Goldman, M.D. Parkinsonism and Related Phenomena from Administration of Drugs: Their Production and Control Under Clinical Conditions and Possible Relation to Therapeutic Effect.
12. Frank J. Ayd, Jr., M.D. Neuroleptics and Extrapyramidal Reactions in Psychiatric Patients.
13. George C. Cotzias, M.D., Donald C. Borg, M.D., Edwin R. Hughes, M.D., Albert Bertinchamps, M.D. and Paul S. Papavasiliou, M.D. Phenothiazines: Curative or Causative in Regard to Parkinsonism?

a pair of cardiac patients:

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both are free of pain—but only one is on

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Basie O'Connor

January 18, 1961

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

Very many thanks for your cordial invitation to Mrs. Murrow and to me to be your guests at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Birthday Memorial dinner on January 30th.

We both wish very much that we could join you but, unfortunately, we have to be in Birmingham on that date.

We are sincerely sorry to have to miss so pleasant an occasion. Thank you again for asking us.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Basil O'Connor, President
The National Foundation
800 Second Avenue
New York 17, New York

Rev. Oliver

February 17, 1961

Dear Reverend Oliver:

Mr. Murrow received your very kind letter of January 26th only moments before his departure for Washington.

He asked me to tell you how very much he enjoyed his week in Birmingham.

He also asked me to tell you he regrets he will now be unable to return to complete the program, due to the fact that he has entered government service.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Executive Assistant

The Reverend C. Herbert Oliver
857 Hillman Drive
Bessemer, Alabama

857 Hillman Drive
Bessemer, Alabama
January 26, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought I would write a line to say how much I appreciate your and Mr. Lowe's visit to Birmingham. The news of your presence reached every nook and cranny, and stirred up the dregs of many hardened consciences. Our appeals so often go unheard, but somehow your coming brought to the forefront that fear of the light which haunts creatures of darkness.

The large turnout at the Birmingham Council last Tuesday was due to your anticipated presence. Many substantial persons who seldom attend anything of civic value to the community were there. It was heartening to know that they can be motivated. This has without doubt created a new interest in the Council. There is some misunderstanding in the minds of some as to why you did not appear, but nothing so serious that it cannot be corrected.

It was a distinct pleasure to meet and talk with you and I wish you good success in all your undertakings. We look forward to your return and will try to make some headway in the meantime.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert

Rev. C. Herbert Oliver.

Basil O'Connor

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 18, 1961

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

Very many thanks for your cordial invitation to Mrs. Murrow and to me to be your guests at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Birthday Memorial dinner on January 30th.

We both wish very much that we could join you but, unfortunately, we have to be in Birmingham on that date.

We are sincerely sorry to have to miss so pleasant an occasion. Thank you again for asking us.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Basil O'Connor, President
The National Foundation
800 Second Avenue
New York 17, New York

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, FOUNDER
800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

BASIL O'CONNOR
PRESIDENT

January 16, 1961

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Those of us who had the privilege of knowing the greatness of Franklin Delano Roosevelt are celebrating the seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth with a small dinner on January 30, 1961. I have been given the honor of serving as Chairman of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Birthday Memorial Committee and cordially invite you and Mrs. Murrow to be my guests on this memorable occasion.

As each year passes into history, we are ever reminded of the breadth of his vision and the depth of his compassion for all humanity. In the remotest corners of this earth he was the image of hope and freedom, and it behooves us to keep his memory alive.

The dinner will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria in the Louis XVI Room at seven thirty. Mrs. O'Connor and I would be pleased to have you join us there for cocktails at six forty five. May I look forward to seeing you?

Sincerely,

Basil O'Connor

President

Mr. Edward Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

R.S.V.P.

Black Tie

V.C. Long - Will be on Birmingham

Osteobous, L

February 3, 1961

Dear Mr. Osteobous:

Thank you for your recent letter.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay a reply to your letter, Mr. Murrow asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your gracious comments.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow's new duties in Washington will not afford him the time necessary to maintain any of his radio or television programs; however, I am sure you will join in wishing Mr. Murrow success in his new field of endeavor.

Again, on behalf of Mr. Murrow, thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Larry Osteobous
904 Glaizewood Court
Takoma Park, Maryland

904 Glazewood Ct.
Takoma Park 12, Md.

Mr Edward R. Murrow.
CBS.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

We enjoy your radio programs very much, but miss your fine work on T.V. Since some local stations do not always carry your network programs, would you please have your secretary send me a copy of your CBS-Radio weekly program schedule. I had for-

Two

gotten proved an outstanding job
radio tells us the information
field, until the last election cam-
paign got me searching out the
news programs on radio.

We look forward to your appearance
on CBS radio and hope to see more
of you on T.V. in the coming year.

Sincerely yours,

Larry Osterhous.

RA. Paget-Cooke

January 27, 1961

Dear Mr. Paget-Cooke:

As Mr. Murrow is out of town and not expected to return for a week or so, I am taking the liberty of answering your letter of January 17th.

I very much regret that the letter you wrote to Mr. Murrow on September 6th of last year is not to be located in our files. It is with embarrassment that I ask you to be good enough to send us a duplicate copy. I shall then bring it to Mr. Murrow's attention immediately upon his return to the office and do all that I can to expedite a reply to you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. R. A. Paget-Cooke, Director
The Fleming Memorial Fund for Medical Research
26, Upper Brook Street
London W. 1, England

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RAPC/SJ/b

17th January, 1961.

Mr. Ed Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mr Murrow,

I certainly do not want to "pester" you about my letter of 6th September last year - which you may remember you were good enough to discuss with me (although you had not yet then read it) on the telephone in London on the 18th October! But, I hope you have now had an opportunity to consider the suggestion it contains (I sent you a spare copy round by hand to the Connaught Hotel at your request) - and I would like to be able to report before too long to Lord Birkett what you feel about it.

Since our talk last year, we have been able to enlist both the enthusiasm and most helpful advice of Bill Ormerod, whom I know, and I am just about to be able to write to him again - in a vein which will enable him, we hope, to take the first positive steps towards setting up planning for the Fund's fund-raising efforts in the U.S.A.

I look forward to hearing from you - and hope that you will forgive me having written again. The Fund will be launched publicly at Guildhall on 16th March, followed directly by television and radio appeals (Lord Birkett and Lord Boothby are doing two of them); and our national press and poster advertising should follow in the week after the launch. The first and unpublicised stage of our British fund-raising progresses and we are now not very far short of the equivalent of half a million dollars.

Yours sincerely
Dick Paget-Cooke

R.A. Paget-Cooke
Director

DIRECTOR: R. A. Paget-Cooke, MBE, MA

P.S. Over

To open cut here

P.S. That remarkable programme on "Polaris" which you did here in October created, as you by now will know, a very considerable stir - and I would like to repeat how valuable I thought it was.

DPC.

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME

LONDON W.C. 7 PM 17 JAN 1961

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Private and Confidential

URGENT - Please forward if necessary

Mr. Ed Murrow

485 Madison Avenue

New York, N.Y.

U.S.A.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: R.A. Paget-Cooke

The Fleming Memorial Fund For Medical Research

26, Upper Brook Street, London, W.1, England

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Pan Am. World Airways

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS

April 12, 1961

Mr. Ed R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

When Honolulu Press Club members got together recently to discuss what people they would most like to have as guest speakers, they singled you out as one of the most interesting people in America today.

It occurs to us that you, like so many well-known Americans, may be planning to visit Hawaii within the next twelve months. If so, would you consider addressing our group?

We are currently arranging our programs for 1961/1962 and would be honored to schedule our "prestige" meeting of the year to coincide with your stay in Honolulu.

More than 300 active, practicing, and respected representatives in the newspaper, national magazine, television, radio and public relations fields will comprise your interested and comprehending audience in this "Crossroads of the Pacific".

As program chairman, I would appreciate hearing from you in this regard at your earliest convenience.

Aloha,

Paul W. Kendall

Paul W. Kendall
Public Relations Manager

PWK:ep

P. O. BOX 1840 HONOLULU 5, HAWAII

Patton, M. J.

January 10, 1961

Dear Miss Patton:

Your letter reached us in rather roundabout fashion, and arrived as we were in the process of up-dating Mr. Murrow's biography.

Due to the amount of requests similar to the one forwarded by you, it is impossible for Mr. Murrow to give your letter the kind of attention it deserves.

I am sending you Mr. Murrow's biographical data in the hope that you may find in it the basis for an article which might interest young men and women of the agegroup you mention.

Thank you for writing.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Margaret J. Patton
Editor, HI WAY
The Westminster Press
Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

THE WESTMINSTER PRESS

TELEPHONE
PEnnypacker 5-6722

WITHERSPOON BUILDING • PHILADELPHIA 7, PENNSYLVANIA

October 17, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

What was the most important thing you learned in high school? Chances are that hearing about it, and how you learned it, might help some of our present-day teen-agers gain needed insight.

We want to do an article for HI WAY, our popular reading magazine for older teens (15 to 18 year-olds), based on the experiences of a few adults who, whether they know it or not, are "heroes" to young people.

Will you help us, Mr. Murrow? Just a paragraph or two will be sufficient.

If possible, may we hear from you by October 25th?

Enclosed is a return envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Margaret J. Patton

Margaret J. Patton
Editor, HI WAY

MJP:mlh

A. Pennino

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 24, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We thank you for the kind consideration you gave our request. We fully appreciate how busy you are, and understand why it is impractical for you to narrate our film.

Your schedule looks most interesting, and we here wish you every success in these forthcoming assignments. In fact we look forward to some more superb television reports from the Ed Murrow team.

Most Sincerely,

Walter A. Pennino

WALTER A. PENNINO
Asst. Chief of Information

Walter Pennino

January 20, 1961

Dear Mr. Pennino:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 12th. Mr. Murrow was so rushed with last minute preparations before going to Washington for the Inauguration that he asked me to send you his reply to your request.

Mr. Murrow very much regrets that he will not be able to narrate your film. He had hoped that his schedule might permit him to do so, but his commitments here at C.B.S. have continued to demand all of his time. From Washington, he is going on to Birmingham to work on a program for the C.B.S. Reports series. Then he hopes to make a long-postponed trip to Quemoy and Matsu, and subsequently, he will be going to Israel for the Eichmann Trial.

Mr. Murrow has also asked me to extend to you his apologies for the delay, and thank you for your patience in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Walter A. Pennino
Office of International Trade Fairs
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington 25, D. C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS

January 12, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
45 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My brief meeting with you Monday, January 9, at the National Press Club was encouraging. As I promised at that time, I'm sending you this little reminder so that you can determine if you can fit our request in your busy schedule. We will, of course, arrange recording in New York to accommodate your schedule.

I enjoyed your session at the NPC. Besides being interesting and sprightly, it gave me a chance to renew acquaintances with some old overseas hands, particularly Pete Kalischer with whom I fought the battles of the Far East for several years.

We thank you for your consideration in this matter and remain

Sincerely,

Walter A. Pennino

WALTER A. PENNINO
Information for Industry

Prakash, S.

February 13, 1961

Dear Dr. Prakash:

We have received the diary in Mr. Murrow's absence in Washington.

I believe Mr. Murrow would want your kindness acknowledged, and assurances given that the remembrance would come to his attention when he is next in New York.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dr. Suraj Prakash
2, Todarmal Road
New Delhi, India

Radio-Newsreel-TV
Working Press Assoc.

February 17, 1961

Gentlemen:

I regret to say that now that I have become a Washington bureaucrat, I feel obliged to resign from the Radio-Newsreel-Television Working Press Association.

I would say you my thanks for a most pleasant association, and wish you all success in the future.

Very truly yours,

Radio-Newsreel-Television
Working Press Association
527 Lexington Avenue
New York City, New York

Wilmott Ragsdale

January 18, 1961

Dear Rags:

Thanks for yours of January 12th. I am afraid I have never shared the view that we have the best news coverage in the world. It is true that we throw at the public more unassorted, more undigested, more unevaluated information than is true in the case of other countries, but that doesn't necessarily mean that the public is well informed.

I was in London about ten days ago doing a chore for the B.B.C., and again it seemed like going home.

Any chance of seeing you here in the near future?

As ever yours,

Mr. Wilmott Ragsdale
18c University Houses
Madison, Wisconsin

ERM:gw

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Treasurer: Lydia na Ranong

~~P. O. Box~~
~~Bangkok~~

18c University Houses
Madison, Wisconsin
Jan. 12, 1961

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
CBS, New York City.

Dear Ed,

I came back from 2½ years in Asia to find you not at the old stand and the CBS news staff no longer definitely in the lead. This is a great loss, but I hope not for long.

The U.S. believes it has the best news coverage in the world. But looking from Asia, I became aware of how much more coverage we need.

Coming back through Europe I stopped in London long enough to remember the good days.

All the best,

Wilmott Ragsdale

Joe Riznik

January 25, 1961

Dear Mr. Riznik:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 13th and for your kind words regarding Mr. Murrow's recent address before the RTES. Mr. Murrow has been out of town for the past two weeks, first in Washington and now in Birmingham. I am therefore sending you the text of the speech which you requested, and I shall call your letter to Mr. Murrow's attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Joseph Q. Riznik
The Press & Union League Club
555 Post Street
San Francisco 2, California

encl

THE PRESS & UNION LEAGUE CLUB
555 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA

13 January

Dear Ed:

Cheers and hosannahs on your proposal for a National Information Institute.

Is a text or an elaboration of your proposal available? I'd consider it a great service if I had access to details of your idea which, via AP and the Chronicle here, sparked my intense interest. Why ? Well lemme tell you:

I've just organized myself and my resources for a five year job of active research and recording of the Romance of American Mass Communication. With emphatic depiction of the roles played in the development of mass communication methods and techniques by American romantics among all the media, ranging from W.R.Hearst to Elmer Davis , from an Arthur Brisbane to yourself, to indicate my intended scope of operations.

While I have the resources to engage in independent scholarship and research and have been assured publication of my work, the men who would be gathered together for your proposed Institute would have much to offer me out of their knowledge and experience with the information media. I would like to believe that I might make a contribution in public service via your proposed Institute.

I need to say that you have been vividly missed recently in these parts at a time when your daily reportage and commentary would have been a boon. Should you be an activist in making your Institute concept a reality, any service I could give in active help, is all yours.

Sincerely,

JQR

Joseph Q. Riznik

Edward R Murrow
CBS NYC

Rev. Robinson

February 17, 1961

Dear Reverend Robinson:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of January 5.

I have seen much of the footage relating to the program, and have great hopes for it.

I am proud to have been associated with it - even though so briefly.

Sincerely yours,

The Reverend James H. Robinson
Acting Executive Director
Morningside Community Center, Inc.
360 West 122nd Street
New York 27, New York

MORNINGSIDE COMMUNITY CENTER, INC.
360 WEST 122ND STREET
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

No. 4608

December 30, 1960

The Morningside Community Center, Inc. wishes to thank you for your

☐ Fee

☐ Donation of $ 250.00

To Edward R. Murrow Foundation, Inc.
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

MORNINGSIDE COMMUNITY CENTER, Inc. Per James H. Johnson
(Treas.)

MORNINGSIDE COMMUNITY CENTER, INC.

360 WEST 122nd STREET, NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

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Acting Executive Director

ARTHUR W. REED, JR.
Program Director

January 5, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Edward R. Murrow Foundation, Inc.
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please accept my most grateful thanks for your gift of $250.00 to the work of the Morningside Community Center, which will be most helpful to us.

I thought you'd like to see this article from the January 3rd issue of LOOK MAGAZINE about Operation Crossroads Africa. The Guinea group was one of the thirteen groups we had there last summer. Next summer there will be a minimun of fifteen, probably more, in both East and West Africa, where we hope to continue our efforts of building bridges of friendship and understanding and making a positibe and creative impact for the United States.

You probably know that Edward Jones and Fred Friendly sent a crew out to Guinea with one of our groups. They tell us now that they might do this story on television in March. I certainly hope so, because it would have a powerful impact in America, lift the horizons of many people as to the creative need of developing strategy and policy in Africa, and also it would help to spread word of the impact of our operation and what we're doing. Perhaps you've seen some of the shooting of the films.

With every good wish to you and Mrs. Murrow for a very wonderful year I am

Sincerely yours,

Rev. James H. Robinson

JHR:ll

Reverend James Robinson

Sam Rosenman

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE
575 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22

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MURRAY HILL 8-7800
CABLE ADDRESS
"GOCOKAY NEWYORK"

January 19, 1961

Miss Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Miss Wachsner:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 17th, with enclosure, addressed to Judge Rosenman.

Judge Rosenman is due back from a trip to the Middle East the early part of March, and I shall call this to his attention when he returns.

Yours sincerely,

Anne Schwabas

Anne Schwabas
Secretary to Judge Rosenman

January 17, 1961

Dear Judge Rosenman:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to send you the enclosed copy of the letter sent to the Truman Library for your files.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Judge Samuel Rosenman
575 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

encl

Roth, A. W.

February 15, 1961

Dear Mrs. Roth:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 7th, which was inadvertently directed to another office and only reached here yesterday.

As you may have read, Mr. Murrow was recently appointed Director of the United States Information Agency, He has been in Washington for the past weeks taking over his new duties there. I am sure that despite his heavy schedule, Mr. Murrow will be interested to know of your efforts for a better election system, and I am forwarding your letter on to him.

Thank you again for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachhner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Andrew Winton Roth
R.F.D. 1
Croton-on-Hudson, New York

MRS. ANDREW WINTON ROTH
"MOUNTAIN EDGE"
NEW YORK CITY ROAD NUMBER ONE
CORTLANDT, NEW YORK

POSTAL ADDRESS:
R. F. D. 1
CROTON-ON-HUDSON
NEW YORK

7 January 1961 - Bill Leonard
2/14 Rec. ERM.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Your very striking program of the other evening convinces me you will be keenly interested in the enclosed. They tell their own story. . . It started with my sending one Letter-to-Editors to 500 newspapers in 50 states. . . from that came 467 responses from 29 states. . . from that came the N. Y. TIMES' story. . . from that came 2,340 responses within 16 days. . . from that it's grown into a national movement.

My aim has been, and still is, to keep it an effort of individual citizens (individuals in great number), rather than becoming one more "bloc". Gradually our people <u>are</u> learning that in a true democracy the average citizen has some power and my one-woman campaign seems to be stimulating him to utilize his individual power. Thousands are writing me; I answer them; they follow through.

I am trying now to enlist a group of personages such as Milton Eisenhower, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Eleanor Roosevelt, George Meany, Frank Pace, Herbert Lehman, etc., influence them to petition Kennedy, shortly after inauguration, to establish an Advisory Commission in relation to the all-out study.

If you have any criticism or comment, either good, bad, or otherwise, be assured it would be not only welcome but gratefully received.

Sincerely,

Dicky Roth

Mrs. Andrew W. Roth

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1960.

WIDOW DISPUTES ELECTION SYSTEM

Lone Campaigner Fighting for 'Common People's' Voice in Picking Candidates

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 5—An energetic widow of a New York textile executive has started an effort to change the system of choosing candidates for President.

Mrs. Andrew Winton Roth, known to many of her correspondents as Dicky Roth, says "the common people," who will be electing a President on Tuesday, never had much to say about who the two chief candidates were to be.

A fighter for many causes, she once carried on a postcard campaign against the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, which reached into every state and some foreign countries.

In her new effort, Mrs. Roth sent letters to newspapers in twenty-nine states and received 467 replies from readers. She said the replies objected almost unanimously to primary elections that compelled persons to enroll in a party if they wanted to vote for Presidential convention delegates.

"Many termed it a violation of political freedom, and almost all wrote that it rendered participation in primaries cumbersome and a restriction on free expression," she said.

"Complaints were general that party affiliation, being a matter of public knowledge, can and does affect employment and promotion. Many wrote that the public knowledge of how a person is politically enrolled violates the principle of the secret ballot."

She reported that 410 of the correspondents advocated the election of Secretaries of State because of the importance of the post.

Mrs. Roth proposed that the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and the Carnegie Endowment be asked to undertake studies for the following purposes:

"To devise a new system of nominating candidates for President that will ensure the common man of a simple means of stating his choice.

"To devise a new governmental structure that would eliminate the practice of changing Ambassadors in foreign lands at each Republican or Democratic change in the White House.

"To devise means of eliminating political reprisal by new officials, on the grounds that our Cabinet should be composed of the best men regardless of whom they did or did not support before election."

petition

TO: The League of Women Voters 1026-17th NW, Wash, D.C.
The Fund for the Republic Santa Barbara, Cal.
Americans for Democratic Action 1341 Conn, Wash, D.C.

The undersigned citizens, of voting age, urge you to strive for initiation, (without delay,) of a study to devise a new method of nominating & electing Presidents. It must provide simple, uncomplicated means by which the citizens' choice & vote is the deciding factor; and it must render possible the utmost public participation, free from any partisan restriction.

Undertaken by a non-partisan, non-profit Foundation would avoid the delay unavoidable in Federal sponsorship.

* Error! Sec'y on Ticket as V.P. now is.

This newscoil story brought the 2,340 responses within 16 days D.R.

CITIZENS FOR NEW NOMINATING & ELECTING SYSTEMS

..... are urging that an over-all STUDY of the entire matter of nominating & electing be undertaken without delay. To simply toss out, or patch up parts of the present political machinery, (designed in 1804 for a few States and a small population,) will merely alter the nature of the inadequacies and difficulties, not eliminate them. Perhaps increase them!

Presuming an impartial, qualified body of political-scientists is commissioned to undertake the study, it is reasonable to expect that leaders from every field - the public, industry, labor, education, Governors, military, etc. - would summarise their vital needs which, together with all else pertinent, would be the essence of the study. When the commission had reviewed the needs, examined the entire field of nominating & electing plus all constitutional aspects, with due and equal regard for every State, then it would prepare and submit to Congress a definitive plan: uniform for all States ... to serve all equally ... to operate within the comprehension of the common-man voter ... to execute the will of the people.

Mrs. Andrew Winton Roth
Croton-on-Hudson, New York

Vicky Roth

Rubin, C. E.

February 1, 1960

Dear Mrs. Rubin:

Thank you for your letter of January 25th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay a reply to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your taking the time to write and let us have your reactions to the CBS REPORTS' presentation - "Our Election Day Illusions - The Beat Majority". Incidentally, the response of the press and public was quite overwhelming.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Cyrus E. Rubin
6105 S.E. 32nd Street
Mercer Island, Washington

MRS. CYRUS E. RUBIN
6105 S. E. 32ND STREET
MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON

Jan. 25, 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is a belated thank you for a truly superb show on the electoral college system. It was masterfully contrived to reduce exceedingly complex material to its simplest elements and it was visually and acoustically exciting — as stimulating as live theater.

We hope CBS will permit this to be re-run and we wish you luck on future Thursday shows and in all your other endeavors.

Sincerely yours,
Grace S. Rubin

Dick Salant

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Heffner

from: Gabrielle Wachsner

January 11, 1961

Thank you for sending us a ticket for Mrs. Murrow for the RTES Luncheon tomorrow. Unfortunately, Mrs. Murrow will not be able to attend due to a previous engagement which she is now unable to break. I am therefore returning the ticket to you.

encl
cc: Mr. Salant's Office

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Heffner

10 January 1961

Attached is the ticket for Mrs. Murrow for the Thursday luncheon. She'll find there -- among many others, I am sure -- one great admirer: my wife, Elaine.

Dick

RDH:as
Enc. 1

Salant

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

RICHARD S. SALANT
Chairman
News Executive Committee

February 2, 1961

Dear Mrs. O'Hara:

We are sorry indeed that you disapprove so strongly of our "Beat Majority" program and of Mr. Murrow. I am afraid there is little I can say to persuade you. I would point out, however, that the "Beat Majority" was intended to be fair and balanced and to present all significant points of view; after careful analysis I am convinced it succeeded in that objective. Mr. Irwin who appeared on this program was permitted and encouraged to say what he wished and his statement was not twisted or distorted.

As you may have read, Mr. Murrow is no longer with CBS News but has been appointed by the President of the United States as Director of the U.S.I.A. The action of the President is, I believe, a conclusive answer concerning any question you may have about the fairness and patriotism of Mr. Murrow. I have every confidence in Mr. Murrow based on personal knowledge of him, and I am very sorry that during his service with the government, Mr. Murrow will be unable to participate in CBS News programs. We here at CBS News will miss Mr. Murrow, and I believe that the vast majority of listeners and viewers will miss him too.

I am sorry that you and I are not in agreement on this, but one of the delights of these United States is that not everybody has the same viewpoint about everything, and we can share disagreements pleasantly and reasonably.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jane O'Hara
21 Thibaut Place
Ft. Thomas, Kentucky

bc: Mr. Murrow

Mr. H. C. Schwerin

February 3, 1961

Dear Horace:

Many thanks for your kind letter of January 18.

I regret to say that in view of my departure for Washington, I am unable to concentrate further upon the plan outlined in my recent address to the Radio and Television Executives' Society.

Sincerely,

Mr. Horace S. Schwerin, President
Schwerin Research Corporation
270 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York

SCHWERIN RESEARCH CORPORATION
270 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • OREGON 9-5858

H. S. SCHWERIN, *President*

January 18, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

It has been many years since we have had a chance to meet. You may recall back in our radio days when you were sponsored by Campbell Soup that we had a series of meetings.

I have followed your career with great interest but was particularly interested by a speech you made before the Radio & Television Executives Society. Since your sentiments so clearly reflect our feelings, I am wondering if we can be of any help in getting the institute you talked about off the ground.

If you feel a meeting would prove advantageous, please contact me and we can set up a convenient date.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Horace

Horace S. Schwerin
President

HSS/PJH

Schoen, B. R.

February 13, 1960

Dear Miss Schoen:

Thank you for your postcard of February 5.

I assume when you refer to Mr. Murrow's "farewell", you are speaking of his remarks to his friends and associates, made on a closed circuit and later reported in Television Daily and other broadcasting publications.

We do not have copies of these comments here in the office.

I am sorry to disappoint you, and assure you we are grateful for your interest.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Bertha R. Schoen
4209 Penhurst Avenue
Baltimore 15, Maryland

Unfortunately, I missed Mr. Morris's farewell - If you have a copy available, I would appreciate it so much if you would send one to me.

Thank you.

MISS BERTA R. SCHOEN
4209 Penhurst Avenue
BALTIMORE 15, MD.
4209

MISS BERTA R. SCHOEN
4209 Penhurst Avenue
BALTIMORE 15, MD.
4209

BALTIMORE, MD.
FEB 5
10-PM
1961

CIVIL
DEFENSE

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢
LIBERTY

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

ER MURROW
17

C.B.S
Madison Ave,
New York. N.Y.

Schwoebel, J. J.

February 13, 1961

Dear Mr. Schwoebel:

I regret the delay in forwarding to you the biography of Mr. Murrow, requested in your recent letter.

Very truly yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Jayne J. Schwoebel
4964 Curry Road
Pittsburgh 36, Pennsylvania

4964 Curry Road
Pgh. 36, Penna.
January 27, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you very much for sending us the material requested in our original letter concerning the preparation of our "Hall of Fame" album.

However, in reviewing the material we find that you apparently overlooked sending us a biography of yourself.

We would appreciate your taking the time to send us this needed information at you very earliest convenience.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Jayme J. Schwoebel

Jayme J. Schwoebel
4964 Curry Road
Pgh. 36, Penna.

Lawrence Scott

January 16, 1961

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you for your gracious letter of January 7th, which I would like to acknowledge in Mr. Murrow's absence from the office.

The increased activity engendered by the numerous year-end programs and some additional traveling has caused Mr. Murrow to fall behind with his correspondence. I hope you will pardon the delay, and I shall call your letter to his attention at the first opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Lawrence Scott, Project Director
Vigil at Fort Detrick
324 West Patrick Street
Frederick, Maryland

VIGIL AT FORT DETRICK

An Appeal to Stop Preparation for Germ Warfare

324 West Patrick Street Frederick, Maryland

MOnument 2-5721

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George Willoughby
Lillian Willoughby

January 7, 1961

Edward R. Murrow
Fred W. Friendly
CBS Television
New York, New York

Dear Ed Murrow and Fred Friendly:

For the past eighteen months more than 1500 people, including Clarence and Lily Pickett, Henry Cadbury, Elizabeth Gray Vining (former tutor to the Crown Prince of Japan) and others of like integrity, have joined in a vigil and appeal at the entrance to Fort Detrick, the biological warfare base of the U.S. Now, in addition to asking cessation of germ warfare production, we are appealing to the people of the United States to make Fort Detrick a World Health Center and launch among the nations of the world a World Health Year for 1962.

If the people of the United States would respond to this appeal in adequate measure they would lose almost no military potential but would gain defense and security; they could increase several-fold immunology and epidemiology research which would give defense against disease whether induced intentionally by man or accidentally by nature; they could set in motion programs for Africa, Asia and South America which might prove as important as the Marshall Plan was for post-war Europe.

In addition to the thousands of Quakers and other peace minded people interested in this appeal, many scientists and some Congressmen are now showing keen interest. Norman Thomas told me yesterday that it has the greatest promise as an initiative for peacemaking of anything he has seen seriously promoted during the past year. You will hear soon of activities on this issue in organizations where Norman Thomas and Clarence Pickett are leaders.

I hope you agree that the proposals set forth above or at least the issue of biological warfare should be brought forcefully to the television public. People need so badly a step of hope which would renew their energies toward the values of freedom and unity in the human race.

Enclosed is material giving in more detail the rationale of our appeal including a copy of a letter to President Eisenhower.

I was organizer of a protest against nuclear weapons testing in Nevada in August, 1957 and the coordinator of the committee which sponsored the voyage of the Golden Rule. Just as cessation of nuclear weapons testing was a first step toward disarmament, the cessation of biological weapons production could be a second step. It could be more.

The strategy of Mahatma Gandhi in his nonviolent movement in India was to alternate specific satyagraha (soul-force and nonviolent action) campaigns against the policies of the British government with constructive programs which built the self-reliant power of the people and thus lead to a viable democracy when India did get its independence. So here in America, with each campaign to induce initiatives in disarmament we must spearhead the campaign for constructive economic and social change and building of world community and world law. The World Health Center and World Health Year would help do this.

I hope you will help us to present the issues squarely to our fellow citizens. I come to New York for conferences and committee meetings for a day or two each week. I hope to have an opportunity to discuss this personally with both of you.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Scott

Lawrence Scott

LS/jf

Encl.

VIGIL AT FORT DETRICK

An Appeal to Stop Preparation for Germ Warfare

324 West Patrick Street Frederick, Maryland

MOnument 2-5721

COMMITTEE

Wilmer Young, *Chairman*
Sarah Bishop, *Treasurer*
Lawrence Scott, *Project Director*

C. Edward Behre
Albert Bigelow
Violet Broadribb
Catherine Cadbury
Helen Corson
Don DeVault
Hi Doty
Bertha Faust
Jane Field
Elaine Finkelstein
Esther Frankel
Robert Gilmore
Robin Harper
Matt Herron
Robert Horton
Brent Howell
William Huntington
Pauline Maas
William R. Martin
Stewart Meacham
Adelaide N. Noyes
Montgomery Shroyer
Charles Walker
George Willoughby
Lillian Willoughby

To: Key People in the Peace Movement

From: Lawrence Scott January 1, 1961

At Fort Detrick the United States is engaged in development and production of biological warfare weapons - - bacterial, viral, rickettsial, fungal and toxins. About 2200 people work there in extensive laboratories and many millions of dollars, out of the 70 million allocated to the Army Chemical Corps, are spent at Fort Detrick.

NOT EVEN NEEDED MILITARILY

Biological weapons have almost no tactical military value against armed aggressors in modern warfare of either mobility or missile weaponry. A leading scientist at Fort Detrick has publicly noted that the propagation of disease among people, animals and plants has no quick kill effect and is therefore a strategic weapon for use against civilian population, not troops.

The only military value of biological weapons would be for aggression or retaliation against civilians, and the weaker and less protected the civilians the better weapon it would be. Army officers have publicly stated there is as much as ten times overkill in nuclear weapons alone, aside from chemical and radiological. Thus even from a purely military standpoint these weapons are not needed. The United States could unilaterally destroy all its biological weapons and still have very little less military potential.

But, what about protection of civilians against such weapons if they were used by an enemy? Part of the research and development at Fort Detrick is in immunology, prevention of epidemics, protection against crop diseases, etc. The money that is now wasted in biological weaponry could be used to increase immunology and related work several fold. There would be no need for secrecy in a laboratory dedicated to serving the health and food needs of man, whether those needs are induced by natural causes or man-made aggression.

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

The valuable laboratories at Fort Detrick could be converted to a World Health Center. Daily men, women and children are starving and dying of disease for lack of biological knowledge and techniques which are bottled up in secret and classified information. That is a crime against humanity, even aside from whether or not germ weapons concocted at Fort Detrick will ever be used against the human race. In contrast, this constructive program could be the first substantial effort of peacemaking statesmanship this country has made since the Marshall Plan. Its value for Africa, Asia and South America could exceed the contribution which the Marshall Plan made to war devastated Europe.

By responding to our appeal the United States would greatly increase its real defense against germ warfare possibilities and at the same time bring a tangible blessing to the people of the world. (In this argument from the military standpoint we are not referring to chemical weapons which are developed at the Army Chemical Center, Edgewood, Maryland. We are opposed to all war and preparation for war, but ask in our appeal and Vigil at Fort Detrick a step which is politically possible, now.)

IN SUMMARY WE PROPOSE

1. That the United States stop biological weapons production and open the laboratory facilities to the whole world without secrecy.
2. That research on immunology, epidemiology and related constructive defense against disease be increased without any secrecy.
3. That Fort Detrick be designated a World Health Center for a world-wide attack on disease and starvation under civilian United States agencies and in cooperation with the United Nations.
4. That all nations be invited to join in a World Health Year in 1962, thus marshaling the combined resources of the world in war against hunger and disease.

MANKIND WILL WIN THIS ONE

We shall continue to stand in vigil at the gates of Fort Detrick, and by many other ways speak to the conscience of our fellow citizens. But, we need the help of you and your organization to get this reasonable appeal to the maximum number of people. We hope with your help to do the following:

1. To get all the peace organizations to place a solid emphasis on this appeal during 1961.
2. To circulate a petition and present thousands of signatures to President Kennedy.
3. To get several hundred physicians and other scientists to sign a public statement saying they will not work on biological weapons.
4. To get this appeal by letter and personal contact to every Representative and Senator.
5. To contact the decision makers in the new administration with this reasonable appeal, showing them the immense gains toward security and peace this one little step would symbolize.
6. Try to make this appeal one factor of the extensive public witness projects during Easter week.
7. If we can get no consideration of this by the United States government, we propose to take our appeal as forcefully as possible to the Soviet officials, asking unilateral action on their part. (Many of us worked hard for two years organizing protests in Nevada and the Pacific, trying to persuade the United States to take the initiative in cessation of nuclear tests. The Soviet leaders did see the wisdom of stopping tests and their announcement gained them prestige all over the world.)

THESE THINGS SHALL BE

Whether the United States or the Soviet Union takes the initiative this appeal is going to be successful. IT IS AN IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME. In a thirty-year campaign Gandhi demonstrated the strategy of focusing soul-force by a multiplicity of means on a succession of realizable objectives. In that way we can attain total disarmament. Each step prepares the way for the next.

Richard Cobden, the 19th century British statesman, once said that all problems yield to the application of sufficient energy at the right time and the right place. The problem of disarmament and world order is complex and requires a complex approach. But, there are times when there must be a great focus of energy on one step that will break the whole log jam. This is it - - the converging of realism and idealism. STOP GERM WARFARE: START A WORLD HEALTH CENTER.

We are now making plans for the largest and most distinguished peace victory dinner which will have been held in Washington. We can't give the exact date, but we feel pretty sure it will be in 1961. The more help you give, the sooner it will happen.

VIGIL AT FORT DETRICK

An Appeal to Stop Preparation for Germ Warfare

324 West Patrick Street Frederick, Maryland

MOnument 2-5721

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William Huntington
Pauline Maas
William R. Martin
Stewart Meacham
Adelaide N. Noyes
Montgomery Shroyer
Charles Walker
George Willoughby
Lillian Willoughby

AN OPEN LETTER

December 25, 1960

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Eisenhower:

We appeal to you to end production of biological weapons by the United States government at Fort Detrick and start research against disease and for food for the people of the world. You once said, "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed."

Even from a military standpoint biological weapons on which many millions of dollars are expended at Fort Detrick are totally senseless. One of the top scientists at Fort Detrick has publicly said, "The propagation of disease among people, animals and plants has no quick-kill effect. It is therefore a strategic weapon for use against civilian populations, not troops. The requirement is a highly infectious, hardy, mass-producible micro-organism with a low decay rate, and a population with minimal immunity."

Does the United States propose to inflict sickness and death on a massive scale on unarmed men, women and children? We cannot believe that this country would commit such a crime against humanity and blasphemy against the Creator of life, even in retaliation. Then why rob the unfed and unclothed by wasting millions on such obscene weapons?

The research on immunology and prevention of disease now being done at Fort Detrick could be continued under civilian branches of the government. It could be increased many fold by talents and funds now used on biological weapons production. The benefits could be made available to all people through the United Nations and World Health Organization. Laboratories could be opened to all scientists without a policy of secrecy or classified information.

An announcement to the world that the United States had stopped all production of biological weapons and converted Fort Detrick to a World Health Center could be one of the great events of history. It would renew the hopes of nearly three billion human beings that sanity and morality will prevail in the affairs of nations. It could begin the steps toward total disarmament and the building of a world community. It could advance the capacity of the undeveloped nations to swerve their own needs of food and clothing. It would release the energies of people who now dispair in fear or apathy.

For eighteen months we have been standing in a Vigil at the entrance of Fort Detrick. In prayer and quietness we have appealed to the conscience of our fellow human beings. We know by the reason of the mind and by the reasons of the heart, which are deeper, that the steps we now propose would bring far more security than what is now being done at Fort Detrick.

If you take this moral initiative for peace, the people of the world will rejoice and remember you with gratitude.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Scott
Lawrence Scott
Project Director

Wilmer J. Young
Wilmer J. Young
Committee Chairman

FREDERICK NEWS, Dec. 17, 1960

Vigil Plans To Convert Detrick To Health Center

A pacifist group protesting germ warfare research at Ft. Detrick has a new goal for 1961—to convert the Army post into a world health center.

Lawrence Scott, project director for the "Vigil at Ft. Detrick," said Friday his group will try to get people all over the country interested in the idea, particularly church groups.

"It would give hope all over the world if one nation such as the United States would take such a step," said Scott, a Philadelphia Quaker and former Baptist minister.

Some work on immunization and other health problems is carried on at Ft. Detrick now, along with biological and chemical warfare research.

"Our proposal is that the constructive side of the research be increased and opened to the public under civilian services," Scott said.

"This would mean a unilateral step by the United States to denounce and give up germ warfare research. It would be a tremendous symbol to the world.

"Scientists now working on means of killing food plants could use the same facilities to learn how to increase food production as well as prevent disease."

Scott said his group is considering organizing a national conference of scientists and moral leaders to push the health center idea.

The Vigil at Ft. Detrick began in July 1959 under sponsorship of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, but it later became a separate organization.

Picketing outside Ft. Detrick was on a daily basis until last July 4. Since then, the pickets have stood their silent watch outside the post only on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

But the work of the organization continues on a full-time basis. When not outside the Army post, a nucleus of Scott and four others gets out a newsletter, holds meetings, distributes literature or operates an information table on a sidewalk in downtown Frederick.

Some 1,400 persons have taken part in the peaceful picketing. They include persons from many walks of life—teachers, physicians, scientists, ministers, students, laborers, farmers and housewives.

Anywhere from half a dozen to 50 stand beside the road leading to the post during daylight ho[illegible] A propped up sign re[illegible] at Ft. Detrick [illegible] Prepar[illegible]

BALTIMORE SUN
Dec. 17, 1960

PACIFIST UNIT HAS NEW GOAL

Would Change Fort Detrick Into World Health Center

Frederick, Dec. 16 (AP)—A pacifist group protesting germ warfare research at Fort Detrick, Md. has a new goal for 1961—to convert the Army post into a world health center.

Lawrence Scott, project director for the "Vigil at Fort Detrick," said today his group will try to get people all over the country interested in the idea, [illegible]larly church groups.

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Picketing On Weekends

Picketing outside Fort Detrick was on a daily basis until last July 4. Since then, the pickets have stood their silent watch outside the post only on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

But the work of the organization continues on a full-time basis. When not outside the Army post, a nucleus composed of Mr. Scott and four others gets out a newsletter, holds meetings, distributes literature or operates an information table on a sidewalk in downtown Frederick.

NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 17, 1960

PACIFISTS ASKING CONVERSION OF FORT

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 16 (AP)—A pacifist group protesting germ-warfare research at Fort Detrick, Md., has a new goal for 1961—to convert the Army post into a world health center.

Lawrence Scott, project director for the "Vigil at Fort Detrick," said today his group would try to get people all over the country interested in the idea, particularly church groups.

"It would give hope all over the world if one nation such as the United States would take such a step," said Mr. Scott, a Philadelphia Quaker and former Baptist minister.

Some work on immunization and other health problems is carried on now at Fort Detrick, along with biological and chemical warfare research.

"Our proposal is that the constructive side of the research be increased and opened to the public under civilian services," Mr. Scott said.

BALTIMORE SUN
CONTINUED

Some 1,400 persons have taken part in the peaceful picketing. They include persons from many walks of life—teachers, physicians, scientists, ministers, students, laborers, farmers and housewives.

Anywhere from half a dozen to 50 stand beside the road leading to the post during daylight hours. A propped up sign reads, "Vigil at Fort Detrick, an appeal to end preparation for germ warfare."

U.S. Ignores Picketing

The Government has for the most part ignored the picketing, which is conducted just off of military property.

The group's newsletter, published about once every three weeks, is sent to the 1,400 persons who have participated in the vigil plus some 800 others who have contributed money to the project.

The four persons helping Mr. Scott fulltime are Miss Jane Field, a stenographer from Philadelphia; Mrs. Pearl Ewald, a retired school teacher from Bristol, Ind.; Miss Jeannette Jamison, a retired school teacher from Reading, Pa., and Eugene Bromstein, of New York.

The group plans no Christmas vacation from its picketing. "Beginning December 22 the vigil may go back on a daily basis for the holidays," says Mr. Scott.

Historical Law Review Associates - Crompond, New York

Ed Murrow and Ed Jones - Why not call Kennedy - in addition to this letter - to match? Vic Sharrow

January 4, 1961

President Elect John F. Kennedy
5 The Carlyle Hotel
35 East 76th St.
New York, N.Y.

President Elect Kennedy,

Watch tomorrow's, January 5th, 10 p.m. "CBS Reports" "on election proceedings ... gerrymandering of election districts .. unequal representation, and the institution of the electoral college" which should have some of the same material involved in the law suit I filed against you that the U.S. Attorney's office has kept a secret from you in highly questionable Constitutional conduct.

Therefore I am taking this unusual opportunity during your stay in New York City, in order not to insulate you from knowing what is going on, like President Eisenhower so often is, by making the following enclosures:

1. The copy of the Complaint filed against you on December 5, 1960, Civil Action No. 3990-60, to enforce Section 2 of the 14th Amendment.
2. The copy of the Complaint filed against President Eisenhower, on October 28, 1960, Civil Action No. 3569-60, for the same Section.
3. The October 16, 1960, "Meet the Press", TV transcript in which you said you would not enforce, Section 2 of the 14th Amendment.
5. The page 5, Col. 5, Sat. December 31, 1960, N.Y. Herald Tribune story that outgoing Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the Federal Civil Rights Commission, advocates enforcing Section 2 of the 14th Amendment, next to the picture of your brothers Ed, and Bob the Attorney-General designate, who should be made aware of this Constitutional question, skiing at Stowe, Vt.
6. The Thursday, January 5th, TV Guide listing of the aforementioned "CBS Reports" 10 p.m. program concerning apportionment and Presidential Electoral votes, which I suggest you watch, tomorrow night.
7. The Mt. Kisco, N.Y. "Patent Trader" pg. 3 col. 1 headlined story of Dece. 29, 1960, "Opponent of Census Sues President-Elect".
8. The White Plains, N.Y. "Daily Trader", pg. 1, cols.4-6, Sat. Oct. 29, 1960 headlined story "Court Suit Would Change Representation in Congress", of my suit against the present President Eisenhower.
9. The N.Y. Times, November 16, 1960, pg. 32, cols. 3&4, apportionment tables for the 1960-1970 decade, made by an outgoing administration, that does not control Congress, and lost the Presidency, yet controlling the next ten years distribution of national political power, which is as absurd as John Adams' "midnight appointment" of defeated Federalists to the Judiciary, which Jefferson reversed by abolishing the entire Federal Judiciary, except the Supreme Court in 1802, which similar step in regards to apportionment I hereby suggest to you.
10. The Washington Post, page A10, August 1, 1960 editorial headlined, "Civil Rights Weapon" concerning my N.Y. Census court case - and -
11. The "Patent Trader" pg. 12, August 25, 1960 editorial headlined, "Mr. Sharrow Takes the 14th", that shows the way how to stop the shameful southern school situation, by enforcing Section 2 of the 14th Amendment, which I hope you do, after you are inaugurated.

For further information call collect, Lakeland 805819, or my attorney in N.Y., Herbert Monte Levy, 11 East 44th st., MU 2-6060.

Respectfully yours
Victor Sharrow

Shaw, C. R.

February 27, 1961

Dear Mr. Shaw:

Thank you for your letter of February 24.

The electoral college broadcast, to which you refer, was presented by CBS REPORTS on Thursday, January 5, 1961, and entitled "OUR ELECTION DAY ILLUSIONS: THE REAL MAJORITY. Enclosed you will find a copy of the script.

Good Luck with your essay.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Charles R. Shaw
39 Raymond Avenue
Nutley 10, New Jersey

CHARLES ROGERS SHAW
39 RAYMOND AVE.
NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY

Edward R. Murrow
C/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A forthcoming essay I must write is on the subject of the electoral college - should we or should we not retain this system of electing the president. I was not fortunate enough to see your broadcast concerning this subject and am wondering if you could send me any available literature about this using the enclosed self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience.

Thanking you in advance,

Yours Truly
Charles R. Shaw

R. Silvergold

February 6, 1961

Dear Mr. Silvergold:

We have received your letter of February 3, with enclosure, in Mr. Murrow's absence in Washington.

I believe that Mr. Murrow would approve the way in which the material has been reorganized, but I am sure there will be no possibility of his writing an insert before your deadline of February 10.

I think the best thing would be to go ahead with the article as it now stands.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Executive Assistant

Mr. Ron Silvergold, Editor
Alumni and Faculty Publications
Temple University Alumni Review
Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania

P.S. Perhaps you would be so kind as to have someone take note of the spelling corrections on pages "6" and "14".

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI REVIEW
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

EDITOR

CE - 6 - 4000
EXT. - 171

February 3, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is the condensed version of the two speeches in article form for your alterations and, we hope, approval. We found that reorganizing the material in almost chronological order worked best. It is now about 3,000 words, which fits in well with the Alumni Review format.

You will notice that on page 12 we have asked for an insert, dealing briefly with the recent televised press conferences and/or with additional remarks on the Kennedy-Nixon debates. If, however, you prefer not to comment further, surely we can get by without it.

In any case, our deadline is February 10, and we would greatly appreciate word from you by then.

Thank you so much for taking the time to work with us on this project; I know Temple's alumni will share our feeling of appreciation.

Sincerely,

Ron Silvergold

Ron Silvergold
Editor
Alumni and Faculty Publications

RS/h
Enclosure

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI REVIEW
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

EDITOR

CE - 6 - 4000
EXT. - 171

January 27, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of January 18 and the copy of your fine speech delivered before the Radio and Television Executives' Society Newsmakers Luncheon.

With this additional statement, I am sure we can come up with a fine article for our March issue, and so I will proceed by trimming your other speech, "Television and Politics," and adding to it certain portions of this later one. I will send you the finished product for your final alterations and approval.

In the meantime, however, may we have a brief biographical sketch and a glossy photograph of you? We try to avoid the formal, head and shoulders type shot, and so we would prefer to choose from two or three photographs of you at work.

Again, thank you for your fine consideration of our request. I know that this statement will be most appropriate for our series by Temple's honorary degree recipients.

Sincerely,

Ron Silvergold

Ron Silvergold
Editor
Alumni and Faculty Publications

RS/h

R. Silvergold

January 18, 1961

Dear Mr. Silvergold:

Thank you for your letter of January 4th.

I am flattered to be asked to contribute an article to the Temple University Alumni Review but, unfortunately, my very busy radio and television schedule leaves me no time to do any additional writing.

However, I am sending you a copy of a speech I made before the Radio and Television Executives' Society last week. As you will see, it contains a few passing remarks about the so-called "Great Debates".

If you feel any of this would fit your needs, and you would care to edit the whole thing down to size, I would be perfectly agreeable to your doing so.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ron Silvergold, Editor
Alumni and Faculty Publications
Temple University Alumni Review
Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI REVIEW
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

EDITOR

CE - 6 - 4000
EXT. - 171

January 4, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A few months ago, our Chancellor Robert L. Johnson forwarded to me a copy of your speech delivered at the Guildhall in London, titled "Television and Politics," to be considered for use in the Temple University Alumni Review as part of a series of articles by Temple's "Honorary Alumni."

The subject is, of course, most appropriate for our alumni readership, but by the time we received the speech, we had already lined up the first two articles: Henry Luce's piece on National Purpose, which appeared in our October issue, and a statement by Senator Joseph Clark on "Federal Government and Higher Education," which is presented in our January issue to be distributed next week.

The so-called "Great Debates" of the presidential campaign have been so widely discussed, and with such varied opinion, that an article at this time on television and politics by an authority in both fields, is a very exciting prospect. It would fit in perfectly with our policy for this series, and we would very much like to use your speech as the basis of an article for our March issue. However, the speech, which is approximately 7,500 words, is much too long for our format; usually we ask for articles of about 2,500 - 3,000 words. Would you agree to that much editing? Also, in view of the impact of the Kennedy-Nixon debates, I suppose your views on the total subject have been crystalized and that you would want to include a discussion of the debates in your article.

To save you some of the time and trouble of rewriting, possibly you would prefer to prepare a supplementary statement on the influence of the debates, delete certain passages in the original speech that the new statement would supersede, and allow us to do the rest of the editing and put it all together for your final approval. In any case, the Temple University Alumni Review would be honored to publish an article under your noted by-line, and we all certainly hope that we can prepare this article by our deadline of February 10. Thank you so much for any consideration you can give this request.

Background

Sincerely yours,

Ron Silvergold

Ron Silvergold
Editor
Alumni and Faculty Publications

RS/h

(Mrs) Robert Simon

February 3, 1961

Dear Mrs. Simon:

Many thanks for your kind letter of January 17.

I regret to say that in view of my departure for Washington, I am unable to concentrate further upon the plan outlined in my recent address to the Radio and Television Executives' Society.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Robert Simon
941 Park Avenue
New York 28, New York

941 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 28

Jan. 17, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave. New York, NY

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The plan for a National Information Institute which you presented at the RTES luncheon last week is an exciting and desperately needed concept. I salute your vision and courage in launching it.

I am also quite well aware that apathy, fear and contentment with the status quo which continues to make money for communicators of all kinds might well allow the projected Institute to remain a plan and never a reality. This would be a tragedy our society can ill afford.

I would like to volunteer my services to help get the Institute going.

I have no idea what has been done so far- or what your plans are for the future- but perhaps I might be of assistance. I am familiar with the television industry; I have written about it regularly for the last six years, first for THE NATION, presently for McCALLS and intermiteently for other magazines, so I am also familiar with the magazine field. In addition, I have some contact and experience with fund-raising as an active participant in communal affairs for all my adult life. I have worked with foundations, etc. as a trustee of Columbia University School of Social Work and of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, and other organizations.

Fred Friendly can tell you more about me than I can; if you will ask him, I would be grateful. Anyway, I have the time and the interest and if I could be helpful I would consider it a priviledge to give this project my best efforts.

I would be happy to talk with you about it at any time if you wish. My number is Bu 8- 0130.

All best wishes,

Anne W. Simon

Anne W. Simon (Mrs. Robert)

cc/ Fred Friendly

Simon, R. D.

February 2, 1961

Dear Mr. Simon:

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay a reply to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I thank you for your letter of January 21st and for your gracious comments regarding his, "I Can Hear It Now", recordings.

Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Roger D. Simon
309 Ivywood Avenue
Haddonfield, New Jersey

ROGER D. SIMON
309 IVYWOOD AVENUE
HADDONFIELD, N. J.

Jan 21, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Colombia Broadcasting System
485 Madison avenue
New York, New York,

Dear Mr. Morrow,

I have in my library your three volume - I can Hear it Now" and I feel that these records are as much a part of our heritage and history as any texts.

Your second volume covers only three and one-half years, Aug 1945 - Jan 1949, and that was eleven years ago.

I think that there is enough material for another volume and I would greatly look forward to it.

the elections and inaugurations of 1952, '56, '60, the Korean, Congo, Suez, and Hungarian conflicts, the Geneva and Paris conferences, the integration crises and many other historic events would make an excellent record of the "Fabulous Fifties" or the "Eisenhower years".

I hope you will consider Vol. IV.

Respectfully yours

Roger Minor

Sobell
fm

January 9, 1961

Dear Mrs. Sobell:

Thank you for your letter of December 12th in regard to your husband.

Mr. Murrow has been out of town a great deal for the past month, but I shall call your letter to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway
New York 10, New York

ERM
CBS
Snyder, Louis L.

April 28, 1961

Dear Mr. Snyder:

I have signed the release which is enclosed, however, I should say that I may have given similar releases for some of this material in the past. I cannot be sure since my records are in New York, but I assume this is not a matter of any importance.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Louis L. Snyder
c/o Julian Messner, Inc.
8 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

ERM/rlp 4/28/61

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9983

December 12,1960

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Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

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Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing for your information our latest material indicating the developments which have been taking place in behalf of my husband, Morton Sobell. With many of our most eminent citizens and organizations speaking out, including 1500 clergymen who have submitted an appeal to the President, we have faith that our long and painful ordeal is at last coming to an end. I do not know whether you have had occasion over the years to study my husband's case, but I'm sure you will agree that when people of so many viewpoints have questions about a matter of injustice, a thorough review is required.

In the course of these years I have traveled throughout the country meeting with people of stature to gain the help we need. It would mean a great deal if it were possible for me to see you for a discussion on the case.

If you were to do a documentary study of the issues and facts in my husband's situation, as they bear on our nation's persistent search for justice, this could have a stirring effect in bringing the issues into focus for the public. In any event, you might know of additional ways in which something could be done, and it would be of great importance to discuss the problem with you and get your thinking. Your documentary on the migrant workers was the finest examination of a social problem I have ever seen.

My husband is an innocent man, and I know this will ultimately be proved. Meanwhile, he is now in his 11th year of imprisonment, and we hope that he can be returned home on the basis of a commutation of the 30-year sentence that has been so sharply criticized for its severity. We have not given up hope that we can live some of the years of our youth together as a family.

Thank you for letting me know if an appointment can be arranged.

Respectfully yours,
Helen L. Sobell
(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

A National Appeal For Freedom

THE NEW YORK TIMES
NOVEMBER 22, 1960.

WHITE HOUSE GETS APPEAL FOR SOBELL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP) —Clergymen urging the release of Morton Sobell took petitions today to the White House and the United States Pardon Attorney.

Sobell has been in prison since 1951, when he was convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage. He was tried with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted and executed as atomic spies. Sobell, who was given a thirty year prison sentence, pleaded innocent; he did not testify at his trial.

The appeal to President Eisenhower asked him to "use your great office to urge a new trial for Morton Sobell, or grant him clemency by commutation of his sentence."

The Rev. Ernest O. Martin of Washington, D. C., said that he

SOBELL RELEASE ASKED

200 Stage Protest March at The White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP) — Two-hundred persons demonstrated in front of the White House Sunday, urging the release of Morton Sobell, who has been in prison since 1951 following one of the nation's best-known spy trials.

The march was the climax of a week-end of meetings aimed at winning freedom for Sobell, who was convicted as an accomplice of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The Rosenbergs were executed as atomic spies. Sobell was sentenced to thirty years in Federal prison.

A group of Protestant ministers recited prayers and biblical [illegible] as the [illegible]

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1960.

SOBELL'S RELEASE IS SOUGHT BY 1,800

Lawyers and Clergy Appeal to President in Case of Espionage Conspiracy

By PETER BRAESTRUP
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Some 1,800 lawyers, clergymen and educators joined today in two petitions asking President Eisenhower to release Morton Sobell, who was convicted nine years ago of conspiring to commit espionage.

The imprisoned man's wife, Mrs. Helen Sobell, said: "I really hope that we are moving into a more rational period."

She came here for a week-end meeting on her husband's behalf. The meeting, which was to include a banquet, drew 250 persons today at the Hotel Shoreham. The meeting included panel discussions of the Sobell case and the display of the two petitions, which were signed by 600 lawyers and educators and 1,200 clergymen.

Among the meeting's sponsors were:

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and Dr. John C. Bennett of Union Theological Seminary; Roger Baldwin, chairman of the International League for the Rights of Man, and Norman Thomas, veteran Socialist party leader.

Has Served Eight Years

Sobell, now 43 years old, was tried in 1951 with the atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. He pleaded innocent. In the trial, he was not linked to the theft of atomic secrets, but was accused of conspiring to transmit secret information. The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953. Sobell is now in Atlanta Federal Prison, having served nearly eight years of a thirty-year sentence, six of them in Alcatraz.

Mrs. Sobell has repeatedly appealed the case to the White House without success.

She has drawn growing support from persons who share her contention that Sobell's trial was unfair or feel that his sentence was excessive. Among these persons were representatives Randall S. Harmon, Democrat of Indiana, and William Meyer, Democrat of Vermont, and the late Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota.

Speeches urging Sobell's release were scheduled for tonight's banquet by Burns Chalmers, of the American Friends Service Committee, and the Rev. John Paul Jones, former chairman of the New York Civil Liberties Union.

Professor Thomas I. Emerson of the Yale Law School, in an address prepared for delivery tomorrow, said that the jury's verdict in the Sobell case had reflected the "hysteria and pressures of the time."

Sobell, he said, should have been tried separately from the Rosenbergs because he was not accused of atomic espionage.

Professor Emerson cited the less-severe sentence given to David Greenglass, a key prosecution witness in the Rosenberg trial. Greenglass was released Wednesday after serving nine and one-half years of a fifteen-year sentence.

The trial of the Rosenbergs and Sobell was held in Federal District Court in New York in March, 1951. The trial judge was Irving R. Kaufman.

At the trial Max Elitcher testified that Sobell and Rosenberg, former college classmates, had tried to get him to steal official armament data for the Soviet Uuion during and after World War II.

Mrs. Sobell said today that she and her supporters planned a prayer meeting in front of the White House tomorrow and visits to the Department of Justice and other Government offices on her husband's behalf on Monday. She indicated that the petition would be delivered to the White House on Monday.

Americans Gather at White House To Pray for Release of Morton Sobell

Rev. Richard H. Gatchel of Palo Alto, California and Rev. G. Shubert Frye of Syracuse, New York, seen leading the White House prayer with Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of Morton Sobell, and Mrs. Helen Sobell, his wife, are two of the 1500 clergymen of different faiths who have appealed to the President.

A three-day convening in Washington was sponsored by eminent Americans including Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and Dr. John C. Bennett of the Union Theological Seminary; Roger Baldwin, Chairman of the International League for the Rights of Man; Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath; Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Norman Thomas.

Please read why Americans are acting on this urgent public issue, and then do your part to help.

Conscience

"Undoubtedly, the atmosphere (McCarthyism) has cleared and one evidence is a re-examination of conscience. Last year the Portland Oregonian suggested in an editorial that some day the public conscience might be sufficiently stirred to determine whether Morton Sobell, now serving a 30-year sentence for conspiracy, was convicted of a crime or whether he was a victim of the emotionalism surrounding the Rosenberg case. With the clearing atmosphere, there is a growing realization that freedom is not something we periodically pat ourselves on the back about. It is a creative act to be constantly renewed."

MARQUIS CHILDS, in his nationally syndicated column

"I join in protesting the continued imprisonment of Morton Sobell... I have become wholly convinced from a rather intensive study of the matter that this is another of those cases in which justice miscarried for reasons that are not amenable to judicial correction."

HAROLD A. CRANEFIELD, Labor Attorney, Detroit, Mich.

"I am opposed to the continued imprisonment of Morton Sobell on the ground that the sentence was far too excessive for the offense, dictated by the hysteria then surrounding spy charges."

ROGER BALDWIN, Chairman
International League for the Rights of Man

"The more I studied, the more convinced I became of the man's innocence. To me no cry has had such merit to it as the cry for justice for Morton Sobell."

REVEREND PETER McCORMACK
Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz while Morton Sobell was imprisoned there

"This case demonstrates a peculiarly twisted idea of justice. Suppose Mr. Sobell were guilty as charged. What kind of justice is it that gives him 30 years sentence, six years in Alcatraz, and still refuses to consider any kind of reduction?"

NORMAN THOMAS

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1960

A CONTINUING PROTEST

Greenglass Free, Why Not Sobell?

By TOM KELLY

Mrs. Morton Sobell, a home town girl, is back in Washington for an odd sort of anniversary.

It is 10 years since her husband, Morton, went to jail.

It is, perhaps less significantly, 10 years since David Greenglass, the atomic spy, went to jail.

The Sobells are inextricably mixed up in the atomic spy trials of 1951 — the Rosenbergs were executed, and David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother and the chief prosecution witness, went to jail. So, did Morton Sobell, who was little more than a bystander, innocent or not.

This week David Greenglass walked out of prison free.

Morton Sobell is still in Atlanta, with 22 years more to serve.

Mrs. Sobell, a small, plumpish, pleasant woman is not, by the nature of things, an admirer of David Greenglass.

"I was surprised," she said yesterday, "that his wife and children weren't there to meet him."

BLAND

That is about as bitter as Mrs. Sobell ever gets.

For 10 years she and her mother-in-law have traveled around the country collecting money and support for her husband's cause. They collect and spend $50,000 a year.

They collect it from bake sales, benefit shows, dinners and such and they spend it on pamphlets, books, appeals and peaceful demonstrations.

Mrs. Sobell says her husband was innocent of any intent ever to spy on the United States. Her mother-in-law, Mrs. Rose Sobell, says the same.

SUPPORT IS MIXED

They have enlisted a lot of supporters and a lot of these say they do not know. Some say maybe Morton Sobell was a spy but the trial didn't prove it. Some say he was fairly convicted, but that his sentence was too harsh.

The Sobell ladies are glad to get help of any hue.

They have enlisted 1200 clergymen in their fight for a commutation of sentence.

Tonight and tomorrow at the Shoreham Hotel some of these clergymen, the Rev. Nelson C. Pierce, of Palisades Community Church here, the Rev. John Paul Jones, of Ashfield, Mass., and the Rev. Alva Tompkins, of Chicago, will appear on Morton Sobell's behalf.

ADMANT

Mrs. Rose Sobell, his mother, is a sturdy, grey-haired woman with an air of indestructability. Mrs. Morton Sobell, the wife, eats liver at lunch almost every day on the theory that it is the healthiest thing she can eat.

For 10 years they have worked only for one thing.

They hope their cause is near a climax but if it is not they seem prepared to keep working for the next 22

Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1960 The Atlanta Journal

Wife Visits Sobell Her Hopes Ike Will Free H

By MIKE EDWARDS

Mrs. Morton Sobell, in Atlanta to visit her prisoner-husband at the Federal Penitentiary, said Wednesday she hopes appeals made in Washington for Sobell's release will cause President Eisenhower to grant him "a Christmas amnesty . . . a Christmas miracle."

Sobell, serving a 30-year sentence on a charge of conspiring with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to steal atomic secrets for Russia, also is hopeful, she said. But, she added:

"We never can permit ourselves to hope too terribly much. There is always a fear of disappointment."

• • •

COUNTING TIME in custody ... trial and time during ... appealed,

lawyers, educators and others, including some prominent atomic scientists, will cause President Eisenhower to grant her husband executive clemency. The petitions were presented to the White House last week.

If his time in custody ... the trial were not counted Sobell said, her husband ... ly would be eligible for consideration in April, ... years from the time ... tencing.

• • •

BUT IN ORDER ... to New York to con... torneys on an app... Sobell had to s... "which meant he ... the time during ... peal was being ... ed to him."

Mrs. Sobell ... for an hour ...

said. "Oth... did not s... tions of ... feel that ... served is ...

Mrs. ... band is ...

"He ...

NEW YORK POST, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1960

Friends Rally In Washington To Free Sobell

Washington, Nov. 18 (AP)—People who insist that Morton Sobell is innocent of the spy charges on which he was convicted or that he had an unfair trial met here today to plan ... for his freedom.

THE SUN, BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 22, 1960

CLERGY BACK SOBELL PLEA

2 In State Un Petition For Spy-Case Clemency

Fifty-two Marylanders, includ... 26 from Baltimore, were ... ong 1,500 clergymen who ... ned petitions that were sent ... terday to President Eisen... ver and the United States par... attorney in an attempt to ... Morton So... a sentence ... prison since ... conviction in ... conspiracy to ... He was tried ... el Rosenberg, ... and executed ... Russia. Sobell, ... 0-year prison ... innocent; he ... trial.

etition ... the President ... e your great ... new trial for

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE, KY. MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1960

White House March Seeks Sobell Release

By The Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 20.—An estimated 200 persons demonstrated in front of the White House Sunday night, urging the release of Morton Sobell, imprisoned since 1951 after one of America's most famous spy trials.

The hour-long march climaxed a weekend of meetings aimed at winning freedom for Sobell, who was an accomplice of Julius and Ethel ...

Speaks for

MORTON SOBELL

"I am astounded at how little there was about Sobell in the trial. You cannot tell what he is even supposed to have done."
DR. HAROLD C. UREY
Nobel Prize scientist

"Morton Sobell is serving his 10th year in prison. He has steadfastly proclaimed his innocence throughout his imprisonment. Many eminent Americans and other world figures, including jurists, scientists, clergymen have also expressed substantial doubt as to his guilt. There does exist the possibility of human error in matters of judgment when that judgment has been subjected to the political tensions of the day. The California Democratic Council has traditionally expressed concern for possible infringements upon justice and civil liberty. The CDC calls upon the President of the United States to review again the facts in the Sobell case and take necessary action to secure ultimate justice."
RESOLUTION passed by California Democratic Council meeting attended by 3,000 delegates

"Convinced of the innocence of Morton Sobell, now imprisoned for more than eight years and condemned to a thirty year sentence on charges which to many legal authorities appear flimsy, to say the least, we the undersigned of independent political views and in the interest of justice and humanity only, beg you to exercise your Presidential prerogative of clemency and return Morton Sobell to his family."
LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL, England
DR. MARTIN BUBER, Israel

"A number of eminent American jurists and clergymen have raised questions as to whether Morton Sobell was guilty of the crimes for which he was convicted and as to whether, if guilty, he has not already been sufficiently punished. The Central Conference of American Rabbis, therefore, respectfully urges the President of the United States to review the case, to determine whether there are sufficient grounds either to recommend a new trial or to exercise executive clemency."
RESOLUTION of the 1960 Convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Detroit, Mich.

"We agree with the jury that Sobell -- who protests his innocence -- was guilty of espionage beyond a reasonable doubt. But we think that ten years is ample sentence for what Sobell actually did and that, having served the term, he should now be released... In view of the fact that no atomic espionage was even alleged against him, and that the sole witness testified merely to unsuccessful attempts to procure information, we think that Sobell should now be released from prison."
NATHAN GLAZER, SIDNEY HOOK
IRVING KRISTOL, DWIGHT MACDONALD
in a letter to the New York Times

An Appeal by

JAMES T. FARRELL

EMINENT AMERICAN AUTHOR

I have the great fear and the sick feeling that an innocent man is in prison. I have the conviction that the release of Morton Sobell can only do good, and not harm. Everything I have so far learned about him supports my conviction and I think it seems to me but mere minimum justice now, to restore him to life and to the kind and decent family which loves him.

In 1960, we must speak, and with all urgency. We must cry out, we must demand that no possible instance of "man's inhumanity to man" be tolerated. It is our duty and our honor that we spare no effort for the protection of the innocent, and that in any case of injustice the quickest possible action be taken to rectify this most terrible of evils. Unless justice and compassion and Walt Whitman's love be as normal as our daily life we are sunken far below all of the general principles which proclaim the freedom of man...

It is for us to remember and to preserve all of the noble work of those who have gone, but who have given of their brain, bone and muscle, their blood, to the creation of the dignity of man. It is for us to defend and preserve and to extend that dignity, and when we ourselves are anonymous dust, to leave our memory in future for those who will redeem the injustices of the centuries.

Let us now begin to say and to make real with all our power that justice is a new-born idea. I ask for and I clasp hands with you in calling for the freedom of Morton Sobell.

Dear Friend:

As Morton Sobell's mother and wife, we ask with all our hearts that you help us.

Our family ordeal has lasted more than 10 years. But our hopes are high because of the mounting appeals by thousands upon thousands of Americans.

We have an unshakable faith that if the public continues to speak out, Morton's freedom will become a reality. Your simple act of writing a letter to our President will let him know that the American people want to see Morton freed.

Please write today to:
The President of
the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

We thank you for acting in the cause of justice and humanity.

Sincerely yours,

Rose Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell

Helen Sobell
Mrs. Morton Sobell

Co-Chairmen
Committee to Secure Justice
for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.
AL 4-9983

STATEMENT

BY DISTINGUISHED THEOLOGIANS AND LAW PROFESSORS AFTER INDEPENDENT INQUIRY INTO THE FACTS IN THE SOBELL CASE

THE UNDERSIGNED are American citizens who believe that the sentence of Morton Sobell should now be commuted. Sobell was convicted of conspiring with others to transmit to the Soviet Union writings and information relating to the national defense of the United States and was sentenced on April 5, 1951 to serve thirty years in Federal Prison.

Morton Sobell was tried with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg who were convicted of espionage in connection with the atomic bomb and who were sentenced to death and later executed. Sobell, however, was never implicated in any way with involvement in the atomic espionage for which the Rosenbergs were convicted. This fact was confirmed by the judge who sentenced Sobell.

This statement is not concerned with the Rosenberg conviction. The undersigned are and consistently have been convinced anti-Communists. None are associated with any organization, committee or group of any kind concerned either with the case of the Rosenbergs or that of Sobell, nor are any of the undersigned connected in any way with Morton Sobell or any members of his family. After study of the case, we believe that the following considerations warrant a commutation of the very heavy sentence Sobell is now serving.

1. Sobell was never implicated with atomic espionage for which the Rosenbergs were convicted.
2. The charges against Sobell, supported mainly by the testimony of one man, Max Elitcher, were that he had solicited information, and had on one occasion taken something which looked like a can of film to Julius Rosenberg. No specific item of information supposed to have been secured by him or transmitted by him to anyone else is specified in the record. The case against him, therefore, is vague in content and slender in proof. The possibility that a trip to Mexico which he and his family took should be construed as flight cannot be ignored, though it is subject to various interpretations.
3. Whether or not the judge and prosecution made sufficient efforts to provide a fair trial, we ought to recognize that the emotions surrounding the trial of the Rosenbergs and the fact that Sobell's case was tried with theirs made it difficult to separate the two cases and to recognize the very different character of the two charges and the evidence introduced to support them respectively.
4. Sobell has already served, with good conduct, nearly eight years in prison, six of them in Alcatraz.
5. As Americans we are fully aware of the threat of communism to our freedom and way of life. Any attack on that freedom from without or within must be resisted. Nevertheless, one of the factors which makes that freedom so precious is its capacity to practice a disciplined and humane administration of justice precisely in those cases where emotions are aroused which make it difficult to remain objective about the merits of a specific case. We believe a commutation of the Sobell sentence would demonstrate our national faith in that freedom.

REINHOLD NIEBUHR
Vice-President and Professor of Ethics and Theology
Union Theological Seminary
New York City

GERHARD O. W. MUELLER
Associate Professor of Law
New York University

EDMOND CAHN
Professor of Law
New York University

DANIEL DAY WILLIAMS
Professor of Systematic Theology
Union Theological Seminary

PAUL RAMSEY
Professor of Religion
Princeton University

JOHN C. BENNETT
Dean and Professor of Ethics and Theology
Union Theological Seminary

JEROME NATHANSON
Administrative Leader
New York Society for Ethical Culture

(Titles are for identification only.)

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Fourth Nuclear Power?

The several arguments for a NATO atomic force derive from the truism that the Western Alliance must either advance toward a degree of integration which none of its members has so far accepted in practice, or it will slip back toward a coalition so loose that it can scarcely be distinguished from disintegration. NATO cannot stand still for a variety of reasons. The circumstances which produced the existing pattern of Western defense have long since disappeared. When the North Atlantic Treaty Organization came into being in 1949, only the US was capable of an atomic strike. Also, the nations of Western Europe are less disposed than they were a decade ago to tolerate a relationship in which all but the Americans are very limited partners. Above all, Western Europe today is as strong as the US – last year its steel production for the first time surpassed that of this country, and several nations now have the physical capacity to produce their own atomic weapons.

General Norstadt's recent speech to the NATO Parliamentarians was mainly concerned with the retaliatory shield, so far provided by the US and Britain alone, but outside the framework of NATO. His answer to the growing demand of the continental countries for some control over the Anglo-Saxon nuclear deterrent was to suggest that Washington allocate sufficient nuclear warheads to equip a striking force which would be exclusively under NATO management. Exactly how that management would operate has been left purposefully vague, but the essential point – the Alliance's political authority "over the nuclear weapons' delivery systems and their use" – was unanimously approved last week by the Parliamentary meeting in Paris, attended by Lyndon Johnson and Senator Fulbright. That, say its advocates, is the most sensible step that can be taken if the proliferation of nuclear deterrents is to be discouraged and if the Europeans are to develop a deeper sense of common commitment.

For a NATO atomic force to come into being, however, the President might have to ask Congress to amend the present law under which nuclear warheads must remain in the physical possession of the US. It is not entirely certain that this would be required, because it is just possible that some compromise could be worked out whereby all the NATO powers could have a say in how, when and if these weapons are to be used, without their having actual possession of the warheads. Still, it is doubtful whether any decision on a NATO atomic force should be made immediately. In the first place, there is no assurance that any collective arrangement would alter the determination of the French to create their own atomic force, however wasteful such an independent effort to catch up may be; moreover, the decision to establish such a collective force might strengthen the case of the Chinese Communists for a sharing of nuclear weapons among members of the Communist *bloc;* and third, the Administration in 1961 might come to an agreement with the USSR on disarmament, or at least on the cessation of nuclear testing, permitting all nations gradually to disengage from their growing dependence on atomic weapons.

On balance, a delay is indicated. It is true that if the Western Alliance is to become a full partnership, there must be a greater sharing of atomic information, and that the US can no longer insist that the key to the atomic safe be kept solely in American hands. It is likewise obvious that if no enforceable treaty can be reached with the Communists on controlled disarmament, some method for sharing weapons with our allies will have to be found. But at this moment of transition, with the hopes that a new Administration inspires, the NATO powers can afford to wait awhile.

Morton Sobell

The horror of the Rosenberg atom-spy case brushed against the front pages again recently, when David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother who confessed, was released after nearly ten years in jail. He had been sentenced to fifteen. Still in prison, on a sentence double that of Greenglass, is Morton Sobell, in any view of the case its most marginal and pitiable figure.

The jury found Sobell guilty – and quite probably he was – of something or other having to do with spying for the Russians. The evidence was meager, but there was at any rate none to link him with the atom bomb spying conspiracy in which the Rosenbergs and Greenglass were involved. Hence it was exceedingly prejudicial, and, as at least one judge, the late Jerome Frank, thought, illegal to try Sobell together with the Rosenbergs. Be that as it may, the gravely nagging sense of injustice left behind by the whole sorry affair was generated not by the verdict but by the sentences. These were brutal and erratic. There is no way for society to expiate the ghastly fact that the Rosenbergs were electrocuted. But Sobell's sentence – as barbaric in its fashion, considering the nature of the case against him – can be commuted to time served. This the President has been asked to do. We hope he will. It is a question not merely of humane feelings, but of a measure of justice.

America the Beautiful

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have recommended $25,000 for cultural activities in the D.C. budget for 1961-62. The budget needs Congressional approval, and so for the benefit of Congressmen

Sokol, S.
fm

March 24, 1961

Dear Miss Sokol:

Thank you for your recent note which was received here after Mr. Murrow had left for Washington to take up his new post.

I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Murrow's biography and a speech made some time ago. I hope you will find them of assistance in preparing your paper.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Sandra Sokol
29 Kreisel Terrace
Amsterdam, New York

encl

Sandra Sokol
29 Kreisel Terrace
Amsterdam, N.Y.

March 22, 1961

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing an essay concerning you, your life's work, and your present position. I have found very little information in our public library and it would be a great help to me if you can send me information. This essay is due April 8, and I would appreciate it very much if I could hear from you soon.

Yours truly,

Sandra Sokol

LeRoy Stahl

January 25, 1961

Dear Mr. Stahl:

I am in receipt of your letter to Mr. Murrow dated January 17th. Rather than delay a reply to you, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it since Mr. Murrow has been out of town and is not due to return for another week. I shall however call your letter to his attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. LeRoy Stahl
315 23rd Street North
Great Falls, Montana

LEROY STAHL
315 23RD STREET NORTH
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

January 17, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may remember me as the man who used to send you and Mr. Friendly an occasional news story when I was on the staff of KFBB here in Great Falls. I am writing now to call your attention to a book published by a friend of mine, Mark Boesch of Hamilton, Montana. It is entitled THE LONG SEARCH FOR THE TRUTH ABOUT CANCER. It is published by G. P. Putnam & Sons.

I, of course, cannot guess what you would think of an idea of this kind but it occurs to me that this book could prove to be the basis for a truly sensational TV documentary. You might wish to read it and see what you could do with it on a program.

Yours sincerely,

LeRoy Stahl

Le Roy Stahl

Robert Stein

REDBOOK MAGAZINE
McCALL CORPORATION
230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 6-4600

OFFICE OF EDITOR

January 16, 1961

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We thought you might like to see the copy of REDBOOK in which William Peters' article on American Morality appears.

Thank you so much for your own thoughtful and provocative contribution to this discussion.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert Stein

Robert Stein
Editor

RS:bs
Enclosure

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News Department
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Stetson, W. H.

February 3, 1961

Dear Mrs. Stetson:

Thank you for your letter of January 20th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay an acknowledgment to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your taking the time to write and let him know your feelings on topics such as integration in the South.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow's new duties in Washington will not afford him the time necessary to maintain any of his radio or television programs. However, I am sure you will join in wishing Mr. Murrow success in his new field of endeavor.

Again, on behalf of Mr. Murrow, thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. W. H. Stetson
2019 Treadway
Pleasant Hill, California

Mrs. W. H. Stetson
2019 Treadway
Pleasant Hill, Cal.

January 20, 1961

Mr. Edward Murrow
C. B. S.
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We certainly have enjoyed your programs and hope you will be able to continue. I have made it my New' Year's resolution to do what I can to keep vital and informative programs on T. V. Couldn't you encourage your viewers to do likewise. I am certain thousands like myself look forward to this type of program and hate to see them displaced by the cowboy or gangster.

I agree thoroughly with John Crosby that sponsorers should not control T. M. anymore than they do the newspapers. Our papers are full of crime and accidents but when they discontinue the editorial sheet and our good columnists that will be the day--

Would it be possible for you to do a special program on the colored shcools in the South. I have heard it argued many times that the South has given the colored children equal opportunity and they shouldn't have to force their was into white schools. When I lived in Virginia that wasn't true. It certainly would be interesting to see the comparison of the school buildings, facilities, teachers and salaries <u>and</u> the proximity of the schools to colored areas.

Thank you for your part in keeping America informed. Pictures are more effective that articles.

Sincerely,

Virginia Stetson

Stone, M. K.

February 6, 1961

Dear Mr. Stone:

I am sorry for the delay in answering your card of December 12th directed to Mr. Michaelson. However, the delay was caused by our efforts to try and locate your original correspondence of August 10th. After looking through all our files for 1960 we still have not been able to come across it and must presume that for some reason it never reached this office.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than further delay an acknowledgment of your card, I am taking the liberty of answering you as best I can; my only comment being that Mr. Murrow always welcomed the suggestions and criticisms of viewers - whether favorable or not.

I am sorry your original letter was lost; however, since this office will be closed within the month, I did want you to have some reply in your possession.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. M. K. Stone
1039 Wyoming Avenue
Philadelphia 40, Pa.

12/13/60

Dear Mr. Michaelson:

On 8/10/60 I sent Mr. Edward R. Murrow a carefully prepared letter of criticism, to which he has not replied.

Your help in this matter would be appreciated.

M. K. Stone
1039 Wyoming Ave.
Phila. 49, Pa.

SIG MICKELSON

DEC 16 1960

A.M. 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 P.M.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Sig Michaelson
CBS - News
485 Madison Ave.
N. Y. C. 22
N. Y.

George Stoney

January 16, 1961

Dear Miss Stoney:

I am sending you the script of THE FUR LINED FOXHOLE as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Stoney
George C. Stoney Associates, Inc.
322 East 44th Street
New York, N. Y.

encl

January 10, 1961

Dear Mr. Stoney:

Thank you for your gracious letter of December 29th and for sending me the script of your film, THE FUR LINED FOXHOLE. I would of course like to be able to narrate this as you request, but regret to have to tell you that due to company policy, I am not free to do so.

Many thanks for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George C. Stoney
George C. Stoney Associates, Inc.
322 East 44th Street
New York 17, New York

ERM:gw

GEORGE C. STONEY ASSOCIATES, INC. 322 East 44th Street, New York 17 · Oregon 9-7793

Motion Picture Producers

3rd pl

December 29, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached is a script of our film THE FUR LINED FOXHOLE for which we would very much like to have you perform the narration. "We" includes Mr. Murray Lincoln and the staff of Nationwide Insurance Co. as well as those of us who have been responsible for writing and producing the film.

We have assembled this script to give you the picture as it is now - nearly through editing - which will explain the corrections and changes in the copy.

You might like to know that all the shooting has been done on location - in the streets, buildings and highways of New York, New Jersey and Ohio, on Mr. Lincoln's farm and in the Nationwide offices, in Mr. Osborn's studio and at an actual ACP meeting in Goshen, New York. All of the people are playing themselves except that Mr. Mayberry is a professor at Drew University rather than a business man as is indicated.

Nationwide has envisioned as its first audience for the film their own employees and policyholders. But we are hopeful that it will have a wider use and that it may have some success in persuading people that they do, as Mr. Lincoln has so often said, "have within their own hands the tools to fashion their own destiny" if they will work together.

The narration would be recorded "wild" in New York and we will be glad to work with you on a date which is convenient. If you have further questions, please call us and we'll do our best to reply immediately.

Thank you for taking time to consider our project.

Sincerely yours,
George C. Stoney
George C. Stoney
GEORGE C. STONEY ASSOC., INC.

Encl.

Straud, C.W

February 3, 1961

Dear Mr. Straud:

Many thanks for your kind letter of January 21.

I regret to say that in view of my departure for Washington, I am unable to concentrate further upon the plan outlined in my recent address before the Radio and Television Executives' Society.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles W. Stroud, Director
Client Services
WGN, Inc.
441 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

Channel 9 TELEVISION

WGN INC.

RADIO 720 on your dial

441 North Michigan Avenue · Chicago 11, Illinois · Telephone Michigan 2-7600

January 21, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your address to the Radio & Television Executives Society gave voice and form to the direction in which research attention must turn.

Your words were also plans for going in that direction. Please add my name to the list of those who have responded to your proposal. Whatever I am capable of doing I shall be happy to do for any man or group resolving to pursue the ends you have recommended.

Sincerely,

Charles Stroud

Charles W. Stroud, Director
Client Services

CWS/dl

Strinel, S.L.

February 6, 1961

Dear Mr. Strinel:

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than further delay a reply to your letter of January 23rd, Mr. Murrow asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your gracious comments.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow's comments on President Kennedy's Inaugural Address were ad-libbed and no transcript of them is available. However, we are happy that you enjoyed Mr. Murrow's analysis of the Address.

Again, on behalf of Mr. Murrow, thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. S. L. Strinel
Gemsco Inc.
234 Wells Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

CABLE ADDRESS: BENSMANCO—NEWYORK

GEMSCO

Gemsco, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GNIA • EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

[redacted]

January 23, 1961

Gemsco Inc.
234 S. Wells Street
Chicago 6, Illinois

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S Television
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I would very much like to receive several copies of your comments on President Kennedy's Inaugural address which I thought was a splendid analysis of his speech. In fact, I believe it was equal to it.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

S. L. Strinel

SLS:jb

Sullivan, C.

March 23, 1961

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate it very much if you could send me some material on the life of Edward R. Murrow. I have to have this information to write a biography on his life for journalism. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Carol Sullivan

Sent out 3/28/61

Sykes, P. W.

February 3, 1961

Dear Mr. Sykas:

Rather than delay an acknowledgment to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I thank you for placing his name on the complimentary list of those who will receive VERMONT LIFE.

In view of his recent appointment to the office of Director of the United States Information Agency, I would suggest that all future issues be sent to Mr. Murrow at the following address:

The Office of the Director of the
United States Information Agency
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Again, on behalf of Mr. Murrow, thank you for this courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Peter W. Sykas
Circulation Manager
Vermont Life Magazine
Montpelier, Vermont

STATE OF VERMONT
VERMONT LIFE MAGAZINE
DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
MONTPELIER

January 20, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please accept this copy and a subscription to VERMONT LIFE with our compliments. If you would prefer to have our colorful magazine sent to your home so Mrs. Murrow can also enjoy it, please let me know. Otherwise, I will send it to the above address.

Sincerely,

Peter W. Sykas
Circulation Mgr.
VERMONT LIFE

PWS/bg

1776 Re. Magazine

Taliaferro, I

February 2, 1961

Dear Dr. Taliaferro:

In view of Mr. Murrow's recent appointment to the office of the Director of the United States Information Agency, he has asked me to write, thanking you for your recent letter and gracious comments.

Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow's new duties in Washington will not afford him the time necessary to maintain any of his radio or television programs; however, I am sure you will join in wishing Mr. Murrow success in his new field of endeavor.

Again, on behalf of Mr. Murrow, thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Isabel Taliaferro, M.D.
5707 York Road
Richmond 26, Virginia

5707 York Rd.
Richmond 26, Va.
January 15, 1961

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For many years I was one of your radio fans and silent admirers. Having missed your reports greatly during your absence from radio, it is a great pleasure to find

that you are back again, at least on Sunday nights. I trust that you will continue your fine programs, and hope that our local news papers and CBS station (WRNL) will publish your name in their listings, rather than the single word "Background".

Yours sincerely,
Isabel Taliaferro M.D.

Dr. Isabel Taliaferro

Terban, M. I.

February 2, 1961

Dear Mr. Terban:

I regret the delay in acknowledging your letter of December 7th.

Rather than risk a further delay in view of Mr. Murrow's recent appointment to the office of Director of the United States Information Agency, I am taking the liberty of answering your inquiries directed to Mr. Murrow.

While I cannot answer the particular questions you pose in your letter, I feel sure Mr. Murrow would advise you to first obtain a sound background in the fields of history, political science and journalism, as well as radio, television and drama. Since experience is of the essence, it can probably best be gained by working for a local radio station or newspaper.

I hope you will find the above information useful, and wish you the best of luck in reaching your goal.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Marvin I. Terban
213 Carmichael Hall
Tufts University
Medford, Massachusetts

213 Carmichael Hall
Tufts University
Medford, Massachusetts
December 7, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a senior in the College of Liberal Arts at Tufts University, a German major, President of the Drama Society, and was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa. I have produced many of the University's theatrical productions and have played roles ranging from M. Jourdain in Moliere's The Would-Be Gentleman to Otto Frank in The Diary of Anne Frank. My mother wants to know where all this is leading me and what I'm going to do after graduation next June.

I need your help. I would like to do very much the same work you are now doing: public affairs, documentary and news broadcasting and producing. But I have so many unanswered questions that I don't know where to begin. None of my counselors or advisors has any specific information about this field and they all suggest I ask a man who does know. Should I go to a graduate school? What should I major in? What schools offer courses or programs in this field? How good are the opportunities? How does one break in? etc. etc.

I realize that you are a tremendously busy man. But you are certainly "a man who does know." If this letter ever gets beyond your staff of secretaries and you find a spare moment, could you please write me and give me a few suggestions or answers. Or (and now I'm really dreaming) would it be possible to have a brief interview with you. I will be in New York from December 25th to January 1st. I know this is the Christmas season, but if you possibly had a free minute during a coffee break or something, and let me know a day ahead, I'd rush down to see you.

For any help or co-operation you could give me, thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Marvin I. Terban
Marvin I. Terban

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Gaby Wachsner

Wed.
1-25

John Walsh was formerly with CBS Radio News and until four weeks ago was Coordinator of Special Programs for Network Programming when he was "tapped" by Jim Aubrey and Harry Ackerman for his present post. He and Tex McCrary have decided that Ted Cott, Vice President in charge of stations for WNTA should represent them.

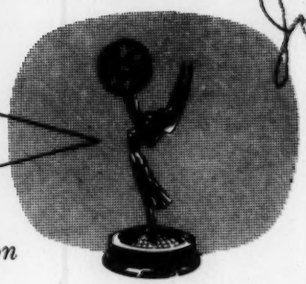
Mr. Cott would very much like to see you before the Assembly's Executive Committee meeting on Tuesday evening. He promises to be brief. Will you see him?

Will you see Ted Cott?

John Walsh

FIRST INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY

of the Academy of Television Arts & Sciences



A Non-Profit Association Dedicated to the Advancement of Television

30 WEST 54th STREET, NEW YORK, 19, N. Y.
LT 1-1690

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PAUL WESTON
NED E. WILLIAMS
BUD YORKIN

January 24, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you may know, the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences will sponsor the First International Assembly of the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences on November 4-11 of this year. This world-wide congress of broadcasters will convene in New York to exchange television information and ideas.

Tex McCrary, Chairman of the Assembly, and I would appreciate an opportunity to discuss with you an area of this event which we feel you will be especially interested.

I am enclosing, for your further information, the Assembly's Statement of Objectives and Principles and the first outline of its format plans.

The next meeting of the Assembly's Executive Committee, which will be attended by West Coast representatives as well as New York members, will be held Tuesday evening, January 31. It would be of great benefit if Tex and I could meet with you for twenty minutes or so on that Tuesday morning or afternoon. Would you ask Gabby to let me know if you have any available time then. The Assembly telephone number is LT 1-1690.

Cordially,

John Walsh

JW:dm
Enclosures

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

of the

FIRST INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS AND SCIENCES

New York

November 4-11, 1961

At this special moment in history the force of television stands on the threshold of the world-wide transmittal of picture and sound.

As television moves forward with giant steps, a need is manifest for a serious exchange of information and contact among practitioners of all the television arts and sciences throughout the world. An enlightened view of world public interest reaffirms this imperative: the discussion, appraisal, and preparation of international communication by television.

International television will be the major force of instant communication, of entertainment, of education, of eye-witness reportage of reality and events. It must be developed to fulfill this promise.

Toward the resolution of questions already posed and toward identification of questions as yet unasked, the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences (U.S.A.) this year establishes the FIRST INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Its theme: "Greater World Understanding Through International Television."

The FIRST INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS AND SCIENCES is designed for public discussion and private contacts in the exchange of broadcasting information and ideas. It aims, further, to enrich the television medium by mutual encouragement and stimulation of television's craftsmen.

This Assembly will bring together representatives from every part of the world, from every phase of television -- the artists, the technicians, the administrators. Moreover, broadcasters in non-television areas of the globe will be invited to attend the Assembly's conferences, demonstrations, seminars, and

exhibits in order to hasten that day when every nation shall be simultaneously linked by sight and sound.

This Assembly will convene for its inaugural meetings in the City of New York during the period from November 4 through November 11, 1961.*

The FIRST INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS AND SCIENCES is an active, positive endeavor to stretch the minds, to raise the sights, to challenge the future of the television artists and scientists of all the nations.

* * *

*At this Assembly it will be proposed that a permanent International Academy of Television Arts and Sciences be constituted, an Academy which will be world-wide in its membership.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE ACADEMY OF TELEVISION ARTS AND SCIENCES

New York, November 4-11, 1961

FORMAT PLANS*

1. It is emphasized that while the host organization and the convention city are located in the United States, this Assembly will be international in its components and its participants. This is not a presentation of United States television facilities to the world but rather a discussion and exchange of world television ideas, facilities and information -- which in its first year is taking place in the United States.

2. In recognition of the importance of demonstrating television to those nations of the world which have not yet established a system of telecasting, non-television nations, as well as television nations, will be invited to attend the Assembly. The non-television nations will be asked to send qualified representatives who, by observation, discussion, and sampling, can determine for themselves the right moment of their joining the television community.

3. The theme of the First International Assembly of the Academy of Television Arts & Sciences is: "Greater World Understanding Through International Television."

4. Informal letters of notification, announcing the Assembly, will be mailed to all anticipated participants in February. Formal invitations will be extended in April, accompanied by the Assembly's detailed agenda.

5. In developing a five-year program for the Assembly, it is stated that the first annual Assembly will be held in New York and the second in Los Angeles (1962). It is planned that the 1963 Assembly will convene in a country other than the United States. The fourth annual Assembly will meet in New York in 1964 as a major element of the New York World's Fair, and in 1965 the Assembly will convene in a nation other than those of its previous meetings.

---

*As proposed by the Assembly Committee on Objectives and Principles and approved by the Assembly Executive Committee.

6. The Assembly elements shall be as follows:

   a - Forums and panel discussions
   b - Exhibits
   c - Conferences and seminars
   d - Demonstrations
   e - Field trips
   f - Publication of papers
   g - Awards and honors
   h - Social events

   In connection with the above, all major forums and general Assembly conferences shall be conducted multilingually.

   Social events will be planned for the delegates by various television and television-related organizations.

7. The awards aspect of the Assembly shall constitute only one of the elements of this convention.

   Three major awards are planned: for programming achievement, for technological advancement, and for administration and leadership.

   The Programming Achievement Award will, it is expected, be subsidized by a noted United States patron of the arts. The award will be presented to that television organization and producer which produces -- on the air in the nation of origin -- the program which most effectively delineates a theme to be specified by the Honors and Achievements Committee. The entries shall be unrestricted as to form.

   The Honors and Achievements Committee will establish the detailed rules and regulations for the Programming Achievement Award. It will also detail the structure of the award for technological advancement and the award for broadcasting administration and leadership.

   A separate and international jury will be formed for the judging of each of these three awards.

8. No heavy equipment exhibit (i.e., trade fair) will be scheduled on the agenda. However, arrangements will be made for participating nations to exhibit matters of general interest and historic importance in the various exhibition spaces throughout New York City. These exhibits will be designed for the general public, and all television stations in the New York area will invite attendance by on-the-air announcements.

9. It is planned that one of the opening events of the Assembly will be the presentation of a short film by a number of world leaders, each detailing the hopes for the television medium in his nation and as a force for international understanding.

10. As an earnest solicitation of the attendance of the public affairs broadcasters representing each of the participating nations, and as a graphic demonstration of the Assembly's theme, "Greater World Understanding Through International Television," a television press conference with President Kennedy will be requested for these international representatives. The televised conference will then be made available on videotape or film to the television systems of the various nations.

11. The Television Sciences Committee will invite various technological organizations to propose demonstrations of new and newsworthy scientific advances in the television field.

12. Also in the area of demonstrations, a filmed presentation of the telecasting facilities in the various Assembly nations will be scheduled. This film will be coordinated with a closed circuit showing of United States television facilities in such major production centers as Los Angeles and New York, as well as those of stations in smaller North American countries.

13. Following the distribution of the informal letters announcing the Assembly to international broadcasters, newsletters will be mailed to the invited delegates on a regular basis, informing them of Assembly developments: agenda, speakers, participants, etc.

14. Examples of topics to be included in the discussions, forums, seminars, etc., are the following:

    a - Television Tomorrow
    b - Television and Education
    c - The Challenges of International Television Programming
    d - The Use of Television by National Governments
    e - Technology and Television
    f - The Problems of Television Censorship
    g - The Philosophy of Television Service
    h - Television and Children
    i - The Commercial Advertiser in Television
    j - Entertainment Programs on Television
    k - The Values and the Dangers of Audience Research
    l - Television as a News and Public Affairs Medium
    m - Television as a Force for International Understanding

    Additions to this list will be made by the Activities and Agenda Committee. This Committee will solicit and arrange for the participation of international television authorities in these meetings.

15. Among the events of the Assembly will be the presentation of a proposal for the establishment of an International Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. This proposal will be prepared by an international committee, to be acted upon at the Second International Assembly of the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences in 1962.

16. A banquet for all official delegates to the Assembly will be held on the final evening of the Assembly, at which the awards and honors will be presented. For this event an entertainment program of international scope is planned.

17. A special television entertainment program based on the First International Assembly of the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences will be developed by the Assembly Telecast Committee.

18. Statistics: The First International Assembly of the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences is a non-incorporated and non-profit organization. It is organized under the auspices of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. Its officers are: Tex McCrary, Chairman; Henry S. White, Treasurer; John Walsh, Executive Director. Its offices are located at 30 West 54th Street, New York 19, New York. Telephone LT 1-1690.

The First International Assembly staff is comprised of voluntary membership in the following committees:

Committee of Sponsors
International Participation Committee
National Delegates Committee
Committee on Objectives and Principles
Honors and Achievements Committee
Finance Committee
Activities and Agenda Committee
Television Sciences Committee
Television and Education Committee
Assembly Host Committee
U. S. Government Liaison Committee
New Frontiers Committee
Guilds, Crafts and Unions Committee
Information and Publications Committee
Legal Committee
Assembly Telecast Committee
Executive Committee

* * *

Margery Ware
Ware

January 18, 1961

Dear Mrs. Ware:

Many thanks for your letter of December 20, enclosing the letter drafted by Mr. Caplan before he left for Africa.

His suggestion is one of some interest to us, and we will be glad to consider it. We will let you know later concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Campbell
Executive Assistant

Mrs. Margery T. Ware, Executive Director
Neighbors, Incorporated
5802 Georgia Avenue, N.W.
Washington 11, D.C.

Franklyn Warren

KGMB-TV *Channel 9*

P. O. BOX 581 HONOLULU 9, HAWAII

January 10, 1961
AIRMAIL

Mr. George Zurich
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear George:

If you finish this letter and comprehend what I'm getting at, you've missed your calling -- you should have been a Philadelphia lawyer!

I understand that CBS REPORTS became an alternate week show scheduled on the network 10-11 PM, Thursday, effective 1/5/61. Further, if I have the picture correctly, FACE THE NATION alternates with CBS REPORTS with every other FACE THE NATION being one hour long, with the alternate FACE THE NATION one-half hour in length. If I don't have that right, there's not much point in your reading the rest of this letter.

We carry ARMSTRONG CIRCLE THEATER alternating with CHECKMATE on Wednesday, 9-10 PM. If we can get the alternate weeks of CBS REPORTS, and that is a big "if", we would move CHECKMATE from 9-10 PM Wednesday, alternate weeks, to 7:30-8:30 Saturday or 8:00-9:00 Saturday every week. If we cannot get the alternate weeks of CBS REPORTS, we would be unable to make this move.

We have received the full Brown & Williamson order and the Lever order for CHECKMATE. We did not receive, nor do we expect to receive the Kimberly Clark order for this show. We are presently carrying only one-half of the B & W order due to the fact that we carry this show on an alternate week basis.

If we can get the CBS REPORTS order, we would want to start with the net show of 2/2, our play of 2/15 on a one week, six day delay. We are presently carrying CHECKMATE on a two week, four day delay, and if we made the change we would play the network show of 1/21 on Wednesday, 2/8, and the network show of 1/28 on 2/11 which would make it a straight two weeks delay.

KGMB-TV Channel 9
P. O. BOX 581 HONOLULU 9, HAWAII

This, of course, would mean we would be playing two CHECKMATES in one week in order to get on schedule.

I don't know how I can complicate the situation anymore, so I will stop here.

Please advise soonest.

Best personal regards,

M. Franklyn Warren

MFW:hd

cc: Mr. Bob Pike
Mr. Bob Jamieson

Waters, E.

March 14, 1961

Dear Mrs. Waters:

Thank you for your gracious letter of March 10th addressed to Mr. Murrow.

I am sure that Mr. Murrow would very much enjoy reading your suggestions anent the establishment of better communication with the Africans, and have forwarded your letter to his Washington office.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Elizabeth Waters
227 West Joppa Road
Towson, Maryland

227 West Joppa Road
Towson, Maryland
March 10, 1961

Mr. Edward Murrow
C.B.S. Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am one of many admirers who are enthusiastic about your appointment as head of the U.S. Information Service. I hope you will consider this idea of a short-cut to education of (or communication with) illiterate and primitive people.

For the past 23 years, I have lived in Africa and I have seen Walt Disney's health films (vs. T.B., malaria, filth, etc) communicate their messages to Africans by means of pictures which surmount all language barriers.

The U.S.A. has many ideas to communicate to many ethnic groups in Africa, <u>in a hurry</u>.

I believe that Walt Disney's techniques could "get across" even such abstracts as Western concepts of "order, peace, common counsel and a reverence for law."

For example: Suppose you showed Tribe A watching people from Tribe B encroaching upon A's pasturage or water-holes. Then, one version of the consequences could have A resort to tribal warfare, with resultant gory waste. But a second version could show how tribe A invites B over for an indaba, and how the dispute could be settled by means that are acceptable today. Be careful to see that version 2 is larded with all possible aspects of a "picnic," for both A and B will naturally feel that the picnic is in version I.!!!

Please consider the value of doing all filming over here, to reduce the chances of identification with one tribe or another. Hereditary antipathies could override any "lesson" you were trying to teach, if you filmed actual Africans. Disney's films used

our Southwest as a background and Africans felt comfortably at home with it.

Africans love films, Mr. Murrow! They would flock to yours under their own steam. And never underestimate the power of the African woman! She is the big drag today, but she is also the one who suffers the most under tribal warfare. Aim some of your films at her, get her understanding, and she can be your ally tomorrow.

Have you already considered some such plan as this? I return to South Africa on the 28th of March and would like to know your reaction, if it is not too much trouble.

Best luck, and

Most sincerely,

Elizabeth Walters
(Mrs. Arnold Walters)

Established 1882

THE JOHN B. WATKINS COMPANY

9 MURRAY STREET NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Telephone BArclay 7-7210

January 19, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
385 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

The insouciant AT paid me a recent visit, as a sequel to which I received a pair of slightly oversized riding breeches. I don't have his address to thank him - can you help?

For old times sake, I am sending you a copy of "This is the American Earth" which I think you and Janet will enjoy. It was done by a "subsidjary" (which also did CBS annual report - you will no doubt recall from golfing incidents that my approach is characterized by indirection, employing trees, boulders, etc.)

Incidentally, we're farming at North Salem below Brewster. Kind regards to you both,

Sincerely,

John

John B. Watkins

John Watkins

January 18, 1961

Dear Mr. Watkins:

Belated thanks for your thoughtful letter of December 5th. I do indeed know something about the Farm Bureau federation.

We did make passing reference to the narrow margin upon which most farmers operate, but it was only passing. We were of course dealing with only one small aspect of farming, and that one was limited to only a small section of the labor corps. Having grown up on a farm and trying to run one now, I have the feeling that farming is suffering from one of the diseases that affects television, labor unions, business and almost everything else in this country, and that is bigness.

If you have ideas about a farm program that would be of national interest and put the problem in better perspective, we'd be interested in hearing about it. Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Johnny Watkins, Farm Director
KWTX
4520 Bosque Boulevard
P.O. Box 7128
Waco, Texas

KRM:gw

1

W9-U1P

KWTX

AM • 1230 KILOCYCLES
TV • CHANNEL 10 - 107,000 WATTS

4520 BOSQUE BLVD. P. O. BOX 7128 WACO, TEXAS

EFM

December 5, 1960

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a page from Texas Agriculture, the official organ of the pressure group known as the Texas Farm Bureau. Having done several shows on agriculture, I am sure you know what the Farm Bureau organization is.

I saw your program "Harvest of Shame" and thought it was well presented. The story is true and correct in every respect with the exception that you only told a fragment of the complete story.

One must stop and consider the ability of these farmers to pay a higher wage scale to migrant workers. It is easy for one to select his farmers and say, "These can pay higher wages." But what of the many thousands that would very quickly go out of business should the farm wage scale be raised? The margin of profit to be made from agriculture in Texas is so small that it is virtually impossible to pay more and still realize any kind of a markup. Should time and space permit I could very easily prove this with facts and figures.

Mr. Murrow, I have seen several shows that you have presented in the past several years on agriculture and in each case they have taken the industry to task for something they have or have not done. In fact, the only industry that has been taken more to task than farmers has been our own, the television business. I can assure you that the group that we lump together and call farmers aren't nearly as bad as some would have you believe. I know for I have been programming and working with them for over ten years.

Sincerely yours,

Johnny Watkins

Johnny Watkins, Farm Director
KWTX TV Channel 10 Waco, Texas
KBTX TV Channel 3 Bryan, Texas

JW:db

Wheeler, L.

February 3, 1961

Dear Mrs. Wheeler:

I regret the delay in acknowledging your letter of January 10th.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than further delay an answer to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I tell you how much he appreciates your writing to him, and he wishes he could give your inquiry the time and attention it deserves.

I am sure you understand that Mr. Murrow's new duties in Washington will not afford him the time he would like in order to personally reply to all the letters he receives.

Again, thank you for your interest and for taking the time to write.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Louise Wheeler
R. F. D. One
Ithaca, New York

January 10, 1961

Dear Mr. Murrow:

First of all, many, many thanks for the very excellent work you do on CBS news programs. In our family CBS is considered to be accurate and timely. (The increased radio news coverage is enriching daily.)

However, I do have one pertinent question which recently arose during a discussion group. The Discussion Group (a small group composed of

GE engineers, etc. + wives) was talking about Nuclear War.

One of the "side" discussions concerned news coverage and someone stated that news coverage was heavily censored and, or, slanted to suit the government. A past article of yours in Harper's magazine was mentioned, also.

I felt news coverage is accurate and good and not subject to as adverse criticism as it consequently received — Is this attitude naive or blind?

I should appreciate any information you could offer.

Sincerely,
Louise Wheeler
RD 1, Ithaca, N.Y.
(764 North Triphammer Rd.

White, D. P.

February 13, 1961

Dear Mr. White:

In Mr. Murrow's absence in Washington, I hasten to acknowledge your letter of February 4.

I assume the request in your letter refers to the comments Mr. Murrow made concerning Robert Frost, on this past Inauguration Day. I am sorry to say there was no "script" used, and therefore no copies prepared for distribution.

However, some years ago, Mr. Murrow did a Small World presentation in which Mr. Frost appeared. I shall do my best to run down a copy of that script and send it off to you.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. David P. White, Jr.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society
23 Gardner Building
Box 32 - Shelby
North Carolina

Script sent out - rm.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES
HOME OFFICE NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND CLUB

DAVID P. WHITE, FIELD ASSISTANT
23 GARDNER BLDG.
BOX 32 - SHELBY, N. C.

TELEPHONES: BUS. 9961
RES. 4035

SHELBY, N. C.

Feb. 4, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York
N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am a junior in Shelby High School and am writing a thesis on Robert Frost, the Poet. On your program, over TV - CBS, January 20, 1961, you gave a discription of Mr. Frost in discussing the Inauguration. I will sincerely appreciate it if you can send me a copy of your script about Robert Frost.

I will sincerely appreciate your help in this matter. We have to have eight sources of information and this will help me a great deal.

Yours very truly,

David P. White

David P. White, Jr.

Wikott, G.

April 10, 1961

Dear Mrs. Wikott:

I am here in New York on a quick trip from Washington, and my secretary has handed me your letter.

I should like you to know how much I appreciate your taking the time to write - it's a wonderful feeling hearing from old friends.

Thank you for your kind words. I wish you an abundance of Good Luck and Good Health in the coming years.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Glencora Wikott
Box 26,
Cranberry Lake, New York

March 13th 161

Dear Mr Munson it
was so good to see you
once more on T.V. I thought
when you got your new
job I would never see you
again. and as I am an
old worn out 92 years
and alone I have my
Pet reporter, Doug Edward
Walter Cronkite Charles
Collingwood but you are
first Joice you + walter faced
me all through the convention
Sincerely, Mrs Florence Wickell

Wilkinson, E

January 31, 1961

Dear Miss Wilkinson:

In view of Mr. Murrow's recent appointment to the office of Director of the United States Information Agency, and the increased activity engendered by his commuting between New York and Washington, I am taking the liberty of answering your recent letter directed to him.

While I cannot answer the particular questions you pose in your letter, I feel sure the enclosed biography portrait of Mr. Murrow will serve, at least, as a basis for the talk you are preparing.

I am sorry to disappoint you, and wish you the best of luck.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Eloise Wilkinson
1121 Falaise Road
Ottawa 5, Ontario
Canada

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

1121 Falaise Road,
Ottawa 5, Ontario,
Canada
January 21, 1961.

Mr. E. R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a third year journalism student at Ottawa's Carleton University. On February 13 I will be giving my term report: a talk on "Edward R. Murrow". If you have the time to answer a few of my questions it would be of great help.

From your experience what do you believe to be the most important qualifications for a television journalist?

What program have you enjoyed doing most since your year's leave of absence in Europe? What program did you find most difficult?

Do you have any new programs planned for the future?

Yours truly,
Eloise Wilkinson

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

1121 Falaise Road,
Ottawa 5, Ontario,
Canada
January 21, 1961.

Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I am a third year journalism student at Ottawa's Carleton University. On February 13 I will be giving my term report : a talk on Edward R. Murrow. Because we are unable to see television station CBS in Ottawa I would like to know what programs Mr. Murrow has appeared on since his year's leave in Europe. If he has not returne to his former programs could you give the reason? Could you tell me if any of these programs have been especially controver* sial? If you have any other recent information about him it would be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,
Eloise Wilkinson

Wilson, R.

February 24, 1961

My dear Congressman Wilson:

In Mr. Murrow's absence in Washington, I should like to acknowledge your letter of February 23rd directed to him.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the January 15th BACKGROUND presentation, to which you refer in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The Honorable Robert Wilson
The House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

BOB WILSON
30TH DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
(SAN DIEGO COUNTY)

RESIDENCE:
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
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LEON W. PARMA
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 23, 1961

Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Gentlemen:

I am wondering if it is possible to obtain a a copy of the broadcast of Edward R. Murrow on January 15, 1961.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Bob Wilson

Bob Wilson
Member of Congress

RCW/cp

Wolff, Egon

February 3, 1961

Dear Mr. Wolff:

Thank you for your letter of January 22nd.

Mr. Murrow has already assumed the duties of Director of the United States Information Agency, and shall therefore be "commuting" between New York and Washington for the next month.

Rather than delay a reply to your letter, Mr. Murrow has asked that I write his thanks for your interest in his, "This I Believe", program. Unfortunately, Mr. Murrow does not have at his disposal recordings of this series.

Since you have already been so thorough in your efforts to obtain these recordings, I am afraid I have no further advice to offer. I am sorry to have to disappoint you in your request.

Again on behalf of Mr. Murrow, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Granite
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Egon Wolff
5136 Linnean Terrace, N.W.
Washington 8, D. C.

EGON WOLFF
JANITORS' SUPPLIES
5136 LINNEAN TERRACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.
TELEPHONES EMERSON 2-1239 LAWRENCE 6-7700

WAREHOUSE AND
SHIPPING ADDRESS
1202 - 1204 IRVING STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON 17, D. C.

January 22, 1961

Edward R. Morrow,
C/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Mr. Morrow:

a few months ago I listened with great interest to your recording "This I believe" on the local Radio Station WGMS. I was, however, subsequently unable to obtain a record of this in the Record Shops here as well as in New York, Columbia Records, being told that some time ago those were discontinued and replaced by tape recording.

I address myself therefore to you direct to kindly enlist your assistance to see that I may obtain one set of this record for my record player, not tape recording.

I am greatly obliged to you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Egon Wolff

Egon Wolff

Wong, J.

17 February 1961

Miss Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Mullen:

How very kind of you to write me such a nice letter plus sending me the SMALL WORLD script.

I am so happy to have it and am indeed grateful that you were able to track it down! Now I can fling myself into a discussion re the Chinese mainland situation what with this script to support me.

Please extend my deepest appreciation to Mr. Murrow and many, many thanks to you too.

Enclosed are two letters to Mr. Murrow that were clipped to the back of the script. You may need them for your files.

With kindest regards and GUNG HEI FOT CHOY (Happy Chinese New Year!).

Sincerely yours,

Joan C. Wong

(Mrs. Frank Wong)
303 S. Avenue 55
Los Angeles 42,
California

February 14, 1961

My dear Mrs. Wong:

I regret the delay in answering your recent inquiry regarding the availability of the SMALL WORLD script which brought together in conversation - Joseph Alsop in Washington, Sir Robert Boothby in London, and Han Suyin in Hong Kong.

I am pleased to enclose such script. (Frankly, it was quite difficult to track it down.)

Mr. Murrow has always enjoyed hearing from viewers, and asks that I thank you for taking the time to write to him.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Mullen
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mrs. Frank Wong
303 S. Avenue 55
Los Angeles 42, California

20 January 1961

Mr. Edward Murrow
c/o CBS - TV
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A year or so ago we were fortunate enough to view your program which had as guests Han Suyin, Mr. Alsop and a British gentlemen with a Sir before his name.

It was a most stimulating program and I am interested in obtaining some copies of it if the script was printed for the public. I intended writing you then but I am permanently disabled and had a stroke to boot....about that time.

As you can see by my name that I am of Chinese descent....a staunch American who is eager to broaden my views by programs such as yours. We have scanned all TV schedules hoping that your program would return.

Needless to say that we might not agree entirely with Han Suyin but we feel she made some very good statements and most assuredly is the voice of Asia's intelligentsia. Therefore, if you can inform me as to the price of your printed program containing Han Suyin's "debate" with Mr. Alsop, I shall be most appreciative. Not being articulate as Han Suyin I need her statements to help me when many people ask me what we American Chinese think of the situation in Asia.

We miss you on the TV screen and hope you will return soon with a similar program.

Thank you for a reply.

Sincerely yours,

Joan C. Wong

Joan C. Wong
(Mrs. Frank Wong)
303 S. Avenue 55,
Los Angeles 42, Calif.

Zsolmay, P

January 10, 1961

Dear Mrs. Zsolmay:

Your letter reached here in roundabout fashion - thus the delay in getting back to you before this.

I always enjoy hearing from old friends like yourself, and be assured you letter is much appreciated.

Thank you for taking the time to write.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Peggy Zsolmay
P.O. Pinewood
Ontario, Canada

P.O. Pinewood,
Ontario
Canada.

Oct 7th 1960.

To Mr Edward R. Morel
C.B.S. New York.

Dear Sir!

For Years I've been listen to your wonderful voice over the Radio. And only say its a pity, we dont hear you more often. To all of us, who are from England, remember you well, for your wonderful radio announcements over the B.B.C. in the Battle of Britain - "What a God send you where (to us all) and many of our R.A.F. will never forget you. Its just lonely to hear you any-time over the radio - we feel, a sincer friend is talking to us. I remember seeing you - out-side St Martens Chirch

near the Strand - when a very bad
air Raide was on - The Gentleman
of the Press - helped so much
to win that war - lets pray
we dont have another one -
Thank you Sir for all your
help to my beloved England.
and may God Bless you,
and yours - always.

Your most Sincerley.

Peggie Zsolway - (Mrs)

MURROW CORRESPONDENCE

1961

1962-1963

is in storage at the Federal Records Center Repository, the Washington Branch of the National Archives, identified as Record Group 306, in Suitland, Maryland. This covers the period when Murrow was Director of the United States Information Agency. Some personal correspondence is filed in the Murrow-Personal Section, File #4, Drawer A.

Replied 8/12/64.

Abrahanel, Lucy
Santa Barbara
July 16 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow

Just a few lines to let you know that there are lots of people like myself who don't forget you and will always be grateful for what you have done and are doing for our country —

In these times, when so many people become hysterical and lean to extremism we remember, when not so long ago, ~~when~~ in your calm, lucid, intelligent ways you helped restore reason and made our world sane again.

Since I read about your sickness, I always wanted to write to you, but you know how people neglect often what they most want to do! I never have ceased to worry about you and to wish you from the bottom of my heart a complete

recovery - We need so very much people like you - and there are so few!
- and naturally you were missed sadly at S.F. (Los Angeles Times)
I hope I can hear your broadcast on July 25 - it would be wonderful to hear you again!!

Keep well and better and better!!
My sincerest wishes and warm gratitude

Lucy Abravanel

Mrs. Maurice Abravanel
1235 East 7th South St.
Salt Lake City 2, Utah

until end of August
c/o Music Academy of the West
1070 Fairway
Santa Barbara
Ca.

The Academy of Political Science

Fayerweather Hall • Columbia University • New York 27, New York

UNIVERSITY 5-4000 Extension 2314

8 March '64

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Shepard Morgan

Dear Ed.

Recently I was elected to the Board of the Academy of Political Science and named its executive director. Having studied its history, its purpose, and the files I have concluded that a lot of people who should be members probably have not had an opportunity to join. I'm enclosing an invitation and I hope that you'll let me sponsor you as a new member.

Under our able editor, Dr. Sigmund Diamond, the Political Science Quarterly continues as a first rate publication. There are a number of excellent articles in each issue and a wide variety of books being reviewed by scholars and experts who are eminently qualified as critics in their particular fields.

It is possible that you may be interested in our Spring Meeting, May fifth, which will be held on the Columbia campus this year instead of midtown Manhattan as formerly. Our subject for this meeting is: POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TRENDS IN LATIN AMERICA.

I do hope that you'll accept the invitation to membership and give your support to the work of the Academy.

With all good wishes, I am,

Faithfully
Ben Cooper

We hope that you and Janet are enjoying the springtime at La Jolla. It is one of the world's loveliest spots (over)

All good wishes & the
hope that you'll give
Bette & me a chance
to get back to your
house & we'd love to
drop in there & welcome
you home!

B

Adamson, K.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1964

Dear Ed:

I resort to correspondence because you fled before I could ask you to do me a favor (honor).

Obviously, the enclosed photo is not for you to sit around and admire. There is, however, a history to this photo. Two years ago last October, when you visited me in Bogota, I had this photo in my hot little hand to ask you if you would please autograph it for me so that, in the years to come, I could sit and admire it and reflect on the difficult, exciting and delightful days when I worked for you. Your Bogota schedule was filled with activity and the autographing ceremonies dropped in priority.

At the time I mentioned to Johnny McKnight that I was going to ask you for a different pose. The enclosed adorning my office bothered me. I told John the look in your eye seemed to express something less than complete satisfaction with my performance. But, it turned out well. I found that my reaction to your look always pushed me to do better. So, I will continue to keep it and would be proud to have your autograph on it.

I am not up to improving on the eulogies to you coming from all parts of the country. I can only add that I hope to have the chance to work with you again.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Keith E. Adamson
Acting Director
Broadcasting Service

Enclosure:

Photo

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Salk Institute
Box 9499
San Diego, California

Wolf ADLER
536, Sierra Vista Dr.
Las Vegas, Nev. 89109

Adler, Wolf.
June 14' 64

Dear Mr Murrow,

Perhaps you might remember my doing a caricature of you several years ago at a testimonial dinner given in your honor at the Waldorf Astoria. At that time you mentioned your idea of writing a satire on politicians sometime in the future, and suggested that I draw the caricatures for you.

At the suggestion of Mr. Mc Adam, president of the Mc Naught Syndicate, I am doing a feature for the Las Vegas Review Journal consisting of caricatures and grapho-analysis of well known showpeople. (Enclosed you'll find a few samples of my „Carigraphures".) In the future I also intend doing other internationally prominent personalities, and now with the elections coming up the subject on polititians is most appropriate.

This reminded me of your suggestion, and I would like to know if you are still interested in this project. If so perhaps you could send me photographs of politicians, and if you also wish, a sample of their handwriting. In return I would send you their caricatures and a concise analysis of their handwriting, should you be interested in this too.

I feel certain, that such a feature could develop into one of international interest as a syndicated column or in book form.

Hoping you have recovered from your illness and wishing you the best of health, I am

Yours sincerely:

Wolf Suhl

Carigraphures

. . . By Wolf Adler

Hey Wolf
Youre a
champ with
that Flap Pen.
Joe E Lewis

JOE E. LEWIS

Behind that naughty twinkle in the eyes of jovial jester, Joe E. Lewis lies a whole cat ben full of paradoxes. According to his handwriting, he's an emotional man who radiates a great deal of warmth but is also capable of flaring up in anger.

ALTHOUGH HIS actions are ruled by his feelings even to the point of occasional impulsiveness he is basically a practical man. It doesn't take much to make the Flamingo favorite happy. Just visiting with a few friends is fine with him, and his enemies are scarcer than his winning pari-mutuel tickets.

His love for sports and outdoor life is also shown in his handwriting but there's no indication of his famous addiction to glue-footed bangtails. Joe has a stubborn streak but his gentle diplomacy helps him get things done in such a smooth way that no one notices his domineering tendencies. He's peaceful and tries to avoid arguments but, if he does get involved in one, he usually comes out a winner.

HE'S NEVER satisfied with what's on the surface as his curious nature causes him to like to get to the bottom of the matter, and this frequently causes him to be absent minded.

Without a change in his habits or environment he could easily become bored. So he spices his life with variety and color making it more enjoyable and adding to his youthful outlook.

CARIGRAPHURES

By Wolf Adler

I belive I was put here
for one reason, thats
to try and make
people laugh.
Red Skelton

RED SKELTON

I doubt if there is anyone young at heart who hasn't laughed at the clownish antics of Red Skelton. But how many people really know what's behind that famous smile?

HIS HANDWRITING shows, that even when unhappy, he can still go on with his hilarious spoofs, as if nothing would trouble him. That's because he won't let his emotions interfere with his work, which as he puts it, is "try and make people laugh."

Red would never make a hasty decision or act without thinking. He's practical, realistic, and although very understanding, he's only generous with his time. He is friendly but not very talkative, especially about himself. He shies away from the limelight, has no varnish about him and is down to earth with everyone. In fact there is a trace of self-consciousness in his handwriting. For a man of such intelligence and talent this might be unexpected but it's not unusual. Red is entirely self taught, truly a self made man. Besides his known gifts for slap-stick, pantomime and music, he also shows a flair for fine art.

A MAN OF action, he never gives up what he started, even if it requires great patience. He'd rather give orders, than take them, and his decisions are final — like a child he is easily made happy or sad and is contented with the simplest pleasures in life. Painting or gardening might well be his favorite pastime.

Red Skelton's handwriting is a fine example of a sensitive, talented and hardworking man.

Carigraphures
...By Wolf Adler

JIMMY DURANTE

A bombshell exploding center stage couldn't be more startling than a performance of Jimmy Durante's. People can't help but wonder, what makes this oldtimer of showbusiness keep going as strong as ever. His handwriting (above) reveals his secret.

JIMMY PLANS everything with a goal in mind, hardly ever shows his true sentiments and won't permit his heart to rule him. He is talkative, friendly and down to earth with everyone. More than anything, he wants to be loved by all.

Although ready to please, he is nobody's fool. (His handwriting does not show spontaneous generosity, yet he is by no means economical.) What makes him so likeable, is his intuitive considerateness and compassion. When his own feelings are hurt, to forgive but not forget, may well be his attitude.

DURANTE thinks big, is impatient and sometimes forgetful about details. He gathers his knowledge carefully, to build a sound basis for his high goals. With enthusiastic drive and tenacity, he has the stamina to carry out the impossible, even if he must resort to aggressiveness.

His decisions are final!

Nothing could let him down, for Jimmy Durante is an incurable optimist with enough energy to last for another three generations.

Carigraphures
...By Wolf Adler

Good Luck -
Wolf!
This Image
This Image.
Is way out.
you Better Believe
It
Sincerely
Lionel Hampton

LIONEL HAMPTON

Hats off to Lionel Hampton, showman par excellence.

One need not be a graphologist to notice the emphatic attitude shown in his handwriting. For that matter his swinging rhythms reveal the same energetic showman.

THERE IS however, much more to be seen in his handwriting. He's a person of deep and warm feelings, practical, level-headed and not prone to taking enormous chances.

When he begins something, nothing on this earth can deter him, until he's completed it. However, his pride won't let him change his mind easily but fortunately, his intentions usually prove correct.

HIS EAGERNESS to be constantly learning more and perfecting himself, is always there. He is always ready to help and instruct another.

This caricature shows there is more than a touch of the worrier in him, which makes him the perfectionist that he is.

To put his message across, he will use all possible means, even to spelling it with his heels and his toes on the drums, which we've seen him do more than once.

L.V.R.J. Oct. 12 '63

Carigraphures

...By Wolf Adler

It amazes me thoroughly that the person sketched here is not Leonard Bernstein!

Sincerely

VICTOR BORGE

Why did Victor Borge become one of the most humorous and distinguished of entertainers instead of following his concert career?

The sample of his handwriting helps us find the answer.

HIS DEEP emotions are always kept under control. Only after careful reasoning, would he make a decision, or come up with a gem at the appropriate moment.

He is painfully methodical, extremely practical and realistic, particularly in matters involving himself. With him, nothing is wasted and nothing is spared for the sake of beauty and order.

AT MOST TIMES, when interested in a serious project, he would concentrate on it at first, and with a strong purpose, attend to it meticulously. Soon however, he would lose interest, become impatient and try to put it off. The signature denotes showmanship, diplomacy and great self-reliance.

Considering his artistic creativeness and sense of color and form, he could most assuredly be a fairly good painter.

WITH A LITTLE more enthusiasm and perseverance, he might have achieved even greater heights in his concert career. But then, who would break us up with his antics at the keyboard, as only Victor Borge can?

Carigraphures

. . By Wolf Adler

If you find out who I am let me know. Do I really look like that? Shecky Greene

SHECKY GREENE

Watching Shecky Greene's bombastic performances at the Riviera you might figure he's completely uninhibited with no control over his emotions. But his handwriting analysis reveals absolute emotional control. He not only doesn't show his feelings but can completely conceal them. Even though he might be terribly unhappy about something, he can still go onstage and be falling-down, rolling-around funny.

EXTREMELY imaginative, proud and sensitive, he can be hurt easily. But, since he doesn't let his feelings show, he is apt to carry the hurt for a long time in the form of a grudge. He's a bit selfish, but recognizes the importance of other people's pride and is always for the underdog. He'd rather knock the big guy than the little guy.

He can be practical but, sometimes gets carried away to the point where he's penny-wise and pound-foolish. With his friends he's frank and outspoken even to the point of bluntness. With his tendency to dominate, and with his strong determination and stubborness, he never gives up.

SHECKY HAS a quick and witty mind and a good memory. But he's not overly concerned with details and not very well organized.

There's a kidding sort of self-assurance in his handwriting which might be a built-in antidote for his self-consciousness and tensions. These tensions cause a need for a lot of physical activity to let off steam. They also combine with his spontaneous intelligence to form a brand of humor that explodes like fireworks in all directions.

Carigraphures

. . .By WOLF ADLER

I think it's an excellent caricature and shows an excellent flair for the ridiculous — Excellent is a good word to repeat — Danny Kaye

DANNY KAYE

When Danny Kaye says that my work shows a flair for the ridiculous, it's a real compliment. He's an acknowledged master at wringing heaping helpings of humor from the ridiculous.

Danny's handwriting shows him to be sensitive, proud and talkative. As a matter of fact, he's very frank and outspoken, especially for what he considers right, even to the point of stepping on an occasional toe. A man of principal he's stubborn, impatient, short-tempered and domineering. Danny has warm feelings for people and is quite emotional but usually manages to keep it from showing.

HE IS VERY determined in his high goals, has strong initiative and a tremendous imagination. He's economical, materialistic, possessive and extremely practical although he loves comfort and luxury. I wouldn't say he's unlikely to take chances but, if you told him the time of day, he'd probably double check with the Naval Observatory before betting on it.

He has a natural musical talent and also a combination of traits that would enable him to become a top-notch physician. He has a sharp mind with very keen and quick perception, a good memory and is very precise in details, demanding nothing less than the best in himself and others. There's an indication of self-consciousness which I can't understand. Maybe he's less satisfied with the fruits of his talents than most men would be. This dissatisfaction could be that extra something that puts him on a plateau by himself.

Academy of TV Arts + Sciences Fndl

9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California
April 23, 1964

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Ed has asked me to reply to your letter of April 7. I am sorry to say that he has been suffering from pneumonia and is unable to deal with his correspondence.

Ed asks me to say that he is honored by your wishing him to become a member of the Board of Directors of the Television Academy Foundation. He regrets that he is not able to undertake any work at the moment, and must therefore decline your invitation.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Edward R. Murrow)

Mr. Harry S. Ackerman, President
Academy of Television Arts and
Sciences Foundation
7188 Sunset Boulevard
Hollywood 46, California

JM:apa

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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April 7, 1964

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS Reports
6121 Sunset Boulevard
Hollywood 28, California

Attention: Mr. Jack Beck

Dear Ed:

I sincerely hope this letter finds you well and strong, and I want you to know it carries with it the warmest possible wishes of my Television Academy associates and myself.

In 1959, as you perhaps know, the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences established the Academy Foundation for the purpose of creating fellowships and educational grants to universities with communications departments. Since that time, and with no other resources than the good will of a great many people, we have moved ahead and have awarded several fellowships with the limited funds available.

During the last year, we have added to our activities by initiating negotiations with NYU, George Washington University and UCLA to house the three branches of the Television Academy Library and Museum. This will involve cataloguing the history of the medium to date, as well as collecting the artifacts, costumes, set designs and volumes of literature devoted to the art and science of television.

We have also created a fellowship program to be known as the Ernie Kovacs Comedy Fellowship which is partially funded by grants from his personal friends.

In addition, we have hired an Executive Director to supervise the day to day activities of the Foundation.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Foundation, we were informed that, due to the press of business, Jack Wrather was forced to resign as a member of the Board. By unanimous action the Board of Directors decided you should be invited to fill the vacancy, and therefore it is my great pleasure to request that you become a member of the Board of Directors of the Television Academy Foundation.

Your years of experience at CBS and the magnificent job you did to raise the prestige of the United States as Head of the USIA, could provide this Foundation with a talent that has no peer in this or any other country.

If you should have any hesitancy about accepting this position due to reasons of regaining your energies, please be assured that there would be very little demand on your time - the full Board only meets twice a year on the occasion of the National Academy Trustees meetings, and for the rest, business is transacted only on occasion and then by regional groups of the Directors - and certainly there would be no demand on your time until you personally felt up to taking part in any meetings that may be scheduled for the future. Meanwhile, it would be an honor for my above-listed associates and myself to have you as a fellow Director.

I urge you to accept, to assist us in implementing the goals we have set for the future.

I look forward to an early reply.

All good wishes,

Harry

Harry S. Ackerman
President

HSA/ah

American Council for Nationalities Service

20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y. • 212-BR 9-2715

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BUSINESS MANAGER

November 4, 1964

Said no
JM -

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Ed:

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You were good enough to serve on the Committee for Judges for our first Golden Door Award, presented to Samuel Goldwyn at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last May.

We are all hoping you will again serve as one of the judges on our Golden Door Award Advisory Committee to assist in selecting the recipient of the Award for 1965. The only thing involved would be to vote on a list of nominees (or to name one yourself) which would be sent to you later this month. The list will include the names of some 20 outstanding citizens of foreign birth.

As you will remember, the American Council for Nationalities Service performs a vital service in helping to integrate immigrants into American life and to enhance understanding between groups, cultures, countries. The Golden Door Award is a means of furthering these objectives as well as of honoring outstanding contributions to American life.

We shall all be much honored to have you accept membership on our Golden Door Award Advisory Committee for next year's Award.

Sincerely yours,

Angie

August Heckscher
President

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LES-4441

April 28, 1964

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Salk Institute for Biological Studies
San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Board of Directors of the American Council for Nationalities Service join me in expressing our warm appreciation for your participation in our Award to an American of foreign birth for outstanding contribution to American life and culture.

The award has been named the Golden Door Award and Mr. Samuel Goldwyn has been chosen as the recipient. It will be presented to him at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on Thursday, May 21, 1964. Public announcement of the award and dinner is being made in the press this week.

We would be greatly honored if you could be our guest on this occasion. The formal invitation will be sent you shortly.

Gratefully and sincerely yours,

August Heckscher

August Heckscher
President

telephoned
regrets -
13th mary

The following local agencies are members of the American Council for Nationalities Service:
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acknowledged
18, Feb. 1964

Winston-Salem, Feb 8, 1964
Artom, Bianca

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Murrow,

For many years we had been admirers and "friends" of Mr. Murrow, and, when the news of his illness came out last Fall, we were terribly concerned and we thought about you both a great deal, with special wishes and concern.

You see, my husband had the same operation seven years ago, and has been doing

2)

with only one lung all this time.

Now we have read that Mr. Murrow has resigned, probably feeling that the job requires not one, but one and a half good man.

This brought back vividly to me the period, few months after the operation, when my husband was "supposed" to be all right and to begin a normal life again: it was the hardest and most discouraging time

3)

of all.

He was so very weak, almost always short of breath, and, even when he was feeling "half-way decent", it was enough of a friend's visit or of trying to read a scientific magazine, to exhaust him completely.

This lasted a long time, and I was really desperate, seeing for him in the future a bleak life without possibility of doing what he loved so much, teaching and research.

However, my husband is a "quiet and determined "Spartan", and within a year, he was teaching again, often 2 hours-long lectures, and directing his department at the Medical School. And research of course, too, first, second, and last.

I am telling all this because we hope that Mr. Murrow will consider going back to reporting and writing, and also because, when Cami was ill, often I wished so that I could talk

to someone who had gone through the same experience....

All our best wishes are with you

Bianca Artom

Mrs. C. Artom
1538 Overbrook Ave
Winston - Salem, N.C.

Ashmore, H. S.

9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California
April 23, 1964

Dear Harry,

Thanks for your invitation. It would pleasure me to join you the first weekend of May, but we are returning to Washington on Wednesday of next week. I would offer to fly up and enlighten you on the few problems that L.B.J. hasn't yet solved, but I have had pneumonia for the past few weeks and am a little behind in my thinking. I am now thinking of starting a national movement demanding that people what only have one lung and then get pneumonia should ought to get reduced rates from the medicos!

We will be in Washington for most of May, and then probably at our farm in Pawling, New York.

As ever yours,

Edward R. Murrow

Mr. Harry S. Ashmore
Center for the Study of
Democratic Institutions
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California

ERM:apa

Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
Box 4068, Santa Barbara, California — WOodland 9-3281

New York Office
133 East 54th Street, New York 22, New York — PLaza 3-1340

April 21, 1964

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California

Dear Ed:

The end of April is icumen on, and Bob Hutchins and I are still hoping you'll get to Santa Barbara before you head back East.

We have, as it happens, an occasion on the week-end of May 1-2. Alistair Cooke is going to enlighten our Founding Members on the issues in the presidential campaign at a dinner at the Center on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning Sandy Vanocur and some of our staff people are going to talk about what Alistair talked about.

I don't know whether this constitutes bait for a man who has been reflecting in La Jolla. But we'd be delighted to have you as guest, observer, participant, or whatever. In fact we'd like to have you--before, during, or after.

Regards,

Harry S. Ashmore

cc - Mr. Robert M. Hutchins

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS • UCLA

308 WESTWOOD PLAZA, LOS ANGELES 24, CALIFORNIA • 478-9711 • 272-8911

29 July 1964

Replied 8/7/64

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
United States Information Agency
Washington, District of Columbia

Dear sir:

May I ask that you consider speaking at U.C.L.A. during the coming year?

With an enrollment of 20,000 and a faculty and staff of 10,000, U.C.L.A. would seem an excellent place to share your opinions with scholars and students.

I'd be honored to arrange an appearance any time from September through June. The topic of the address would be yours to choose. We would pay all expenses, including honorarium, of course.

I hope you can visit the University.

Regards,

David Lawton

David Lawton, Chairman
Distinguished Speakers Program

DL:ll

Atlantic Council

September 30, 1964

Mr. Richard J. Wallace
Director General
The Atlantic Council
1616 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Wallace:

Your original letter must have gone astray.

I am of course sympathetic with the objectives of the Atlantic Council, but I see no possibility of becoming active on its behalf in the immediate future, and I am unwilling to become a sponsor of an organization in which I am unable to be active. Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

ERM/mph

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HERBERT HOOVER - HARRY S. TRUMAN - DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

September 21, 1964

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
9503 LaJolla Farms Road
LaJolla, California

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Sometime back General Norstad wrote you inviting you to become a Sponsor of the Atlantic Council. Since we have heard nothing from you as of this date, we feared that the letter might have gone astray.

The response to date has been good and we are gratified that so many individuals agree with the importance of our work. Our overall purpose is to act as an educational medium to stimulate thought and discussion with respect to the need and problems of developing greater Atlantic unity. In this connection I enclose a new statement of principles and objectives of the Council which the Board approved at its last quarterly meeting.

We hope that you will join with us. If you desire any further information or have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely,

Richard J. Wallace
Director General

RJW:el
Encl.

Sponsoring THE ATLANTIC INSTITUTE and THE ATLANTIC TREATY ASSOCIATION

Atlantic Council of U.S.
Reply Mailed 8/7/64

Mount Holyoke College
South Hadley, Massachusetts 01075
Department of Political Science

July 11, 1964

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
9503 LaJolla Farms Road
LaJolla, California

Dear Ed,

It is my understanding that General Norsta d has recently written you, inviting you to become a Sponsor of the Atlantic Council of the United Sta tes. As a Director of the Council, I should like to second the General's invitation and express the hope that you will lend us your good name in this crucial work - increasing cooperation and unity among the Atlantic nations.

I won't add to what he has said in his letter or to what is described in the enclosures, but I do call your attention to the caliber of Sponsors who are listed in the Directory. I would also emphasize that, as you may know, the Atlantic Council is the major citizen organization in this country directing attention to the importance of closer Atlantic unity and its world-wide implications.

This is an effort that would greatly benefit from your support, intellectually and financially. Please give the invitation careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth

Ruth C. Lawson
Professor of Political Scieno

I hope the recovery is progressing! My best to Janet and you - RCL

Atlantic Council

June 30, 1964

The Atlantic Council believes with President Johnson that "Our end goal ... should be a true Atlantic community...;" with President Kennedy that "Atlantic unity represents the true course of history;" with President Eisenhower that "Unity of free nations is our only hope for survival."

The Atlantic Council believes that the basic interests of the Atlantic nations require the development of common or harmonized policy, and coordinated action, on matters of common concern.

The Council believes that the concept of Atlantic community is a rallying cry on both sides of the Atlantic. What lies ahead is the task of fulfilling those feasible lines of policy which are succeeding in the joint U.S.-European enterprises: the further integration of strategic resources, nuclear as well as conventional, a greater measure of cooperation in monetary affairs, a common Atlantic approach to problems of less developed areas, ways and means of expanding international trade, and new means of reaching agreement on the issues which currently divide the Alliance.

The Council believes that all practicable means of further developing an Atlantic Community adequately organized to meet the political, military and economic challenges of this era, should be explored with our Allies. This should include the participation of such public agencies as the North Atlantic Council and the OECD, and such private agencies as the Atlantic Institute.

History will judge us by whether we hold to these tasks, despite delays and difficulties. If we thus stand on course, there can be no doubt as to the ultimate outcome, for we are moving with the current of history.

Bailey, W. L.

WESTERN

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING CO. • 850 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK
[OPERATING UNIT OF WESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.]

22 January 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I agree with Mr. Reston.

Don't know you, never met you, but like most people in publishing I felt great when it was announced you were going to head USIA.

Citizens don't write fan letters as frequently as they should to civil officials who sacrifice much to do a job for their country. So let this note speak for many more who want to thank you, as I do.

Sincerely,

Wesley Bailey

W. L. Bailey
Promotion Director

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Director,
U. S. Information Agency,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. & Mrs. J. F. BECKER
12 Belmont Circle
Danbury-Connecticut 06810

Becker, J. F.

January 17, 1961.

Mr Edward R. Morrow,
Quaker Hill,
Pawling, New York.

Dear Mr Morrow:—

Prior to your appointment to director of the U.S. Information Agency the undersigned was one of your constant Television and Radio fans.

I was fortunate to procure your address from an article that appeared in the Danbury News-Times today.

It is my desire to inform you that you have not been forgotten by your many fans and hope that some time in the near future it will again be possible to see you back in Television.

While your appointment by our former President was rather rewarding it was a great loss to us who looked forward to seeing and hearing from you

from time to time.

Kindly accept my best wishes for a speedy recovery from your recent operation.

Very Sincerely Yours.

Chas F Peck

Belmont, Mrs. O

1115 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 28, NEW YORK

December 31, 1964

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Murrow:

Recently I saw a CBS program that took me back many years. It was a World Events Review contributed by CBS reporters stationed in various countries. It moved as well as interested me. The men chosen by Ed Murrow have developed in ability and vision. It still is the best news program on the air. But I miss the founder.

It also made me think of "This is London" and the marveloous reports that kept the bravery of Britain so magnificently before us. There is nothing comparable today to that splendid program.

I found your address quite by accident when talking to Grace Jackson. I don't want to intrude, but somehow I couldn't resist sending you this greeting. We have much to thank you both for, and I wanted to send you this expression of gratitude as well as many, many good wishes to you all for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor R. Belmont

Mrs. August Belmont

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
One East 66th Street
New York, New York

Benson, Moses

The Warwick

LOCUST STREET AT 17TH · PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

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Replied to 8 April

March 26, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

My apologies for troubling you during convalescence, but events are pressing.

I would like to meet with you, so that you may survey me as a prospect for public leadership.

If you approve what you see and hear, and if you will be my guide, I will keep you at my right hand always.

Moses Benson

Rm. 403

Bolte, C. C

9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California
April 28, 1964

Dear Mr. Bolte:

Ed has asked me to write and thank you for your letter of April 24. I am sorry to say that he is not able to be in New York for the presentation of the Peabody Award.

We are returning to the East shortly, and may be in New York some time around the middle of May. However, I do not think that Ed is well enough yet to think about working on a book.

Thank you so much for keeping him in your thoughts.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Edward R. Murrow)

Mr. Charles G. Bolte
Viking Press
625 Madison Avenue
New York
New York 10022

JM:apa

Bolte, C. G.

replied 27 April JM.

THE VIKING PRESS INC · PUBLISHERS
625 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK · N Y · 10022
Cable: Vikpress Telephone: (212) PL 5-4330

April 24, 1964

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, Calif.

Dear Ed:

I was delighted to read in this morning's Times that you are due to get a Peabody award. It is richly deserved, and I'm sure will be universally popular as a prize.

If you are coming to New York to get the award in person and have a moment to spare, I wish you'd give me a call so that we could talk about the possibility of your doing a book. I haven't written up to now in response to your letter of March 24th, but I've been saying silent prayers for your speedy convalescence. I do hope you're feeling better, and I do hope you will want to undertake memoirs or autobiography of what you will.

Best regards.

Yours ever,

Chas G. Bolte

nbm

Charles G. Bolte

Bonamassa, Irene
1100 North Ridge Place
Monterey Park, Calif.
January 28, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Though it has not been my good fortune to know you, nonetheless, I feel that both my husband Franco and I have had the pleasure of your friendship, as we have come to know it and you via the radio and television media. We wish you and yours well and may California warmth and hospitality hasten to aid you in your recovery.

If at any time during your sojourn in Southern

California we can be of help or assistance to you, in whatever small capacity is within our grasp, it should be but our greatest pleasure to hear from you or to serve you. I mean it.

And for all that you are and have been to Franco and me these many years, muchas gracias.

Sincerely
Irene del Rio de Bonamassa
(Mrs. Franco Bonamassa)

Dear Mr. Murrow: 1/23/69 Bookbinder, I. J.

I meant to write at an earlier moment but where James Reston's article in his favorite newspaper man motivated this Murrow Fan # 1,247,942. Tho' I'm approaching 60 I write this Fan note unblushingly.

Even Reston's comment to one who never broke 150 on the golf course strikes me responsively.

Of course Reston simply touched on a few of your many good qualities. However, to one of your many aficionados your massacre of Joe McCarthy without a murrow syllable was big time editorializing.

I did tell you this face-to-face on 5th Ave. several years ago and now fervently hope along with many-many Americans that your recovery will be complete and rapid.

Respectfully yours,
Isidor J. Bookbinder

I. J. Bookbinder
314 Radel Terrace
South Orange, N. J.

books usa inc.

P. O. Box 1960 Washington, 1, D.C.

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New York, New York

GENERAL COUNSEL

DAVID PARSON
Washington, D.C.

September 27, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Board of Directors of BOOKS USA, at its first Annual Meeting since the organization began operations on August 23, 1963, has voted unanimously to send you this letter.

In it we want to express our heartfelt appreciation for all you have done to make BOOKS USA a reality.

Your love for books, your recognition of their importance, and your effort to call the deplorable lack of books overseas to America's attention is truly the basis on which our program is built. Your inspiring words decrying the "emptiness of life without books" in many parts of the world have already done much to awaken America's conscience, and will continue to call attention to the need for our work.

We believe with you that good books truly are the tools of truth and freedom, and we rededicated all our efforts here today to the dual job you have outlined for us: to spread the story of BOOKS USA at home, making Americans aware of the tremendous service they can render their country by sending its great books abroad as good will ambassadors; and to distribute these books abroad where they will tell the truth about America, and bridge the book gap which separates us from other nations.

We thank you, Mr. Murrow, for having helped create our organization, and for the inspiring, ringing words in which you have endorsed it. We are proud to carry on the worthwhile and necessary work of BOOKS USA.

Sincerely yours,

A. R. Edwards

A. R. Edwards
President

ARE:CTD

Book Week

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RBA341 RA489 1964 MAY 11 PM 9 13

R NA341 NL PD TB NEW YORK NY 11

EDWARD R MURROW

5171 MANNING PL NORTHEWEET WASHDC

WONDERING WHETHER THERE IS ANY CHANCE OF YOUR DOING AN ESSAY-REVIEW FOR "BOOK WEEK" HERALD TRIBUNE LITERARY SUPPLEMENT CARRIED AS WELL BY WASHINGTON POST AND SF EXAMINER). OUR HOPE IS YOU WOULD DO PIECE ARROUND 12000 WORDS ON "THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT" BY DAVID WISE AND THOMAS ROSS BEING PUBLISHED LATE JUNE BY RANDOM HOUSE . BOOK PURPORTS TO DISCLOSE "FOR THE FIRST TIME MANY CLANDESTINE ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

UNDER THREE ADMINISTRATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN RELEATIONSHIP TO THE COLD WAR, AND WEIGHS EFFECTIVES OF THESE ACTIVITIES ON A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY." WISE IS TRIB'S WASHINGTON BUREAU CHEIF, ROSS A MEMEBER OF THE CHICAGO SUNTIMES WASHINGTON BUREAU. IF YOU'D BE INTERESTED, WE'D LIKE BY EARLY JUNE THOUGH DEADLINE

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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RICHARD KLUGER BOOK EDITOR NY HERALD TRIBUNE.

212 PE 6— 4000
Requested

Reply Sent 8/7 Brown, W.

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July 30th 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I was so surprised & pleased to see a photograph of you in the newspaper the other day.

Of course I had lost sight of you, so to speak, so I was glad to see you on paper, tho' sad to read of your health condition. However all who know you will pray daily that improvement will continue & you will be nearer your old charming self.

"6.45, This is London!" I never missed a broadcast on one visit to London (I'm a "Lost" though now an American, having

MEMBER OF AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION ACCREDITED BY THE NATIONAL GERIATRICS SOCIETY
APPROVED BY THE CALIFORNIA COMMISSION FOR THE ACCREDITATION OF NURSING HOMES AND RELATED FACILITIES

(and have so long) I went to Broadcasting House, there to enquire about you & I was taken over to another Building so that I might see your photograph hanging on the wall.

I'll pray for you daily & hope that you will make a complete recovery, if somewhat slow after what you have been through.

I hope Mr Marrow keeps in good health, also your own who is quite a man now

With wonderful memories & hoping I haven't bored or worried you

Yours sincerely

Williamina Brown

Browne, Ken

Mr Murrow
Glen Arden

35 East Mahoney Avenue,
MESA, Arizona,
May 9, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow:

GREETINGS go to you and at the same time GET WELL WISHES. Hope that our few lines find you rapidly recuperating from your operation of some months ago. It has been our intentions to write for such a long time.

Because of our longtime interest in your television work, and later your service for the Kennedy administration, my wife and I have read and heard much about you. Although we have lived in the east and traveled quite a bit, neither of us have ever met you personally yet somehow feel as though we know you well. Your many TV appearances won you many thousands of friends and admirers and all of them were concerned over your health last fall. If you do not plan to return to government work, Mrs. Browne and I hope that you'll re-join CBS and become a daily if not a weekly "guest" in millions of homes everywhere

We have your hit record albums - "Hear it Now" and have enjoyed them more than any musical recording we have ever bought.

GET WELL SOON so as to please your many friends everywhere, Edward R. Murrow.

Very sincerely,

Ken Browne

PS: If you have one of your personal cards handy, won't you sign one of them for us ?

Bryant, Jessie

4716 Chicago Street
Omaha, Nebraska
June 17, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Each year as I supplement my American history teaching with your series "I Can Hear it Now" I have been tempted to tell you how grateful I am for your superb contribution. Enclosed are some letters from this years students. Tim's and Terry's with their unique spelling and faulty syntax are none the less sincere.

Your voice from the London roof tops durin World War II brought us face to face with the realities of war as you so vividly described the holocaust of the bombings. We almost felt guilty for our good night's sleep.

We remember, too, your visit to Omaha in April '52 and the effect of your morale building words on our Omahans as they outwitted the angry Missouri flood waters with their sandbagging operations.

My husband and I enjoyed your "Person to Person" program and rarely missed it. I remember, especially, the pride with which Eydie Garme introduced her foreign parents; and the gentle touch of the few flowers tucked in a glass of water in Roberta Sherwood's kitchen.

My husband and I are aware of your dedicated days with the U. S.

Information Agency. We know of your efforts to present the truth, and your struggle, even when you were so ill, to justify the work of the Agency.

In a very small way I can understand the problem as I attempt to teach our idealistic America and identify and preserve its aspects in today's America.

I do trust this letter reaches you at your farm in Pawling because it carries the sincere wishes of my students, my husband and me for your complete recovery.

Sincerely,
Jessie R. Bryant
(Mrs. D. R. Bryant)

7055 Bedford Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska
June 1, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I thoroughly enjoyed your series of records, "I Can Hear It Now." I am a eighth grader studying American history. Your quotes, thoughts, and recodings helped me to understand the personalities of different men. The presidental election of Dewey and Truman especially interested me because I had some back ground material from television's "Biography."

Sincerely yours,
Shirley Hartford

4642 North 81 Street
Omaha, Nebraska
June 1, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow

Your records, "I can hear it now", have been and are a great help to the eighth grade students at Lewis and Clark Junior High. They go deep into the human interest material that makes our American history interesting. It starts our minds thinking about how we would have voted in the 1948 elections, what our feelings would have been about the depression and most of all it gives us a better understanding of the world of yesterday.

I would like to thank you for putting out such an enjoyable record.

Sincerely yours,
Robert Christensen

2601 North 26 Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska
June 2, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am a junior high student and I would like to thank you for the production of the record series "I Can Hear it Now". Each record corresponded with my daily lesson.

I especially liked Woodrow Wilson's tour and the Alger Hiss Scandal.

Thank you again for all your efforts

Yours sincerely,
Janet Bondesson

2332 North 64 Str
Omaha, Nebr.
June 2, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am an eighth grade student at Lewis and Clark Junior High, here in Omaha. This year I have been very fortunate to hear your record seris, "I Can Hear It Now." I like history, and I read avidly on the subject. Your record series has been very helpfull in reconstructing the periods of study. Such things as the prayer said for the crew of the Enola Gay, the opening of the San Francisco Conference and the Japense Surrender aboard the Missouri are not heard everyday. They make history alive, meaningful, and real. "Thank You" for making that record ablim.

Sencerely
Terry Jaworski

2606 North 71st Street
Omaha, Nebraska
June 2, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am writing this thank you note to show my appreciation for the series of records "I Can Hear It Now." I go to Lewis and Clark Junior High and I am in the eighth grade. My history book is written on the ninth grade level and for many students it doesn't go into enough detail. With the help of these records, events in history seemed more vivid and real. I am sure that these records have helped me learn more about the history of my country. I would like to say thank you to you and all the others that helped make this record possible.

Sincerely yours,
Marilleen Shaddy

8537 Evans Street
Omaha, Nebraska
June 2, 1964

Dear Mr Murrow,

I am an eighth grade student at Lewis and Clark Junior High School and I would like to thank you for taking part in the series of records "I Can Hear It Now." My teacher plays them a little at a time so they correspond with our American history.

There was a certain section of the records which I especially enjoyed. It was when Mrs. Roosevelt scolded the Russians for belittling the American housewife.

Thank you again for the production of the records.

Yours sincerely,
Valerie Larsen

2028 North 54 Street
Omaha, Nebraska
June 2, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I wish to thank you for the series of historical records, "I Can Hear It Now," you made. Our eighth grade class is using them now in conjunction with our history books. They have aided us by giving a clearer understanding of certain points and by taking us, vicariously, to hear speeches etc. Again thank you, Mr. Murrow, for your part in helping me learn history and for making it so pleasant.

Sincerely yours,
Pat Badie

7624 Evans
Omaha, Nebraska
June 2, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow

I am in the eighth grade at Lewis and Clark Jr. High School. As you know schools almost out and I'm pretty happy about the whole thing. Lately we've been playing that fine series of records "I can Hear it Now", its very good.

To find men like you during such hard times was probably very hard. Especially men who would be on the spot reporters. Then to take time and make a record of all the happenings. The pupils at our school and schools all over the nation really appreciate such helps.

If I were you, I would look back on life and say "Edward you've done all right." Well you probably have something more important to do so I'll say good-bye.

Your friend
Jim Swisher

3430 North 79th Street
Omaha, Nebraska
June 1, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I wish to extend my deepest gratitude to you and all the others who had a part in the making of "I Can Hear It Now." The records brought the past to the present and gave me a chance to experience the making of history. As our eighth grade class listened to the records it seemed to make what we had just read in our history books come alive. I am sure the knowledge I gained from the records will stay with me and help me all of my life. Thank you so much.

Sincerely,
Patti Nood

130 North 38 Street
Omaha, Nebraska
June 3, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am in the eighth grade at Lewis & Clark Jr. High in Omaha. While studying the post World War I period through the forties, our class listened to the series of records, "I Can Hear It Now," which you narrated.

We all enjoyed this series and I wish to thank you for it. Listening to such out of the text material while studying these times makes United States history much more interesting. These records contained more information about the people than what our books had. I especially enjoyed hearing the actual voices of the many great men of these times. I also appreciated the few touches of humor that were included.

Thank you again for stimulating my interest in United States politics and history.

Sincerely yours,
Harlan Abrahams

5301 Western
Omaha 32, Nebr.
June 2, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

My eighth grade class at Lewis and Clark Junior High has just finished listening to your record "I Can Hear It Now". We paralleled it with our history book listening to a part each day. Your record was interesting and made our history come alive. It was thrilling to hear many of the actual voices of famous men. This record helped me realize the trying problems these men faced. I believe we can learn from their experiences how to keep America the great country it is today.

Sincerely yours,
Kris Holm.

Replied 8/7/64

Bullock
Dallas, Texas
July 17, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Recently a notice appeared in the Dallas Times Herald, "Weldon Drew's" Column stating that you are playing with Dr. Jonas Salk during your recovery from surgery.

We had hoped to hear of your return to your activities before this. During the discussion about the notice, our family suddenly realized that none of us had ever written to express our concern for your health or our gratitude for the many hours of entertainment and excitingly informative programs you have brought us.

We sincerely hope that you will be able to return very soon to a career that has enriched our lives.

Yours very sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bullock, Sr.
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bullock, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Landingham
Mrs. D. A. Saylse
Mrs. B. Robinson
John, Jamie, and Stephen Bullock

Burgess, J.

MRS. J. STEWART BURGESS
781 PLYMOUTH ROAD
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA 91711

Feb. 3rd, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

As one who is much indebted to you for education and entertainment over the years, I am taking the liberty of sending you herewith something appropriate for good wishes for convalescence.

It comes from my memories of sixteen years in Old Peking.

Welcome to the Honorable Order of Cud-Chewers!

Sincerely yours,

Stella T. Burgess

(proud to be the mother of the head of the Peace Corps in Indonesia. You may have met David Burgess when he was labor attaché in New Delhi.)

Burns, J. D.

Mr. J. Burns.
Box. 912.
Rancho. Santa Fe.

Sunday 26th January.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I will remember your voice on the Radio during World War II especially when you said This is London, it was so helpful to my family and I to hear such a strong voice given with such straight forward news it really meant a great deal to us at that time. I was born in Scotland and served in the 1st World War with the Scottish Highlanders so that was why I was so interested in your News Broadcast. For many years I have admired your

stand in all the many World Events and have always placed you in the same catagory as James Maxton who was a Labour M.P. from Glasgow Scotland also Jenny Lee another Labour M.P. and not forgetting one of the bird Robert Burns the Scottish Poet. I do hope you will forgive me if you do not like being associated with my fellow Scots.

In closing I do hope this letter finds you keeping well, and will soon be restored to Health again. This world needs such strong men as you

Very Sincerely

Joseph D. Burns.

Campbell, H. F. R.
127. Hill Street House.
Sloane Street, London. S.W.3.

28.1.64.

Dear Mr. Murrow.

I hope you will forgive me for writing to you so informally, indeed for writing to you at all. But having read in the papers of your retirement as Director of the United States Information Agency through your recent illness I thought I would like to send you a line of sympathy – which I hope you will not seek to acknowledge – to tell you how that like so many of your vast army of admiring friends here in London I think of you with such deep gratitude for all you did for just ordinary people like myself in enabling the war years with us here in London to be

Getting me the Churchill message to the U.S.A. of low we took the Lions of those times. I can only say that you always seemed one of us, & now that misfortune has befallen you I thought it might help a little bit to know that we think of you still as if you were here talking to us — that our hearts go out to you with our prayers for a speedy & happy convalescence & that you will soon be strong enough to talk to us.

Once again I say that you are getting better.

I think everything we can do relaxing as a nation will be one of the knowledge that we have been able to answer an universal appeal, like the late President Kennedy achieved

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FEB 1964

for example. It is easier to say this than to do it, but surely that lady's letter was inspired. If I may so, I hope it will – in some small way – make the suffering of the Australian men worthwhile.

To – "This is London", wishing him well & remembering his red-haired comrade –

Yours very sincerely

Henriette F. R. Campbell.

(Mrs)

CANCIRCO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

26 May 1964

For Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Head,
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C.

Personal

My dear Doctor Murrow:

The new and unique international cancer co-operative CANCIRCO, a nonprofit membership corporation working independently as a complement to other efforts, is the ONLY outfit wholly devoted to selected research co-operations worldwide to hasten better cancer control.

This effort seeks to carry forward leads primarily in cancer chemotherapy and related research, as evolving from the pioneering effort of the late and great Doctor C.P.Rhoads and his program at the Sloan-Kettering Institute, which I was privileged to serve during 12 years.

Now in new status--with its formal U.S.Treasury tax- exemption ruling and with 13 3-way co-operations in its first 2 years--CANCIRCO is restructuring its board of directors, renewing its drive for support from private individuals and foundations, and pressing to extend the promising start already made. Backing for a half-million dollars during the coming 5 years is needed, and progress toward our first $100,000 is represented by an offer in-hand-to-be-matched of $20,000 toward this.

In all this you could be of great assistance! Some gambling grants for our program of research and international education are needed--and some understanding friends in high places who share our concern for getting on with better cancer control as efficiently as possible.

I would welcome opportunity to present full particulars, and to gain the benefit of your suggestions if at all possible, at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

A. R. T. Denues, Ph. D.

A. R. T. Denues, Ph. D.
From Box 302, Saugatuck, Connecticut 06882
Phone code 203, 227-6731

encls Items 3,4,Ruling,Kato Reprint,new WHO'S WHO.

INFORMATION ON THE EXHIBIT AT THE
XI INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GENETICS
THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

2 - 10 SEPTEMBER 1963

VIRUS CHROMOSOME RELATIONSHIPS

WARREN W. NICHOLS, ALBERT LEVAN, REI KATO, C. G. AHLSTROM
South Jersey Medical Research Foundation, Camden, N. J., U. S. A. and
Institutes of Genetics and Pathology, Lund, Sweden

IN a long term study of the relationships of viruses chromosomes and carcinogenesis, two model systems, Rous sarcoma in the rat and measles, have been utilized. The Rous sarcoma system (left and middle panels) has been studied from the aspects of zero passage and serially transplanted tumors, both *in vivo* and *in vitro*, and by the addition of the virus to normal cells in tissue culture. Both *in vivo* and *in vitro*, the tumor has shown a progression of chromosomal changes with initially normal karyotypes, or karyotypes with changes in the number of chromosomes around the diploid level, followed by changes in chromosome structure, and finally changes in ploidy. The addition of Rous sarcoma virus to normal rat cells in tissue culture produced an increased incidence of chromosome breakage and abnormalities over the control level.

In the measles system (right panel), clinical measles was found to be associated with chromosome breakage in the white blood cells. When patients were studied who received live attenuated measles vaccine, breakage was again found but to a lesser extent than in the disease, and there were indications that natural immunity or injection of gamma globulin at the time of immunization offered some protection against the breakage phenomenon.

Chromosome breakage fits well into a somatic mutation theory of carcinogenesis, and it is interesting that chromosome breakage is a common denominator in the three classes of material that are known to be carcinogens; namely, irradiation, chemicals and viruses.

Acknowledgments. This work has been supported in part by grants-in-aid from the National Institute of Health (C4953 and C43845 and CA06415) and The American Cancer Society (E111B), The Swedish Cancer Society (62:80), The Swedish Medical and Natural Sciences Research Councils (U212 and T432) and by a Research Career Development Award (PC11-63) from The National Institutes of Health. Mr. Kato is a Cancirco fellow. (and Professor Levan is a Counsellor to CANCIRCO--artd.)

CANCIRCO

the unique new

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Cancirco Gifts Made Tax Exempt

Congressman Ogden Reid has advised CANCIRCO, Inc., that the U. S. Treasury Department ruled all contributions to the unique cancer research group are tax-exempt.

CANCIRCO, located at 1103 Boston Post Road, Rye, was launched by private support. The Cancer International Research Cooperative emphasizes worldwide communication building on past accomplishments in research and education with new techniques in cancer chemotherapy as its prime concern.

In order to take full advantage of special talents and unique opportunities toward the advancement of cancer control in the U.S.A. and abroad, CANCIRCO carefully selects cooperations which extend through the reaches of laboratory and clinical science.

Photo by BOB HANSON-Rye, N.Y.

AIDED RYE RESEARCH UNIT — Congressman Ogden Reid (right) **THANKED for his recent assistance to the newly formed Cancer International Cooperative is Congressman Ogden R. Reid, right. At left are A.R.T. Denues Ph. D., president of CANCIRCO and Miss Judith Sachs, CANCIRCO colleague. Recognizing the humanitarian initiative and unique work of the new non-profit organization, Rep. Reid aided in the attainment of a formal federal tax exempt status for the group. CANCIRCO, located at 1103 Boston Post Road, Rye, is operated by private funds and emphasizes worldwide communication on past accomplishments in research and education with new techniques in cancer chemotherapy as its prime concern.**

CANCIRCO's Directors of Operations, A. R. T. Denues, Ph.D., and Donald A. Clarke, Ph.D., are medical research scientists with wide experience as cancer investigators. Dr. Denues was formerly acting director and vice president of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research of New York City and a member of the graduate faculty at Cornell University. CANCIRCO's board and counsellors include outstanding figures in medicine and cancer research with representatives from many nations.

CANCIRCO's unique experience, its simple efficient organization enables it to respond readily to the needs of our times. It looks upon vigorous efforts for better cancer control as an opportunity for those spared by war to declare the next world war a "first"—a cooperative conflict against a common human problem and leading cause of death —cancer.

THE DAILY ITEM

The Rye Chronicle

THE Harrison Independent

THE REPORTER DISPATCH

Box 297, Rye, N.Y. 10580
1103 Boston Post Road
Code 914, 967 - 4228

Box 302, Saugatuck
Connecticut 06882
Code 203, 227 - 6731

THE CANCER INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COOPERATIVE · CANCER-PERTINENT RESEARCH · 1961

C A N C I R C O : WORLDWIDE
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A non-profit organization dedicated to international research for preventing and curing cancer.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JAN 17 1954

IN REPLY REFER TO
T:R:EO:2
TBC

Cancirco, Inc.
P. O. Box 297
Rye, New York

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Charitable & Scientific	
ADDRESS INQUIRIES & FILE RETURNS WITH DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE	
Manhattan, New York	
FORM 990-A REQUIRED	ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDING
[X] YES [ ] NO	June 30

Gentlemen:

Based upon the evidence submitted, it is held that you are exempt from Federal income tax as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for the purpose shown above. Any questions concerning taxes levied under other subtitles of the Code should be submitted to your District Director.

You are not required to file Federal income tax returns so long as you retain an exempt status, unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income imposed by section 511 of the Code and are required to file Form 990-T for the purpose of reporting unrelated business taxable income. Any changes in your character, purposes or method of operation should be reported immediately to your District Director for consideration of their effect upon your exempt status. You should also report any change in your name or address. Your liability for filing the annual information return, Form 990A, is set forth above. That return, if required, must be filed after the close of your annual accounting period indicated above.

Contributions made to you are deductible by donors as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers or gifts to or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes under the provisions of sections 2055, 2106 and 2522 of the Code.

You are not liable for the taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (social security taxes) unless you file a waiver of exemption certificate as provided in such act. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. Inquiries about the waiver of exemption certificate for social security taxes should be addressed to your District Director.

Your District Director is being advised of this action.

Very truly Yours,

R. J. Stakem

Acting Chief, Exempt Organizations Branch

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
100TH (1862-1962)
ANNIVERSARY

FORM 6977 (REV. 7-62)

GPO 931538

CANCIRCO

the unique new

CANCER INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CO-OPERATIVE

Westchester Today!

THE DAILY ITEM, PORT CHESTER, N.Y., MONDAY, MAY 4, 1964

Cancirco: Promotes World Research

The woman in Uganda with cancer of the cervix, the young Kenyan leukemia victim, the Japanese man with neck cancer — these people have at least one thing in common beside their bond of pain and suffering. They are aided by an international cancer research organization based in Rye.

Cancirco (Cancer International Research Cooperative), operating from a closet-sized room in a building at 1103 Boston Post Road, has assumed the task of organizing specialists throughout the world to carry on and promote research toward cancer cure and prevention.

Unique in the sense that its cancer research operations are conducted on an international scale, the Rye organization has formed 13 "cooperatives" in 10 countries since its establishment in 1961.

One cooperative is located in Uganda, where cancer of the cervix is a leading cause of death among women.

"Here women are dying like flies unnecessarily," exclaimed ART Denues, Ph.D., Cancirco's co-founder and president, in an interview in the Post Road cubicle. Dr. Denues told of research programs in countries like Uganda, "where the disease was not even being studied."

"It's a matter of offering these women something when they normally would have been told to go home on a liquid diet," he said.

Cancirco's answer to the liquid diet is the three-sided cooperative, composed of a counselor (an individual highly trained in a particular field), a medical investigator (the doctor or scientist who actually performs the research), and Cancirco (the parent organization that supplies the impetus, money, and equipment).

The cooperative usually is created in an area troubled with a specific form of cancer, such as Asia and cancer of the head and neck. And this area usually is one that has yet to feel the growing pains of cancer research.

One of the numerous pamphlets distributed by Cancirco explains: While "substantial advances against cancer have been established in the United States and Canada and in Europe . . . there exists no effective operating vehicle for carrying knowledge either of the established or of the emerging therapeutic advances to other population groups around the world."

Two-fold benefits emerge from this system of selection — once-ignored victims receive treatment and the struggling field of cancer research hopefully moves forward another notch.

The cooperative is backed with private funds, but equipment and drugs are accepted without hesitation. Dr. Denues noted that in the Hong Kong cooperative $850 for research equipment from Cancirco was supplemented by a $20,000 donation of drugs.

Cancirco's ambitious program, not surprisingly, has met with financial problems.

"There are probably 60 opportunities we could enter into tomorrow if we had the money," Dr. Denues observed.

Incorporated under New York State law in 1961, Cancirco labored for two years without a federal tax-exempt status. Liberation came last January when, with the help of Rep. Ogden Reid of Purchase, the cherished ruling was acquired.

Dr. Denues feels that Cancirco now is in a position to expand with the help of private donations.

Cancirco was formed by Dr. Denues and Donald A. Clarke, Ph.D., both previously with the Sloan Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. Dr. Denues was the institute's acting director and Dr. Clarke was head of the solid tumor screening section of the Walker Laboratory in Rye.

Initial financial needs were met by a grant from the Roon Foundation of New York — "so we could have an office and work for a while."

Since then, headquarters have shrunk from the entire first floor of the Rye building to today's tiny office. But this decrease in office space appears to have been offset by the expansion of Cancirco cooperatives.

Among the ventures labeled "cooperative" are a number of individual training programs. For example, a Stanford medical student spent last summer at the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md., with Cancirco support, while another student was sent to the University of Michigan for lab training in cell physiology.

Research cooperatives have been established in Hong Kong, Tokyo, Paris, Kampala (Uganda), Nara (Japan), and Pretoria (S. Africa).

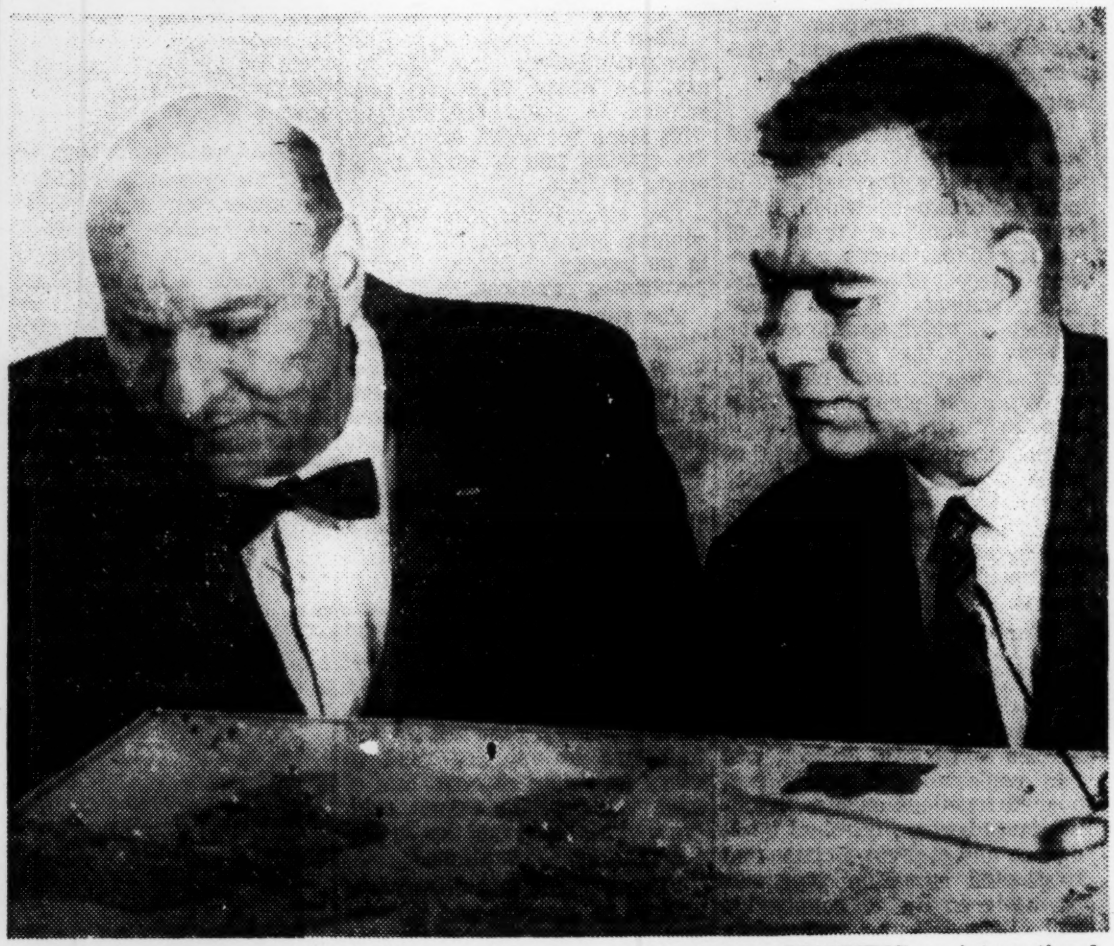
Emphasis here is placed on cancer chemotherapy (chemical treatment), Dr. Denues explained, rather than other methods of cancer control (such as surgery or radiation).

"We've hurt some cancer with chemicals," he said, "but there is so much to be done to improve chemical control. . ."

Cancirco works in conjunction with the American Cancer Society, Dr. Denues said. But he pointed out that the national group has no funds for overseas research operations.

As a result, Cancirco's "flexibility" enables it to fill what is seen as a world-wide gap in cancer research.

An important segment of Cancirco's operations is the network of communications it has attempted to set up among world cancer workers.



SCANNING an international operations map are the co-founders of Cancirco, the independent, non-profit cancer research organization based in Rye. Dr. ART Denues, president, on the left, and Dr. Donald A. Clarke, vice president, visualize an international communications system among cancer researchers through the efforts of their young organization. — Crenson Photo.

It is through this "international invisible university" that Cancirco hopes to transmit pertinent information immediately to, from, and between investigators.

For example, Professor Isaka Kasauya, who with Cancirco aid is conducting a comparative biochemical study at Tokyo's Rikyyo University, can look forward to receiving up-to-date information as it is related to the parent group from, perhaps, the investigator in Uganda.

Cancirco was designed, Dr. Denues said, to accelerate advances in cancer research for the good of mankind. "Look at cancer world - wide," he implored.

By way of illustration, he pointed out that a cure for leukemia, the leading cause of death from disease in children in the United States, hopefully may be found just a little bit sooner through Cancirco's international efforts.

Box 297, Rye, N.Y. 10580
1103 Boston Post Road
Code 914, 967 - 4228

THE CANCER INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COOPERATIVE · CANCER-PERTINENT RESEARCH · 1961

Box 302, Saugatuck
Connecticut 06882
Code 203, 227 - 6731

CANCIRCO: WORLDWIDE
CANCER RESEARCH

A non-profit organization dedicated to international research for preventing and curing cancer.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANCIRCO ARE TAX-DEDUCTIBLE

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•

Mrs. Ruth M. Hamilton
Director
Washington Office

February 3, 1964

Mrs.

The Honorable Edward R. Murrow
5171 Manning Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On the ocassion of your resignation from the U. S. Information Agency, I would like to thank you personally for all of the very kind things you did for CARE during your service there. We remember them and appreciate them.

Congratulations are also highly in order for the contribution you brought to the Agency. You are leaving it a stronger and more vital voice.

Sincerely,

Ruth Hamilton

Ruth M. Hamilton
Director
Washington CARE Office

RMH:ls

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Mrs. William G. Carnahan
4407 Avenue H
Austin 5, Texas

February 3, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Recently I cleared out old files which had accumulated over a period of years. Among the papers I saved were the seven replies I received to the eleven letters I wrote following your broadcast on Senator Joseph McCarthy.

More than any other individual I think you brought about McCarthy's downfall. You gave the people of the country the collective courage we seemed to need to oppose him.

I have sincerely regretted your illness and hope recovery will not be far away. You and your kind are still greatly needed.

Sincerely,
Mary S. Carnahan
(Mrs. W. G.)

Carroll, Mollie

3006 Cambridge Place, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Wallie

22 January 1964

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Office of the Director,
United States Information Agency,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Ed:

Take care of yourself; get well; and some day, by the grace of God, we'll find ourselves in the same neck of the woods at the same time under circumstances that make it possible for us to see each other once in a while, instead of only twice in a decade: when I'm looking for a job and you're finding me one, taking me to lunch at the Century in the process, and when we're both invited to the President's office the same afternoon.

All the very best from both of us to both of you.

Yours,

Wallie (Carroll)

3006 Cambridge Place, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

22 January 1964

James Reston, Esq.,
1701 K Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Scotty:

What extraordinarily good company I find myself in this morning--not least, the company of the guy who puts me in it.

Not only are my elders and betters impressed, which is pleasant; even my juniors are impressed.

Vastly more important, your column is a grand tribute to Ed, and of course it couldn't have happened to a greater guy. "Reston doesn't often get as enthusiastic about anybody as he is about Murrow," said a coadjutor. "There isn't hardly anybody else worth getting that enthusiastic about," said I. Consider me fourth in order among all the people who will be touched and delighted by what you say about Ed. I yield place only to Ed himself, Janet and their boy.

"In brief"--and hardly for the first time--my thanks, my compliments and my respects.

All the best from both of us to both of you.

Yours,

21.6.64 Haifa

Dear Mrs Murrow,

It was so thoughtful of you to send us your new address. We are eager to know more about all of you. David had in mind a long letter to both of you. In the meantime he g[illegible] involved in a new trip to Africa, this time to three countries only, in the east, for two weeks. Again I am alone, and trying to do my best meanwhile. If David will go this year to the U.N., he will certainly get in touch with you directly.

All our love and friendship, yours

Brala Ha[illegible]

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you

a Hacohen

B. Cohen

איגרת אוויר
AEROGRAMME

Mrs & Mr E.R. Murrow
Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New-York
U.S.A.

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קפל ראשון

MRS. FRED V. CONNIFF
4205 MASON STR.
SAN DIEGO 10, CALIF.
92110

Jan. 25, 1964.

Dear Mr & Mrs Murrow:

Thanks to God for your recovery and welcome to San Diego.

In this morning's San Diego Union reporter Mr Hal Steward mentions you would be house hunting.

I take the Liberty of writing to you. I have a lovely modern 3-bedroom, 1 3/4 bath home, with glassed in porch over the garage, facing Presidio Park and Golf Course.

An unsurpassed view from Ft. Rosecrans to the radio towers in La Jolla. It must be seen to be appreciated, patio with privacy, concreted basement to putter in, with work bench and a rumpus room.

The home is clear, no assessments $31,500.- hardwood floors, electric base-board heaters, custom built, beautifully landscaped. If you are interested it would be my pleasure to show it to you. Thank you for this courtesy.

Sincerely,
Marie Conniff

Phone - 296-0797

you will soon be completely recovered and that it brings you some pleasure of contentment to know how very much your part in our lives has meant to us.

Sincerely -

Mary Corcoran

July 4th Fourth

2589 Rockefeller Ave
Cleveland Heights 6
Ohio

Corcoran, Mary

Dear Mr. Murrow -

I would like to add my congratulations to the many I know you will receive on the latest honor to be given to you - the Medal of Freedom. It is a fine reward for many years of superlative work.

My young son, who just celebrated his twenty-

was a baby when I was listening for "This is London" — I shall never forget that time nor your very great part in it.

I know that you have not been well — and such news makes many of us sad. I hope

first birthday reminds me that I compare all correspondents with Ed Murrow. I'm afraid he is right — and I'll have to admit I have found no one yet who gives me the same ratio. Facts in. This young man (who incidentally is on the staff at WGBC at Yale)

you will soon be completely recovered and that it brings you some measure of contentment to know how very much your part in our lives has meant to us.

Sincerely -
Mary Corcoran
July the fourth

2589 Berkshire Rd
Cleveland Heights 6
Ohio

Corcoran, Mary

Dear Mr. Murrow -
I would like to add my congratulations to the many you receive on the honor you will receive on the latest honor to be given to you - the Medal of Freedom. It is a fine reward for many years of superlative work.
My young son, who just celebrated his twenty-

Reply Sent 8/7/64
Cornell Univ

THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS PROGRAM
of CORNELL UNIVERSITY

542 DAY HALL
ITHACA, NEW YORK

Petra Dub
Cornell University
Distinguished Visitors
Program
July 20, 1964

Honorable Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

On behalf of Cornell University, it is my pleasure to extend to you a most cordial invitation to participate in our "Distinguished Visitors Program" during the coming 1964-5 School Year. This next year's program is scheduled to include many prominent men and women of various fields, such as Senator Jacob Javits and Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, who have made significant contributions to American public life, as part of the entire University celebration of its Centenniel of existence as an educational institution.

The "Distinguished Visitors Committee" would be most grateful for your presence on our campus at any time during the year-long celebration, to present an address to the whole student body on a topic of your choice and also participate in small discussion groups as your schedule permits. We understand your illness has curtailed some of your many speaking engagements these past few months, but we would be honored to include you on our program at any time convenient to you, during the coming year.

THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS PROGRAM
of CORNELL UNIVERSITY

542 DAY HALL
ITHACA, NEW YORK

May we extend to you our most sincere wishes for your good health and our hope that you may join us in the celebration of Cornell University's 100th Anniversary.

Sincerely yours,

Petra Dub

Petra Dub
Cornell University
Distinguished Visitors Program

Replied 8/21/64
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April 29, 1964

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Glen Arden Farms
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been asked by the editor of our Social Action magazine, a monthly published by the Council for Christian Social Action, to inquire if you would be willing to write the main article for our October issue which will deal with the issues in the 1964 election. I am enclosing a recent copy in order that you might be familiar with the magazine. The editor (Miss R. Elizabeth Johns) would like an article of approximately 4,000-5,000 words on the major issues, as you see them in 1964. If you could prepare such an article and it could be submitted by July 1, Miss Johns would call upon the Republican and Democratic Senators to write articles of one thousand words commenting on yours.

I realize you have been ill; therefore, hesitate to impose on you, but we feel strongly that a person with your understanding of public affairs would be able to provide us not only with perceptive analyses but also with the objectivity which our readers would appreciate. We are not in a position to compensate you with the amount the article would be worth, but are prepared to provide an honorarium of $100.

If you wish further information regarding this, do not hesitate to write to me or the editor, Miss Johns, at 289 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

Respectfully,

Lewis I. Maddocks

Lewis I. Maddocks

TO Mr. Murrow - Glen Arden

FROM

Dear Ed:

I'll be glad to answer this or anything else in your behalf if you will merely indicate the tenor the reply should take.

Jim

611

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

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May 28, 1964

Mr Murrow
Pauling

The Honorable Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enclose a copy of a letter I wrote you on March 26th with attachments. Doubtless it got lost in the vast files of U.S.I.A.

I am sending this one care of CBS and I hope for better results.

There is some urgency in getting a reply since the text of our new pamphlet (commemorating our tenth anniversary) is due at the printers on June 20th. It will be sufficient if you sign the enclosed copy and return it to me.

I also enclose a chronology of the Atlantic Movement from 1939 to 1964. We are proud of the fact that signers of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity played a leading, and often a decisive, role in all the events enumerated except, of course, number 36! Enclosed is also a copy of a letter to our French signer, Raymond Aron.

With all best wishes, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Walden Moore

Walden Moore
Director

Encs.

SIGNERS OF THE SECOND DECLARATION LISTED ON REVERSE SIDE

SIGNERS OF THE SECOND DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

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HON. Theodore C. Achilles
Herbert Agar
Frank Altschul
HON. Robert R. Barry, M.C.
HON. William Benton
MISS Sarah Gibson Blanding
Jacob Blaustein
*HON. Chester Bowles
HON. Edmund G. Brown
HON. Percival F. Brundage
HON. Ellsworth Bunker
HON. William A. M. Burden
HON. Frank Church, U.S.S.
HON. *William L. Clayton*
HON. James B. Conant
HON. Colgate W. Darden
HON. F. Trubee Davison
HON. Lewis W. Douglas
GEN. *William H. Draper, Jr.*
Charles William Engelhard
Mark F. Ethridge
*HON. Thomas K. Finletter
Henry C. Flower
*HON. William C. Foster
HON. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, M.C.
HON. W. St. John Garwood
*HON. Lincoln Gordon
HON. Joseph C. Grew
HON. Ernest A. Gross
*HON. W. Averell Harriman
Albert J. Hayes
HON. Brooks Hays
HON. Wayne L. Hays, M.C.
W. Rogers Herod
HON. *Christian A. Herter*
RT. REV. Henry W. Hobson
Ernest M. Hopkins
Palmer Hoyt
HON. Hubert H. Humphrey, U.S.S.
HON. Jacob K. Javits, U.S.S.
Robert L. Johnson
Wilbur K. Jordan
DR. Henry Kissinger
HON. Mary P. Lord
PROF. Edward S. Mason
*HON. John J. McCloy
HON. John W. McCormack, M.C.
HON. Theodore R. McKeldin
HON. Robert McKinney
George Meany
Hugh Moore
HON. Edward R. Murrow
HON. Richard M. Nixon
HON. Edmund Orgill
HON. *Lithgow Osborne*
MRS. Robert P. Patterson
Mundy I. Peale
HON. William Phillips
Philip D. Reed
Walter Reuther
Charles S. Rhyne
Elmo Roper
DR. Eugene V. Rostow
Harry Scherman
HON. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.
Adolph W. Schmidt
HON. George N. Shuster
Hans Christian Sonne
HON. Charles M. Spofford
DR. Robert G. Sproul
MISS Anna Lord Strauss
Clarence K. Streit
HON. Tracy S. Voorhees
Arthur K. Watson
ADMIRAL Jerauld Wright
DR. Henry M. Wriston
Harold L. Zellerbach

March 26, 1964

The Honorable Edward R. Murrow
c/o U.S. Information Agency
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a short summary of the activities of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity during 1963. They were not as productive as we could have wished "because of circumstances beyond our control." Still, we are not discouraged and keep trying.

I also enclose andagenda for the next meeting of the U.S. Sponsors (listed at the top of this letterhead) on April 6th next. Any advice you may have for us would be most welcome.

Now that you have left the public service (to everyone's regret) we shall have to remove the asterisk that precedes your name on the back of this letterhead.

We should be most reluctant to lose your good name from our list of signers so I hope you will let us continue it there as a regular signer of the enclosed Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity.

It will be sufficient if you will, at your early convenience, sign the enclosed copy and return it to me.

We all hope that your health will soon be sufficiently restored to permit your return to active private life - where we have missed you these last three years.

With all best wishes, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Walden Moore
Director

Encs.

Second DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

(Adopted by the Sponsors, April, 1962)

(Endorsed by the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference, November 12, 1962)
(Presented to the North Atlantic Council, November 15, 1962)

We, the undersigned citizens of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States address this APPEAL FOR ATLANTIC UNITY to our fellow citizens and to our governments.

We believe:

That sovereignty of the individual and freedom under law are mankind's most precious political heritage.

That the bastion of human freedom is the Atlantic Community.

That this bastion remains in grave peril.

That only by our unity can we preserve the liberties we enjoy and only by our example will they appeal to all mankind.

International Communism believes in unity through force; its aim is a monolithic tyranny; it is determined to destroy us. Its threat to freedom is not only military but also political, ideological and economic. It is not confined to Europe or the Atlantic but is world wide. We must be united in our relevant policies on all fronts and in all areas.

We, therefore, mutually pledge our support to each other as faithful friends who share a common cultural and spiritual heritage and the institutions and processes of democracy. We dedicate our efforts to develop our alliance into a true Atlantic Community to insure that these concepts shall not perish from the earth.

We call on our governments to undertake without delay these measures to establish a true Atlantic Community, the first five of which were unanimously recommended by the Atlantic Convention of NATO Nations at Paris in January, 1962; to:

1. Establish a governmental commission on Atlantic Unity to draw up a Charter for an Atlantic Community suitably organized to meet the challenges of this era.
2. Create a permanent High Council which should act in defined cases by a weighted majority vote on matters of common concern.
3. Develop the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference into a consultative Atlantic Assembly which would review the work of all Atlantic institutions and make recommendations to them.
4. Form a trade partnership between the European Economic Community and North America as a basis for an Atlantic Economic Community, but open to all other qualified nations of the free world.
5. Establish an Atlantic High Court of Justice to decide specific legal controversies which might arise under Community treaties.
6. Promote measures to ensure more effective defense including further development of a unified Atlantic command; a common strategy both inside and outside the Atlantic area; greater standardization and a more rational production of arms and equipment; and defense contributions fairly shared among our respective countries.
7. Support and expand the Atlantic Institute as an intellectual and spiritual center for the Atlantic Community.

Only by a united and integrated effort can we provide economic aid to, and markets for, developing countries on the scale required.

Inspired by the contributions made in the past by our separate nations, we can follow a glorious destiny by joining our present strength.

* * *

* * * *

March 31, 1964

Chronology of the Atlantic Movement

1939 - 1964

1. 1939 March. First publication of Clarence Streit's "Union Now". (Subsequently published in Britain, France and Sweden and sold over 250,000 copies. The idea of Atlantic Union further developed by Streit in "Union Now with Britain" 1942, "Freedom Against Itself" 1954 and "Freedom's Frontier" 1961.)

2. 1939 July. "Federal Union, Inc." founded with Clarence Streit as President.

3. 1946 October. "Freedom and Union" Magazine begins publication with Clarence Streit as editor.

4. 1949 January. Atlantic Union Committee founded with Owen J. Roberts as President and Will Clayton and Robert P. Patterson as Vice-Presidents. (Somewhat similar Committees later formed in France and the United Kingdom and subsequently in Germany and the Netherlands.)

5. 1949 April. North Atlantic Treaty signed. (Entered into force August 24.)

6. 1949 July. Introduction by Estes Kefauver and 26 other Senators of Resolution calling for a Convention to explore Atlantic Union. (This Resolution was opposed by Secretary Acheson but endorsed by John Foster Dulles as a candidate for the Senate in 1950. As Secretary of State Dulles later opposed the Resolution as "premature." This and subsequent Resolutions were introduced simultaneously in the House.)

7. 1951 January. Exploratory Convention Resolution re-introduced by Senator Kefauver and others.

8. 1953 October. Atlantic Union Committee office moved from New York to Washington.

9. 1954 June. Atlantic Treaty Association founded with member groups in 15 NATO countries. (U.S. member - American Council on NATO.)

10. 1954 October. First Declaration of Atlantic Unity released, signed by 244 leading citizens from nine NATO countries. It held a meeting in New York to promote an Atlantic Assembly. Walden Moore appointed Director.

11. 1955 February. Third Atlantic Convention Resolution introduced. Opposed by Secretary of State Dulles.

12. 1955 June. Oslo Conference on Atlantic Community recommends strengthening NATO.

13. 1955 July. NATO Parliamentarians' Conference organized in Paris by a meeting of legislators from 15 countries with provisions for a permanent Secretariat and annual meetings. Senate Speaker Robertson of Canada elected first President and Douglas Robinson (U.K.) Executive Secretary.

14. 1955 November. Elmo Roper replaces Owen J. Roberts (who had died) as President of the Atlantic Union Committee.

15. 1956 December. North Atlantic Council approves Report of the "Three Wise Men" recommending reforms in NATO procedures - chiefly better consultation.

16. 1957 September. Bruges Conference on Atlantic Community proposes Atlantic Institute.

17. 1957 November. Third NATO Parliamentarians' Conference endorsed an Atlantic Institute and an Atlantic Exploratory Convention. They decide to organize an Atlantic Congress.

18. 1958 February. Atlantic Convention Resolution again introduced.

19. 1958 July. International Movement for Atlantic Union organized in Paris with Pierre Billotte (France) as Chairman, Clarence Streit (U.S.) as President and a most distinguished Honorary Council and Board from 10 NATO countries.

20. 1959 March. Fifth Atlantic Convention Resolution introduced into Senate. Secretary of State Herter later withdraws State Department opposition.

21. 1959 June. Atlantic Congress in London of 650 citizens recommends (a) an Exploratory Convention; (b) the creation of O.E.C.D.; (c) an Atlantic Institute. (All these points contained in a petition to the Congress by 156 signers of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity.)

22. 1960 February. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after hearings, reported a modified Resolution by a vote of 8 to 7.

23. 1960 April. One hundred and fifty signers of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity presented a petition to 20 governments calling for an "Atlantic Economic Community."

24. 1960 June - September. Atlantic Convention Resolution passed by Senate (51 - 44) and House (288 - 103) and signed by President Eisenhower.

25. 1960 December. Twenty Nations sign treaty setting up the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (O.E.C.D.).

26. 1961 January. Atlantic Union Committee ceased operations because its job (passage of the Resolution) had been completed. Atlantic Council organized (later merged in ACUS - below).

27. 1961 January. Atlantic Institute organized with Paul van Zeeland as Chairman of the Board and Henry Cabot Lodge as first Director-General.

28. 1961 March. Pursuant to the Resolution, U.S. Citizens Committee on NATO appointed by Vice-President Johnson and Speaker Rayburn. Bi-partisan Commission of 20 elected C. A. Herter and Will Clayton co-Chairmen.

29. 1961 November. Atlantic Council of the United States formed by the union of The Atlantic Council, The American Council on NATO and The U.S. Committee for the Atlantic Institute. C. A. Herter, Chairman; Dean Acheson, Vice-Chairman; Will Clayton, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Former Presidents Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower Honorary Chairmen. Richard J. Wallace appointed Director-General.

30. 1962 January. Ninety-two officially appointed but uninstructed delegates meet in Paris as "The Atlantic Convention of NATO Nations" and elect C. A. Herter as Chairman. They agree unanimously on a "Declaration of Paris" and "call upon the Governments of the NATO countries to draw up plans within two years for the creation of an Atlantic Community suitably organized to meet the political, military and economic challenges of this era. To this end they should, within the earliest practicable period, appoint members to a Special Governmental Commission on Atlantic Unity. The Commission should study the organization of the Atlantic Community, particularly in the light of the recommendations of this Convention, and it should be instructed to propose such reforms and simplifications of existing institutions, and such new institutions, as may be required."

31. 1962 July. President Kennedy, at Philadelphia, calls for an Atlantic Declaration of Interdependence based on "Partnership."

32. 1962 September. The Eighth Atlantic Treaty Association Assembly, meeting in Copenhagen, endorsed the Inter-Governmental Commission proposed in the "Declaration of Paris."

33. 1962 November. The Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity signed by 270 leading citizens of 15 NATO countries, and endorsing the main proposals of the "Declaration of Paris", is unanimously endorsed by the Eighth NATO Parliamentarians' Conference in Paris.

34. 1962 November. The NATO Parliamentarians' Conference appoints a sub-committee to draw up plans for an Atlantic Consultative Assembly as proposed by the "Declaration of Paris" and the Declaration of Atlantic Unity.

35. 1963 January. General Lauris Norstad replaces Christian A. Herter as Chairman of the Atlantic Council of the United States.

36. 1963 January. President de Gaulle of France vetoes British membership in the Common Market and rejects the idea of an Atlantic Community.

37. 1963 November. Ninth NATO Parliamentarians' Conference postpones consideration of an Atlantic Assembly (because of the opposition of some governments) but votes to strengthen its own organization.

38. 1964 January. Walter C. Dowling replaces Henry Cabot Lodge as Director-General of the Atlantic Institute.

39. 1964. "Federal Union, Inc." celebrates its 25th anniversary which is also the 25th anniversary of the first publication of Clarence Streit's "Union Now." (It is also the 25th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II and the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War I.)

40. 1964 June. The Atlantic Treaty Association celebrates its tenth anniversary.

41. 1964 October. The Declaration of Atlantic Unity celebrates its tenth anniversary.

(Compiled by Walden Moore with the help of Livingston Hartley, Justin Blackwelder and others.)

February 29, 1964

DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

Bulletin No. 1. Report of Activities in 1963.

The American Sponsors feel that the Signers should be kept informed of activities of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity. Accordingly from time to time a brief and simple bulletin will be sent to you of which this is No. 1.

It is not easy to dramatize the activities or accomplishments of the Declaration which are by their nature rather intangible. During 1963 we had no spectacular forum or achievements such as the Atlantic Convention and the Second Declaration (1962), the implementation of the Congressional Resolution (1961), the Petition to the Group of Four (1960), the Petition to the Atlantic Congress (1959), the Bruges Conference (1957) or the Oslo Conference and the forming of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference (1955).

It would be pleasant to blink the inescapable fact that exclusion of the United Kingdom from the Common Market in January made any real progress towards greater Atlantic unity exceedingly difficult during 1963. It would be unrealistic not to realize that there was actually a set-back.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Sponsors (who met in January, April, June and October, 1963 and in January, 1964) have held steadfastly to the views set forth in the Second Declaration, with a priority of effort given to the following:

1. The establishment of the Inter-Governmental Commission recommended in the "Declaration of Paris."

2. An Atlantic Assembly.

3. Atlantic Economic Community (Kennedy Round).

4. Common Nuclear Strategy.

5. The Atlantic Institute.

We continued to urge the NATO governments to appoint the Inter-Governmental Commission (point 1) and to this end our Sponsors in most countries approached their respective heads of government or foreign ministers in person or by letter. While the proposal was received cordially by some NATO governments the new United States Administration (whose attitude should be decisive in this matter) had not defined its position at the end of the year.

This general line was confirmed at a meeting of the Board of the Atlantic Council of the United States (of which all the U.S. Sponsors are members) and by a joint meeting of the Atlantic Treaty Association, the Atlantic Council and the Atlantic Institute in Brussels which included a high proportion of Declaration of Atlantic Unity Sponsors and Signers.

Through an extensive correspondence, North American and European Sponsors were kept abreast of each others' views on the developing changes in the Atlantic Community so their activities could be co-ordinated. This process was greatly assisted by memoranda on such subjects as "An Atlantic Assembly", "Partnership versus Atlantic Community", "Trade Negotiations", etc. prepared by Sponsors and by our Associate Director and given a wide circulation.

On September 2nd the Director left for his annual trip to the NATO countries in Europe and visited the following countries for the number of days indicated:

Portugal (4), Turkey (9), Greece (7), Italy (9), Germany (4), Belgium (1), the Netherlands (1), United Kingdom (19), France (7) - returning to New York on November 9th.

From each of these countries he sent confidential reports to the U.S. Sponsors on his talks with the local Sponsors and leading Signers of the Declaration, leading Parliamentarians and Foreign Office officials and (in all cases) the United States Ambassadors. In turn he conveyed the thinking of the U.S. Sponsors, and reported on developments and trends in this country.

The Director was a delegate to the Annual Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association in Ankara in September. Later he made recommendations for the reform of certain procedures which were discussed with ATA leaders in the NATO countries. These have received general approval and will be presented to the ATA Council in 1964.

In England the Director attended one of the conferences at Wilton Park sponsored by the British Foreign Office. This provided an excellent opportunity to discuss Atlantic questions with a number of British experts and leaders of all three political parties as well as with fellow delegates from other O.E.C.D. countries.

In Paris he was again an accredited Observer to the Ninth Conference of NATO Parliamentarians - which provides an annual opportunity to talk with many leading Parliamentarians from NATO countries.* During the Conference the Declaration held a small dinner in Paris attended by our Sponsors in France, Germany, and Belgium (all of them legislative leaders) and some leading members of the U.S. delegation.

The NATO Parliamentarians passed a resolution strengthening and extending their own organization and decided, beginning in 1966, to meet twice (instead of once) a year with one meeting in North America. However they postponed (because of the opposition of some governments) the establishment of a Consultative Atlantic Assembly to review the work of O.E.C.D. as well as that of NATO.

In Paris the Director conferred with the NATO Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs and with our Ambassadors to France and NATO - the latter a Signer of the Declaration. Of special significance was a long talk with Jean Monnet who urged the Declaration Signers not to be deterred by present obstacles but to continue in 1964 their all-out offensive to bring about "a true Atlantic Community."

This advice was concurred in by our Sponsors in other countries and unanimously endorsed by the U.S. Sponsors at their meeting in January, 1964.

This advice also fitted in with the Director's overall impression that, despite present discouragements and adverse factors, there remains throughout Europe a great reservoir of belief in the necessity of Atlantic solutions to the present problems of the West which will one day find an effective outlet. In the meantime Atlantic Unity must be conserved and, when possible, advanced.

* In 1962 the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference had unanimously endorsed the Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity.

COPY

March 31, 1964

Professor Raymond Aron
34 Quai de Passy
Paris 16, France

Dear Professor Aron:

In the "Letter from Paris" in the NEW YORKER Magazine of March 21 there is a summary of your striking editorial of March 10 in the FIGARO entitled:"The Infantile Malady of Old Nationalism?"

We note especially the conclusion of your editorial, as follows:

> "How does Gaullist France see the international future? In terms inherited from the Common Market and the Atlantic Pact? Or, rather, in terms that suggest the exaltations of nationalistic grandeur and the subtleties of a diplomacy born in the Italian cities of the Renaissance? If France herself shows today certain symptoms of the infantile sickness that is nationalism, what country tomorrow will escape contagion?"

I am sure that all your 270 fellow-signers of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity, in all fifteen NATO countries, would like to know the answers to the questions you put.

By signing the Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity they have all endorsed the following paragraph in its text:

> "We, therefore, mutually pledge our support to each other as faithful friends who share a common cultural and spiritual heritage and the institutions and processes of democracy. We dedicate our efforts to develop our alliance into a true Atlantic Community to insure that these concepts shall not perish from the earth.

/It

It would be tragic indeed if differences that have developed in recent years between the French Government on the one hand and the other NATO governments on the other were to interfere with free communications between the signers of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity. We believe and certainly hope that none of our 24 very distinguished French signers is no longer with us in our efforts to build "a true Atlantic Community."

But who else is with us in France? We know that the Communists and the extreme Nationalists of the far right are against us in France as they are in all countries. But what about the Gaullists? Are we right in believing that their leader rejects the very idea of an Atlantic Community, however organized? And what shades of opinion are there among them? And how do the adherents of the Middle Parties stand on this question?

We hope that you and some of our other French signers (who are receiving a copy of this letter) will give us your opinions.

Enclosed is a short summary of the activities of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity during 1963. They were not as productive as we could have wished "because of circumstances beyond our control." Still, we are not discouraged and keep trying.

I also enclose an agenda for the next meeting of the U.S. Sponsors of the Declaration (listed at the top of this letterhead) on April 6th. As we expect to have all these matters under consideration for some time, any advice you may have for us would be most welcome.

With all best wishes, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Walden Moore
Director

Enc. Bulletin # 1
Agenda
Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity

Dachs, David

9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California
March 23, 1964

Mr. David Dachs
Caedmon Records, Inc.
461 Eighth Avenue
New York 1, New York

Dear Mr. Dachs:

Sorry I was not able to give you the quote you requested on the Caedmon record. I have not been either listening to records or writing quotes for the last few months.

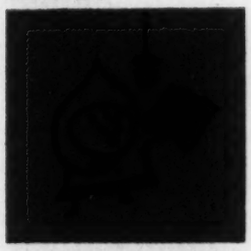
Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

ERM:apa

CAEDMON
RECORDS,
INC.



THE THIRD DIMENSION
OF THE PRINTED PAGE

March 2,1964

Dear Ed Murrow,

I hope by now that you have had a chance to listen to the Caedmon recording sent you earlier, JOHN F. KENNEDY: A SELF-PORTRAIT.

If you have liked it, I wonder if you would offer us a "quote" which we might use in advertisements in behalf of the two-record set which will be published in newspapers and magazines.

Some people from whom we have secured favorable views are: Henry Steele Commager, Erwin D. Canham, Norman Cousins of the Saturday Review.

I know that H.L. Mencken hated self-addressed envelopes, but I'll risk it. If you think positively towards the Kennedy album--which we believe to be the most comprehensive issued- we would appreciate hearing from you.

I am enclosing some related factual data.

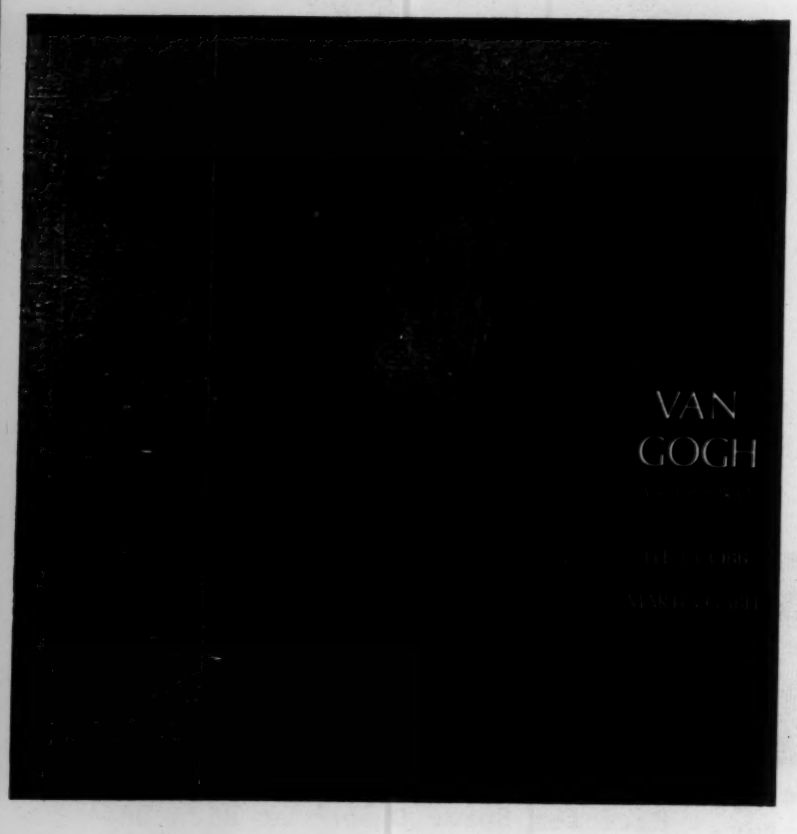
Sincerely,
David Dachs
David Dachs

461 EIGHTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK • TELEPHONE 594-3122 • CABLE CAEDMON NEW YORK

CAEDMON RECORDS

THE THIRD DIMENSION OF THE PRINTED PAGE

461 Eighth Avenue • New York City 1 • New York



WINNER OF GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY AWARD

TITLE: VINCENT VAN GOGH: A SELF-PORTRAIT

CAEDMON ORIGINAL CAST ALBUM
BASED ON THE NBC-TV PRODUCTION

ARTISTS: LEE J. COBB MARTIN GABEL

NUMBER: TC 1180

PRICE: $5.95 THROUGH MARCH 31,1964
$6.95 THEREAFTER

CONTENTS

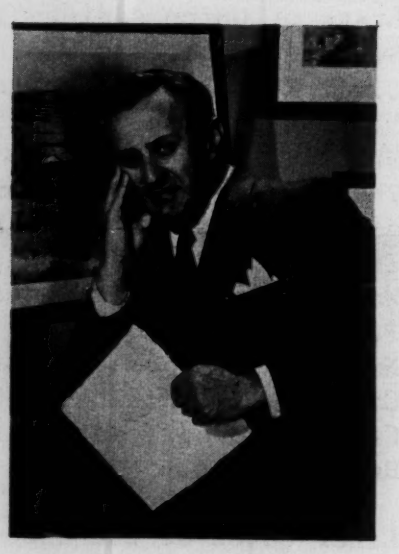
Caedmon Records takes pride in announcing it is releasing the original cast album of the NBC-TV Newsprogram, VINCENT VAN GOGH: A SELF-PORTRAIT. Based on the prize-winning sound-track,the recording is an evocative and highly personal account of the world of Van Gogh told through letters by the artist to his brother Theo.

Lee J. Cobb reads these letters which cover in detail the painter's life from the age of 19 until his death at 37 in 1890. Martin Gabel narrates.

GRAPHICS: The long-playing album will also contain a handsome portfolio of paintings and drawings, many in full-color, shown on the TV program. Claus Virch, associate curator of paintings,Metropolitan Museum of Art,has written the interpretive notes for the album. Album designer: Sam Alexander.

AUDIENCE: Van Gogh's genuis, his popularity, makes this an album to be treasured by many.It is especially suited for anybody interested in art, and the esthetic process. Art departments, private art schools, libraries, will find it a noteworthy cultural event.

FEBRUARY 1964



Lee J. Cobb

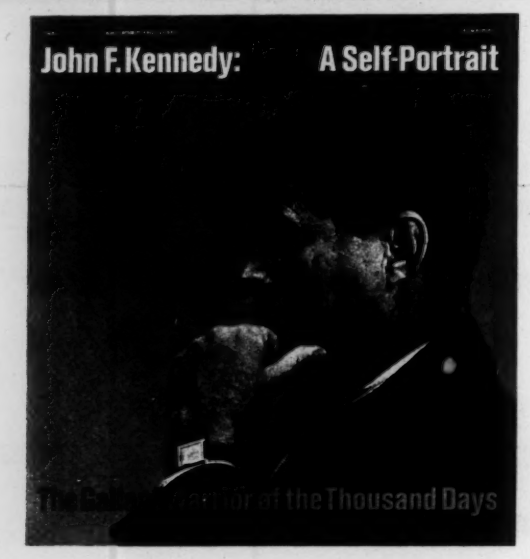
NOTE TO RETAILERS: Enclosed you will find a Regular Order Form for the complete Caedmon and Shakespeare Recording Society catalogue for ordering these New Releases and checking your stock. Fill in the records you need and mail it in the enclosed stamped envelope. It will be billed to you through your usual sales agency at your customary discount.

"...remembered best is the sound of the voice, that wonderfully clear voice so often tinged with sadness and the glee of combat"
Theodore H. White, LIFE

A DEFINITIVE, COMPREHENSIVE, TWO-RECORD COLLECTION

OF THE LATE PRESIDENT'S MAJOR SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES

Introduction by Carl Sandburg



TITLE: JOHN F. KENNEDY: A SELF-PORTRAIT

GALLANT WARRIOR OF THE THOUSAND DAYS

NUMBER: CAEDMON TC 2021 (Two-record album)

PRICE: LIMITED TIME ONLY: This $11.90 list-priced album will be priced to sell for $9.90, a $2 saving. Order now for this price advantage.

This is not just another memorial album put out quickly but a painstakingly edited, definitive recording of permanent value, drawn mostly from the NBC NEWS archives. It is not a mere collection of speeches, but a self-portrait of the man compiled from news conferences, speeches, and off-the-cuff remarks. The recording documents his development from a young Senator maturing into a world-leader. You hear the voices of his Congressional colleagues, and Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy. You hear the keen Kennedy wit.

Besides capturing Kennedy the man, this Caedmon album illuminates the Kennedy era, "The Gallant Warrior of the Thousand Days." During the stormy years of his Presidency, the world came close to nuclear destruction. Here are limned the Kennedy positions on Berlin and the explosive Cuban missile crisis. The recording contains his famous speech at Amherst on the arts in which he develops the thesis that America should "never be afraid of beauty."

This two-record album also includes the most significant addresses by President Kennedy covering foreign policy, civil rights, medical care for the aged, labor, science, space, and the meaning of the Presidency. Much of this material is not available elsewhere.

This is the indispensable Kennedy recording. It is a audio-visual "must" for every school, library, and university. Every American home will be enriched by having a copy.

The latest word from

CAEDMON

CONTENTS

This Caedmon recording is banded for easy reference.

Side One
Carl Sandburg
JFK's announcement of candidacy
Speech on the Presidency
Speeches from West Virginia primary
The Democratic National convention
His Acceptance Speech
Houston Ministerial Conference
Kennedy-Nixon debates
Nixon conceding at 3:20 AM after Election
Kennedy's victory statement
Hail to the Chief
Cardinal Cushing's Invocation
Robert Frost reading inaugural poem
Administering Oath of Office

Side Two
Complete Inaugural Address
First State of Union Address (1961)
Speech on Bay of Pigs
Speech on Meeting Krushchev in Vienna
Speech on Berlin Crisis

Side Three
UN speech on Peace after death of Hammarskjold
Speech at Madison Square Garden on Medicare
Race for Space Speech at Rice University
Speech on James Meredith and the U. of Mississippi
Announcement of Quarantine around Cuba; and the sequel speech
President and Mrs. Kennedy at the National Cultural Center
Conversation with the President, with Sandor Vanocur of NBC

Side Four
State of Union Address (1963)
Speech on Peace, American University
Civil Rights Speech after Birmingham
"I Am a Berliner" speech
The Test Ban Speech
The President on art and culture, at dedication of Frost Library
Introducing Lyndon Johnson at Fort Worth; Johnson introduces JFK; the President's speech.
November 25, 1963-St. Mathew's Cathedral, Washington, D.C.; Cardinal Cushing; choir; Father Leonard Hurley; Taps.

Liner notes of the album contains the details on every speech included, with background material on the events and situations leading up to each speech.

FEBRUARY 1964

To Mr. Murrow

Date 2/18/64 Time 10:00am

Phone Call Record

Mr. David Jacks

of Caedmon Records

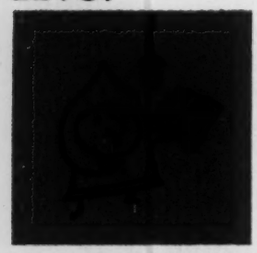
Phone LW4-3122

Message Operator 279 in New York

Message Taken By Jan

TELEPHONED	X	PLEASE PHONE	X
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		SEE ME	

CAEDMON
RECORDS,
INC.



THE THIRD DIMENSION
OF THE PRINTED PAGE

February 14,1964

Dear Ed Murrow,

Harold Mantell suggested I call your attention to an advance copy of a new Caedmon recording,JOHN F. KENNEDY: A SELF-PORTRAIT, produced by Caedmon Records, leader in the spoken word.

A copy is being sent you by separate mail.

Data concerning this recording is contained in our record release sheet, and in the accompanying announcement by NBC which helpfully allowed us usage of more than 400 hours of tapes from its extensive archives.

In behalf of the recording (a comprehensive two-record set) we are prearing advertisements to be placed in national magazines and newspapers, including the New York Times Book Review. We wonder if you might care to offer us a "quote" which we might use.

Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review, after hearing the album, said:
"Nothing was more memorable or characteristic about John F. Kennedy than his own voice and his own ideas. Both are presented here. Caedmon has performed a public service of the first magnitude. "

Should you think affirmatively toward this recording, please do not hesitate to get in touch with me. Or perhaps, may Mr. Mantell phone you sometime Tursday afternoon for a comment, if you have listened to this album by then?

Best wishes,
David Dachs
David Dachs

461 EIGHTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 1, NEW YORK • TELEPHONE 594-3122 • CABLE CAEDMON NEW YORK

NBC TRADE NEWS

February 12, 1964

'JOHN F. KENNEDY: A SELF-PORTRAIT'--NEW TWO-RECORD CAEDMON ALBUM OF LATE PRESIDENT'S OWN COMMENTARY IN HIS LAST FOUR YEARS --IS DRAWN PRIMARILY FROM NBC NEWS TAPES

"John F. Kennedy: A Self-Portrait," a comprehensive new two-record album presenting a historic commentary in the late President's own voice of the last four dynamic years in his life, has been produced by Caedmon Records, drawn primarily from NBC News tapes.

The new album, which goes into national release today, is composed largely of archives on the late President provided from NBC News' extensive coverage of this historic period. As the largest single producer of television programs in the world, NBC News' file on contemporary figures is virtually unparalleled in broadcasting.

Marianne Mantell, co-owner of Caedmon Records with Barbara Holdridge, edited a pile of tapes five feet tall from which she selected the material for the records. With spoken introduction by poet Carl Sandburg, the two discs represent the momentous last four years -- from his first announcement of his candidacy in 1960 to his last speech, delivered in Fort Worth just before his assassination in Dallas.

Book of the Month Club has acquired a substantial pressing of the album for its membership as a special February dividend.

Mrs. Mantell said that President Kennedy's recorded remarks required extensive study and research, at NBC News and elsewhere, for her to select a representative collection. The result is a revealing continuous "self-portrait" in his own words, reflecting times of

(more)

crisis and high drama as well as moments of relaxation and informality.

The album is not merely a selection from speeches, but is a running commentary of related events, one moving eloquently to the other in such a manner as to present an accurately-conceived account of his dynamic personality and of the full, exciting "new frontier" he created.

The highlights in the two records (Caedmon TC 2021) include some of his key speeches during his candidacy for the Presidency -- including excerpts from the Kennedy-Nixon debates, the inspiring inaugural ceremony which included Robert Frost reading his own poem; his first State of the Union message; his speeches about the Bay of Pigs affairs and the crisis in Berlin; President Kennedy's moving tribute to Dag Hammarskjold at the United Nations; speeches on Medicare, science, labor, the arts, outer space and the Cuban missile buildup, and his television address to the nation after two Negro students were admitted to the University of Alabama; his third State of the Union address, the widely-acclaimed speech in West Berlin and his last major address. The pressings are banded for easier reference.

A percentage of the proceeds received from sales of the records will be paid by Caedmon to the recently-created national monument to the late President, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington.

-----o-----

NBC-New York, 2/12/64

Daniels, J.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER
JONATHAN DANIELS, EDITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.

January 28, 1964

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter with regard to the disbandment of the Executive Reserve Corps. I am forwarding, as you requested, my Civil Defense Identification Card to J. Albert Bush.

I have been thinking much about you since the announcement of your retirement. I enjoyed our brief association and hope to see you again before long.

With all the best wishes in the world,

Sincerely,

Jonathan

RECORDED

Deep Springs College

9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California
April 16, 1964

Mr. Stephen P. Oliver
Deep Springs College
Deep Springs
California

Dear Mr. Oliver:

My husband had hoped to reply to your letter long before this, but the period of recovery from his operation has been much longer than we had expected. He has asked me to say that he is very sorry that he cannot entertain the thought of coming to Deep Springs to lecture during the next year. He is, however, most grateful to you for wanting him to come.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow

JM:aps

Bank of America { Scott Johnson

DEEP SPRINGS

DEEP SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA
VIA DYER, NEVADA
89010

February 3, 1964

Mr. Ed Murrow
c/o Dr. Jonas Salk
La Jolla, California

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just read with regret about your illness and departure from the United States Information Agency. Newsweek quoted your expression of a desire to go to the desert, presumably as part of your recuperation.

This prompts me to suggest a visit to Deep Springs College. Deep Springs is a community of about 35 people, including twenty students, located in an isolated and arid valley about 40 miles from Bishop, California. Students here participate in a work-study program, in pursuit of a liberal arts education under four instructors.

I am but a student here myself, and am not in an official position to extend you an invitation, but I believe that one might be readily forthcoming for one or more of the following arrangements: as a faculty member (although I am not certain of your desire or capacity for such a position), as a writer or "personality" in residence(with your family), or as a visiting lecturer (although the fees for lecturers at Deep Springs are usually quite small).

My suggestion is not based on a desire for publicity or prestige by osmosis, but rather for the purpose of broadening the education of myself and the other students. If of the description interests you, please write to me or the college administration, and more elaborate information will be forthcoming.

Sincerely,

Steven P. Oliver

Steven P. Oliver

Delfiner, Henry

Henry Delfiner
8 Brown Road
Lexington,Mass.02173

May 27,1964

Edward R.Murrow Esq.
c/o United States Information Agency
Washington,D.C.

Dear Mr.Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of writing to you for your kind advice in the following matter:

I am just about to receive my Ph.D. degree at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University and would like very much to go into teaching and research in the field of journalism and foreign affairs.I would like to teach classes of young journalists the importance of a deeper undrestanding of foreign affairs for enhancing their professional skill.Even more importantly I hope to impart to them a greater readiness to understand the needs of diplomacy and of policy makers in the present state of the world.This,I know,is not entirely new,but to my mind has never been sufficiently stressed. The standard approach,as far as I know,is to concentrate on how the press can affect foreign policy by being an effective spokesman of domestic public opinion,but not on the various entanglements that policy sometimes goes through before it can become effective due to its handling by domestic or foreign news media.The standard textbooks and courses touch on this in connection with attempts to maintain governmental secrecy or in connection with bi-partisanship or-more lately-with news management.I feel that all of this but more also needs to be taught in this connection because only a journalist who thoroughly understands the various pitfalls of policy can help to achieve what may be called "economy of policy",i.e. achieving the country's ends without having to exaggerate measures in order to rectify mistaken impressions received abroad due to distortions or interferences reported by domestic news media.(It is often this which lessens our credibility and necessitates an escalation of measures).To state an example:Last year President Kennedy visited Europe for the primary purpose of assuring Europeans that the U.S. would continue to contribute to their defense.The very day that he made the declaration to this effect,the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune(June 24,1963)reported next to it a speech by Senator Fulbright threatening Europeans with a partial withdrawal of U.S. troops if they did not contribute more to their own defense.

I am sure it is no news to you,Sir,how "economy of policy" is affected by such moves of political rivals and by the attention they receive in the news media.Far from pretending to have a "cure",I just want to focus the attention of students on this problem and to point out to them how coordination within the government,a sense of timing, a sense of ethics within the government and within the news profession might affect this situation.This I would do by the actual study of cases (of which there are literally dozens in the last few years,many of which I have "collected" in the form of clippings etc.)and by theoretical discussion.

I would particularly try to use foreign nnewspapers to show reactions to our policy splits.I feel that as knowledge on this subject increases, there will be less and less of a tendency of politicians on the one hand and of newsmen on the other,to act as if they were completely unaware of the fact that untimely pronouncements unduly highlighted can ruin policy. From this may result that one of these years we will reach the point that Great Britain,for instance,with its free press and democratic government has reached long ago,where a sense of ethics and of self-discipline enables the nation to achieve results with a fraction of the effort which we must now expend to achieve similar results.

I hope that this brief resume will have shown you what I have in mind,Sir.

May I add a few words about myself in addition to what the enclosed data sheet tells.I finished Amherst College just in time to enter the U.S. Army where I served until 1946.In the summer prior to entering the army I had worked for Professor Hadley Cantril at Princeton,on an analysis of reactions of German radio listeners to U.S. short-wave broadcasts to Germany immediately prior to the war.The previous summer I had worked for the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies(William Allen White Committee)my job consisting of coordinating the various information agencies of the European governments-in-exile with the committee.

During the war I did intelligence work in the army(prisoner of war interrogation officer with the 88th Infantry Division in Italy)and later political intelligence work in Austria, my duties consisting of making a daily study of the Vienna newspapers for the G-2 bulletin published by Headquarters of U.S. Forces in Austria and also of maintaining personal contact with the Austrian cabinet members regarding Russian activities interfering with the work of the Austrian government.

Since the enclosed data sheet was written,I have almost completed the research for my Ph.D. thesis and I would be available to begin any teaching assignment with the start of the coming academic year.

I would be grateful for your indication,dear Mr.Murrow,where you think that I might be successful in carrying out my idea.If I may add to what I have said in this letter I would-needless to say-gladly call on you in Washington.

With kindest regards and bestwishes to you,Sir, I am

yours sincerely,

Henry Jaffin

RESUMÉ

Henry DELFINER

8 Brown Road
Lexington, Massachusetts 02173 Telephone: VO 2-1048

Married, 3 children 5 feet 11 157 pounds Good health

Career objective

University or college teaching in the field of government and diplomacy.

Education

FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY

Passed Ph.D. oral examination February 1964 - now working on Ph.D. thesis.
M.A.L.D. degree in 1964 and A.M. degree in 1963.
General program of study with concentration on American and European diplomatic history, world politics and international economics.

1940-1943

AMHERST COLLEGE Amherst, Massachusetts

A.B. degree in 1943. Majored in Political Science.
Extra-curricular activities: International Relations Club (President 1941/42), Contributor to student newspaper with weekly column on political events. Member of Outing Club. Soccer and Skiing squads.

Languages

German: reading, speaking and writing ability excellent.
French: reading, speaking and writing ability very good.

Business experience 1946-1961

Secretary and Treasurer of Greene, Tweed & Co., North Wales, Pennsylvania
Area of particular activity in addition to financial matters was promotion of company's export sales.

Military 1942-1946

Served in U.S. Army starting as enlisted man. Received direct commission and served as intelligence officer in Italy and in Austria.

Writings

Population as a new Factor in International Politics.
The Diplomacy of the Sonderbund.
Gas Non-Warfare in World War II and the Search for Limitation.
M.A.L.D. Theses: 1. Gottlieb Duttweiler and Voluntary Reform in Capitalism.
2. U.S. Policy in South Vietnam August 21, 1963 to November 22, 1963. A Critical Case Study in Diplomacy.
Ph.D. Thesis: The Relations between Church and State in the Field of Education. A Comparative Study of U.S., Swiss and West-German traditions, constitutional aspects and current practice.

Personal background and interest

Born and raised in Vienna, Austria. Came to the United States in 1938 and finished school and college before entering the Army in World War II. Obtained U.S. citizenship 1943. After end of war entered private business but did not feel happy in this field and returned to university to finish my Ph.D. with the ambition of teaching on the college level.
Travelled widely in Europe before, during and after World War II, particularly in Austria, Britain, France and Italy.

References

Available upon request through the Teacher Placement Office at Tufts University or the Harvard University Appointment Office.

February 1964

Dreis 74

hazel dreis 1020 BENITO - PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF - PHONE 372 2779 hand binding

Jan 22 - 1964

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
U.S. Intelligence
Washington - D.C.

Dear Mr Murrow - I was very sad yesterday when I heard that you had to resign because of health x

For years yours has been almost the only voice of Reason - intelligence and Reliability x I hold you in the utmost respect and affection We are boosting for you -

I know how hard it is to be unable to really function as I am 74 years old and have had to reduce my activities and fight pain -

I happen not to be the sort that prays - I wish I were - Sincerely
Hazel Dreis

Edward R. Murrow May Settle Here

OCEANSIDE — Edward R. Murrow, who has just resigned as head of the U.S. Information Agency, may settle in Northern San Diego County to recuperate from his recent lung cancer operation.

A long-time friend of Thomas W. Braden, publisher-editor of The Blade-Tribune, Murrow today telephoned Braden indicating his desire to settle in this area during the period of his covalescence.

Dunbar, Olga
Jan. 23 - 1964
Vista - Calif.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Welcome to San Diego! May your convalescence be speedy but we hope you remain in our area for a long time.

I write to you as an admirer of long standing - I feel deeply indebted to you for your informative news-casts and See - Hear - Read casts - Ed Morgan's tribute to you on his commentary last night (Jan. 22) expressed far better than I can - how much you have contributed to our

nation -

I hope Tom
is correct and t
planning to set
County - Vista
from Oceanside
our chamber of
have a much
climate in Vista
prior to his appoi
of A E C (by th
home here - W
to him, for among m he
Democrats socially
this very reactio
His death was a
When I start
I really did sit m

suffice it to say. Get well quickly - we all need you -

Sincerely -

Olga Dunbar

Mrs. Gerald E. Dunbar
881 Sycamore Av.
Vista - Calif.

tom Braden's item
that you are
settle in the No.
e is 10 miles inland
de - According to
of Commerce, we
le more even
sta - Gordon Dean,
ointment as head
(Truman) made his
We are all grateful
many other things
helped make
y acceptable in
tionary community -
a loss to us all -
tarted this note
mean to ramble -

Replied
27 April
SM.

Edelbaum, H. H.
75 Park Ave.
New York 10021

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Murrow,

We attended a dinner for Adlai Stevenson last night - where we met Mr. & Mrs. Morris Hanik - We inquired about you - and they told us you were in La Jolla - and about to celebrate a birthday for Mr Murrow.

My husband and I think of our pleasant visit with you on our return trip from the inauguration - We have thought of you often and want you to have all sincerest wishes on your birthday. If you plan to be in Pawling this summer - (we now have a summer home near Brewster) drop me a line saying "hello" - With kindest regards.

Hedda Hendrik Edelbaum.

HHE

Edwards, Mrs Ross

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. PLAZA 1-2345

JAMES M. SEWARD
Executive Vice President

Mr Murrow, Eden Center

May 27, 1964

Dear Mrs. Edwards:

This is a belated acknowledgment of your letter of April 15th to Mr. Murrow.

Mr. Murrow has recently returned from southern California, where he was recuperating from his operation, and will receive your letter soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ross I. Edwards
209 Calvin Park South
Rockford, Illinois

April 15, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am not given to writing so-called "fan" letters, but for a long time I felt much within me needs to be said.

To say that I was both shocked and visibly moved at the time of your serious operation would be a massive understatement. Because you have afforded us so much enjoyment over the years, we felt warmly familiar with you - and it was as if something had happened to a member of the family. Perhaps this sounds follish to one so famous, but please understand the sincerity of what I say.

We have always felt you represented us so ably and ideally - both within the States and overseas - and your integrity and style have yet to see and equal.

For the thousands of hours of time - both in radio and TV that you have shared with us, I would like to let you know how thankful we are. I can remember wisps of many broadcasts - some deadly serious, thought-provoking; and others, just imbued with the human-ness and warmth of everyday living. I remember cherishedly one broadcast in which you described your son's (Casey, was it?) first Christmas-shopping venture. It brought a smile to the lips and a tug to the heart - and I later rembered it as our two sons made their first stabs at meeting the outside world.

We have your "Hear it Now" record and thoroughly enjoyed your bringing various famous

people into our living rooms via TV. This has spanned well over 17 years. We championed you so doggedly during the McCarthy accusations, and heaved a sigh of relief as we saw him wilt.

All of us are so prone to criticize, but it is haltingly we write or verbalize praise and gratitude. I am only one small voice, but I feel thanks for all you have given us most deeply. I know this is shared by countless others, who are too harrassed with the pressures of daily living to let you know.

When you resigned your position "for health reasons," We all felt terrible. We sincerely hope and pray it is only to rest fully and to get completely well.

I had to write to let you know we miss you -- are genuinely concerned -- and hope to see and hear you soon.

Whatever you attempt, please know you have our good-luck wishes; and our profound hopes include your complete recovery and soon!

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Edwards

Mrs. Ross I. Edwards
209 Calvin Park South
Rockford, Illinois

Elworthy, Sir Charles

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

REPLY TO ATTN OF: DXI

10 March 1964

SUBJECT: Visit of Sir Charles Elworthy, 14 March

TO: All Concerned

A. Fliers' Wall Ceremony, Mission Inn, 2:00 P.M., Saturday, March 14.

B. Location: Atrio of Mission Inn (second floor).

C. Arrangements: See diagram.

1. Northwest corner of Atrio roped off (Mr. Peterson).

a. Two Air Police will supervise entrance of invited guests (Capt Davis).

2. Seating for dignitaries and guests (Mr. Peterson).

a. Name tags for seating (Lt Col McConnell).

3. Lectern and microphone (Mr. Peterson).

4. Velvet cushion for replica of wings (Mr. Peterson).

5. Replica of RAF wings (Capt Harris).

6. Fifteenth Air Force Band (Lt Col McConnell).

D. Program:

1:50 P.M.	All guests seated
1:55 P.M.	Sir Charles and Lady Elworthy seated
2:00 P.M.	Mayor Edward V. Dales: Welcome to Riverside
2:03 P.M.	Mr. Howard Hays; history and tradition of Fliers' Wall
2:10 P.M.	Capt Herman Harris, USAF: Aviation Career of Sir Charles
2:15 P.M.	Master Rodney Jones: Wings presentation
2:16 P.M.	Rev. M. Richard MacDonald: Blessing of wings
2:17 P.M.	Sir Charles Elworthy affixes wings to Fliers' Wall
2:22 P.M.	Fifteenth Air Force Band plays national anthem of Great Britain
2:27 P.M.	Response from Sir Charles Elworthy
2:30 P.M.	At conclusion of ceremonies, Sir Charles and Lady Elworthy will move to the Spanish Art Gallery. (Invited guests will be escorted to the residence apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Peterson of the Mission Inn.)
2:45 P.M.	Reception for Sir Charles and Lady Elworthy in Peterson apartment.

ARTHUR F. McCONNELL, JR., Lt Col, USAF
Deputy Director of Information

1 Atch
Diagram

Evans, E. J.

9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California
April 22, 1964

Dear Mr. Evans:

Ed had hoped to reply to your letter long before this, but the period of recovery from his operation has been much longer than we had expected. We both want you to know how much we appreciate your having written. Many thanks also for the editorial from the Miami Herald.

Ed was very glad that Bob could stop in and see him a couple of weeks ago, although that was the day he was running a high temperature -- he has been suffering from pneumonia.

We plan to return to Washington about the first of May.

Thank you for your kind thoughts. Our best wishes to you and Mrs. Evans.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Edward R. Murrow)

Mr. E.J. Evans
1401 Fairview
Forest Hills
Durham, North Carolina

Jan 23, 1964

Dear Mr Murrow,

The enclosed editorial which appeared in todays' Miami Herald will be of interest to you -

Mrs Toms and I are spending a couple of weeks in the warmth of delightful Florida - we were very pleased with the sentiments of the editorial, since we know from Bob the emphasis you placed on truth in the operations of U.S.I.A. We were happy to see a public opinion editorial recognize your achievements as director of this agency.

RECEIVED
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RECORD

2)

We were sorry to learn that you had found it necessary to give up the directorship of the agency.

As parents, we are grateful for the influence you have had and the assistance you gave Bob in the early years of his career.

Your departure from government service will be a great loss to the american people. We hope and pray you will have an early and complete recovery from your present illness and will soon be back to your normal pursuits.

With best wishes to your wife and family,

Sincerely

E. J. Evans

Durham N.C

Fndt for African Com.

9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California
April 23, 1964

Dear Mr. Gershman:

My husband has asked me to reply to your letter of April 5. I am sorry to say that he has been suffering from a bout of pneumonia, and is unable to deal with his correspondence.

My husband asks me to say that he is honored by your wishing him to serve as head of the advisory board of the Foundation for African Communications Training, Inc. He regrets that he is not able to undertake any work at the moment, and must therefore decline your invitation.

We both regret the necessity of being so unhelpful. Your proposed program is truly important.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Edward R. Murrow)

Mr. Richard K. Gershman, President
Foundation for African Communications
Training, Inc.
1 Gracie Terrace
New York, New York

1 Gracie Terrace
New York, N.Y.
10028

April 5, 1964

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is the outline of a program which I am taking the liberty of forwarding to you directly on the advice of Chester Opal, not only because of your past interests and efforts on behalf of such programs, but as a leader in the attempt to bring greater competence and journalistic integrity to our own fraternity, as well as those of other nations.

First, may I express my personal best wishes for a continued successful recovery from your illness, and the hope that you will soon be able to continue your contribution to American and world journalism standards.

The program is an attempt, within its obvious limitations, to fulfill the vital need for training competent and professional journalists to staff the growing communications systems proliferating throughout Africa.

As you are much more keenly aware, there is a lack of educational and professional facilities for the proper training of such staffs within these countries. This means that they must obtain their experience and schooling elsewhere.

While there are many independent institutions, associations and foundations offering foreign students a broad range of educational studies in the U.S., there is no single organization devoted to providing a comprehensive program of journalism study.

The program which I have developed attempts to provide this through training in what is perhaps the most professional journalism milieu in the world, the U.S. communications system.

The program has been incorporated under the title, Foundation for African Communications Training, Inc., and combines academic study with practical "internship" in cooperation with accredited U.S. journalism schools and the broad range of existing media.

Obviously such a program can be successful, both in terms of its impact and in its acceptance, only if it is supported solely by private enterprise and not "sponsored" by any government agency or organization; and can obtain the full support of such journalistic leaders as yourself, the educational institutions represented by Columbia, Northwestern, and the number of other accredited schools; media leaders representing the magazine, radio-TV and wire service systems, as well as the major foundations active in supporting such development programs.

We have been fortunate in obtaining the support of such eminent leaders as Dean Emeritus Kenneth E. Olsen and Dean I. W. Cole of the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University; and indications of support from the three major networks, the wire services and individual publishers. Additionally, of course, we are communicating with the several related societies, including the American Newspaper Publishers Association, National Association of Broadcasters, American Society of Newspaper Editors, American Council on Education for Journalism, National Business Publications, and the Radio Television News Directors Association.

The attached program is necessarily brief and not detailed, although considerable time has been spent in investigating and constructing all of the phases. The men I have selected to help on this project, as their attached resumes indicate, are young. However they offer various abilities and training and are well qualified to assist in the carrying out of such a program.

We would be highly honored if you would assent to head the advisory board of the foundation and help guide the program in its formation and growth.

The project is presently in its incubation period, sans letterhead and office space (we hope shortly to obtain offices in the Overseas Press Club in New York). However, it is precisely because we are just embarking that we wish to enlist your assistance in formulating the program.

Currently we have been able to raise the funds necessary to get the foundation off the ground and shortly will embark on the full scale fund raising drive necessary to support the program.

In this respect, as the attached program indicates, funds hopefully will be obtained from the major foundations, American concerns doing business in Africa, privately endowed foundations, and the broad range of academic associations and publishing concerns devoted to journalistic and foreign studies.

We would very much appreciate your assistance in making the program an effective and beneficial one and, while I have mentioned that the enclosed outline is rather brief, receiving any comments and suggestions.

May I also add that should your response indicate a positive interest, we will at no time use your name in promoting the Foundation to other individuals, companies or associations, without your specific consent.

We look forward to hearing from you and deeply appreciate any consideration you might give this program.

Sincerely,

FOUNDATION FOR AFRICAN
COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING, INC.

Richard K. Gershman

Richard K. Gershman
President

RKG:cd

Frank

Langham 4468
Broadcasts London-W1
Telex 22182

22.1.64

BROADCASTING HOUSE
LONDON W.1

My dear Ed,

We are all sad to hear that you have decided to give up the Directorship. Tony Hyam did an excellent piece about you this morning on our network Home Service magazine "Today", & ended by expressing the fervent hope that you would soon be quite fit again & returning to the microphone & the camera. And so say all of us!

Yours ever,

Frank.

Friedman, A. B.

9503 La Jolla Farms Road
La Jolla, California
March 23, 1964

Mr. Arthur B. Friedman,
Head of Television & Radio Division
Department of Theater of Arts
University of California
Los Angeles 22, California

Dear Mr. Friedman:

Thank you very much for your invitation. I apologise for the delay in answering.

I don't know yet what I am going to do, and shall not be making any decision before June.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Murrow

ERM:apa

USIA
IPS COMM
CENTER

JAN 23 1 45 PM '64

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L LLE410 NL PD TDL WUX WEST LOS ANGELES CALIF 22

EDWARD R MURROW

USIA WASHDC

SEVERAL YEARS AGO I ASKED ABOUT YOUR AVAILABILITY AND YOU SAID OU WOULD KEEP THAT REQUEST ON THE TOP OF YOUR PILE. MAY WE EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY OF YOUR BEING WITH US ON TV-RADIO STAFF DURING THE FALL SEMESTER 1964 FOR A TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT? ALL GOOD WISHES TO YOU AND THANKS FOR YOUR SPLENDID ACCOMPLISHMENTS OVER THE YEARS. RESPECTFULLY

ARTHUR B FRIEDMAN, HEAD TV-RADIO DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF THEATER ARTS UCLA.

139A EST JAN 23 64

Frieman, E.
January 27, 1964

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have been meaning to write to you for a long time. When I heard on the radio tonight that you were a neighbor in La Jolla, I decided not to put it off any longer.

My husband and I have appreciated your newscasts for many years and were particularly grateful when you took a bold stand and turned the tide against McCarthy. That alone would have been enough, but you didn't stop there. Those of us who feel we are unable to do much except try to keep informed and cast an intelligent ballot are glad that there are people like you in this country.

We both wish you a speedy recovery and many more years of achievement. If there is anything we can do for you while you are in this area, we would consider it a privilege to be of assistance.

Sincerely,
Eunice Frieman
(Mrs. L. E. Frieman)

4232 Florida
San Diego 4, California

(over)

A reply is not expected. We just want you to know we ordinary people appreciate what you have done.

E. C. Freeman

Ft. Myer, Va.

HEADQUARTERS
1ST BATTALION (REINF), 3D INFANTRY (THE OLD GUARD)
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER
FORT MYER, VIRGINIA 22211

In reply refer to

1 March 1964

Honorable Edward R. Murrow
Salk Institute, P.O. 9499
San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The United States Army, in conjunction with the National Cherry Blossom Festival Committee, cordially invites you to attend its annual Military Tattoo "Prelude to Taps", at the Washington Coliseum, 3d and M Streets, Northeast, Washington, D.C. on 7, 8 or 9 April 1964.

"Prelude to Taps", presented by the 1st Battalion (Reinforced), 3d Infantry (The Old Guard), and the United States Army Band and Chorus, is a stirring presentation of our Nation's military heritage and its modern counterpart. The one and one half hour program, beginning at 8:30 PM, especially features precision drill, colorful flag salutes, and period music.

We would be honored if you and your family could attend one of the performances, and are confident that you will enjoy a most pleasant and memorable evening. Please telephone JAckson 2-3000, Extension 4202 or 4210 to advise us of the date for which you desire reservations. Because of the tremendous demand for tickets, I recommend you contact us prior to 20 March in order that we may ensure reservations.

Sincerely,

Joseph B. Conmy Jr.

JOSEPH B. CONMY JR.
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding